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JANUARY 1961

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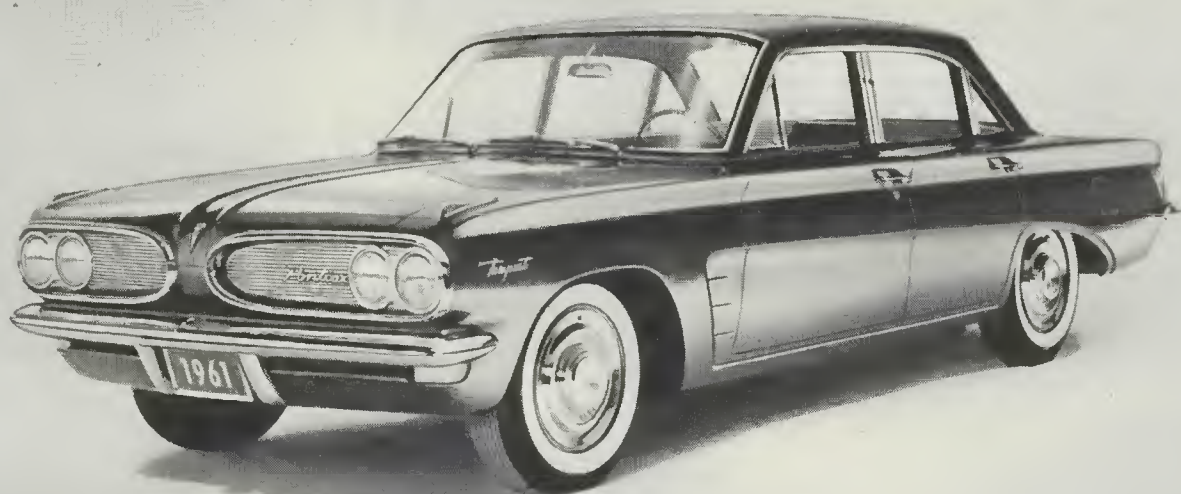


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1960 Honor Awards

IN HIS ADDRESS at the annual Honor Awards Ceremony, December 5, in the Department of State auditorium, Secretary of State Christian Herter cited in detail the record of Henry H. Crooks, recipient of the Distinguished Service Award (posthumous). Mr. Crooks, a French citizen and Chief Clerk at the American Consulate at Lyon, was honored for his devotion to the United States Government, even during two years in German concentration camps, and for his continued service at Lyon in spite of seriously impaired health from the end of the war until his death in 1959. His continuing presence at the Consulate, his knowledge of the Lyonnais, and his good nature made him a most valuable member of the post.

The opening remarks of the ceremony, as well as the introduction of Secretary Herter, were made by Deputy Assistant Secretary Aaron S. Brown. Deputy Under Secretary Loy W. Henderson presented the awards. The Orchestra of the U. S. Marine Band played before and during the ceremony.

Distinguished Service Award

CROOKS, Henry H. (Posthumous)

Superior Service Award

ALLEN, Henry E.	MILLER, Raymond C.
BARNETT, Vincent M., Jr.	NEWBEGIN, Robert
BURNS, Findley, Jr.	O'GRADY, John F.
COERR, Wymberley DeR.	(Posthumous)
DONELAN, Joseph F., Jr.	PLITT, Edwin A.
GERIG, O. Benjamin	PURSE, Victor
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HILLENBRAND, Martin J.	WALKER, Herman, Jr.

American Embassy, Seoul, Korea

Meritorious Service Award

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BARBOUR, Robert E.	REHM, John B.
BEAM, Emile	RINKER, Ruth E.
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Commendable Service Awards

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ANDERSON, John W.	KELLEY, Mary M.

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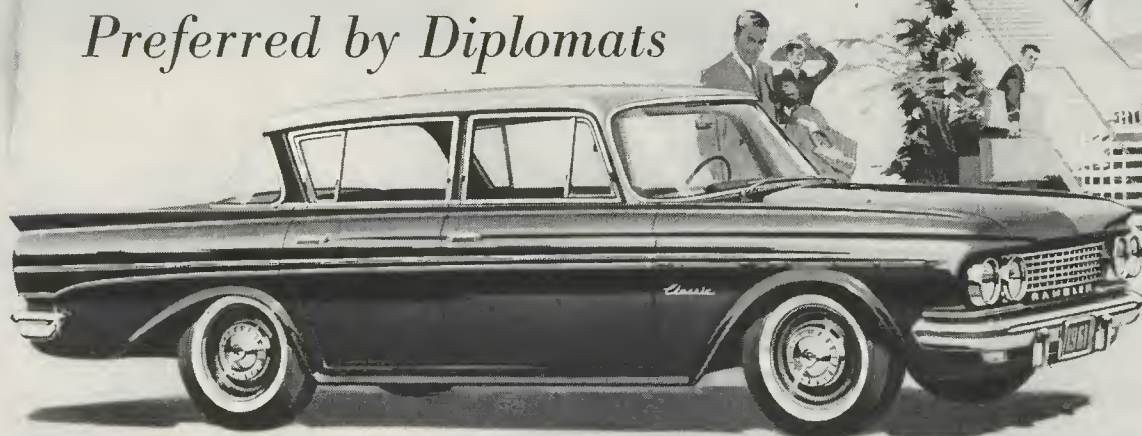
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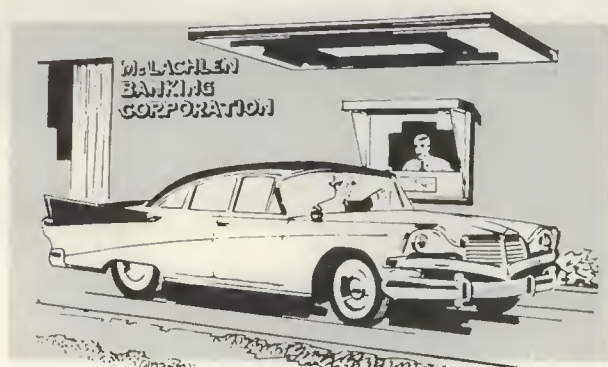
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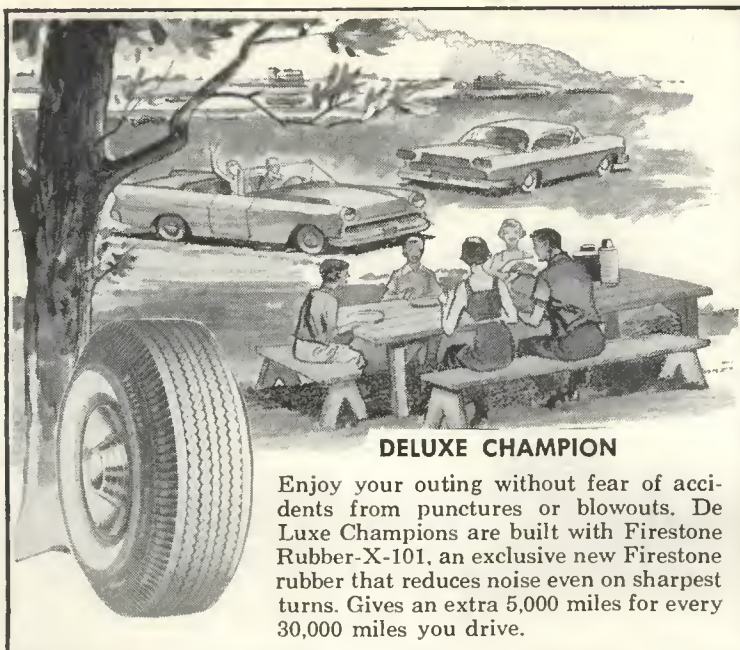
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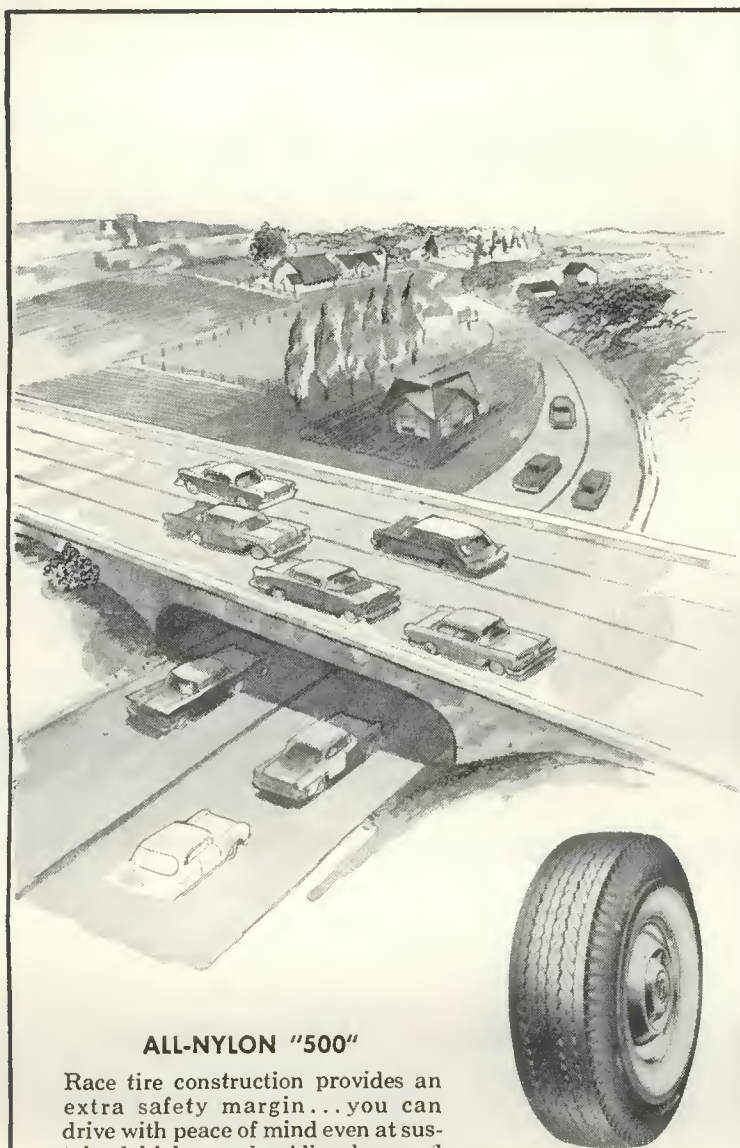
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JANUARY, 1936

by JAMES B. STEWART

Prize Essay Competition

Prizes in the essay competition were awarded on November 14, 1935, as follows:

1. "The Utility of a Trained and Permanent Foreign Service":

FIRST PRIZE: George V. Allen, Vice Consul, Patras, Greece, \$1,500.

(Essay appears in January, 1936, JOURNAL.)

SECOND PRIZE: G. Howland Shaw, Counselor of Embassy, Istanbul, Turkey, \$1,000.

THIRD PRIZE: Leo D. Sturgeon, Consul, Manchester, \$350.

2. "The Causes and Effects of Government Control of Foreign Exchange":

FIRST PRIZE: James W. Gantenbein, Third Secretary of Legation, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, \$1,500.

SECOND PRIZE: William Ware Adams, Vice Consul, Berlin, \$1,000.

THIRD PRIZE: Homer Brett, Consul, Rotterdam, \$350.

It was a lucky break for the Allen family, twenty-five years ago, when Congress enacted a bill providing pensions for FSO's and when an officer who had just retired decided to give anonymously his first year's pension for essays by active officers. George was then Vice Consul at Patras on \$2,750 a year and their first child was expected. As he was in urgent need of cash he went after that \$1,500 prize money in a big way. The money enabled him to pay his bills, outfit George, Jr., and still have some left over.

Twenty-five years later the heir to the once U. S. Vice Consul at Patras is studying law at the University of Virginia, is a good student, and is happily married. And so the story continues its romantic course.

The former Ambassador to Argentina, Robert Woods Bliss, the anonymous benefactor, is still giving his time and energy to good causes, many connected with the Foreign Service.

Comment 1961: After thirty years of distinguished service in the Foreign Service, George V. Allen retired last month (see page 25) and was appointed president of the Tobacco Institute at Duke, N. C., where he had worked briefly as a youth.

Briefs From 1936

Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, concluded a radio address with the following statement: "At a moment when the peoples of the earth are laboring under grave anxiety as to what the immediate future holds for them, it is heartening to remember that there exists today a closer and more understanding friendship between the United States and its sister republics of the Western world than has existed since the earliest years of the independence of the American

republics. I believe the day is not far distant when the vital need for the perfection of that inter-American relationship will be recognized throughout the length and breadth of this continent."

Vice Consul Constance Harvey, Milan, a graduate of Smith College, visited Florence and extended a welcome to a group of sixteen Smith College juniors attending the University of Florence during the current winter.

Comment 1961: Miss Harvey is Consul General at Strasbourg.



Born to Mr. and Mrs. Willard L. Beaulac, a daughter, Noel, in Washington, December 21, 1935. Mr. Beaulac is Assistant Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs.

Comment 1961: Noel is married and has a son. Her husband is completing his military service in the Washington area. Ana, sixteen, goes to Georgetown Visitation school in Washington and Lee, thirteen, is in school in Aiken, South Carolina.



Born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Carl Walther Strom on November 20, 1935, at Vancouver, a daughter, Karen Dorothea Strom.

Comment 1961: Karen programs an IBM 704 electronic computer at the General Electric Company's plant, Schenectady. Karen's machine can perform 40,000 additions per second; can retain 32,000 ten digit numbers in its memory cells; and type results at the rate of 1,000 lines per minute. Oh yes—the young lady's Dad was a professor of mathematics before he became an FSO. He is now U. S. Ambassador to Bolivia.

Karen's older sister, Sonja, is the mother of two little girls and her husband, William E. Scarseth, teaches French and Spanish at the High School at Waukegan, Illinois.

And More Recently

Inter Alia—A Petticoat: Edward E. Rice (S/P), O-1, has joined the ranks of those who refer to "those days." "I remember," says Ed, harking back to 1935, "how little we were 'administered' in those days.

"When I reported for duty as a language student at Peking, my first post, in November 1935, one of the Embassy's officers remarked mildly that I might have informed the Embassy when to expect me. (In those days we bought our own steamship tickets and made our own travel arrangements.) I felt a bit abashed until Ambassador Nelson Johnson told me about his own first arrival as a language student about a quarter of a century earlier. Instead of proceeding direct from Shanghai to Peking, he had followed his impulses and taken a long side-trip by steamer through the gorges of the Yangtze to Chungking, in the far interior. It had been a glorious trip enlivened, *inter alia*, by the rescue of a shipwrecked passenger—an attractive American girl clad chiefly in a red petticoat—and he was still visibly enthusiastic about it."

Telephones in the Department

The first telephone had just been installed in Old State, on the second floor, and Assistant Secretary A. A. Adey took



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the first call. Speaking excitedly and rapidly Mr. Adee said: "This is Adee, A. A. Adee." Voice answered: "Who?" Mr. Adee repeated, "Adee, A. A. Adee." Slamming down the receiver, the caller yelled, "Oh, go jump in the lake"—or words to that effect.

The Adee anecdote reminded Herbert Hengstler, Chief of Foreign Administration for many years, that when he came to the Department in 1898, there was only one telephone on the first floor of Old State. "To use it," declared Mr. Hengstler, "one had to 'walk a mile.' Fortunately there was only about one call a day."

The following letter from the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, Mr. Loy W. Henderson, gives the number of telephones in use today: "Dear Jim: . . . You will not be surprised to know that we have more than doubled the number of telephones in the Department since 1898; in fact, there are 5,411 telephones in what must be pretty constant use today. 2,269 are extensions but this is of course only a convenience as far as the main switchboard is concerned. In fact, there are 5,411 telephone sets on 5,411 desks."

J. Reuben Clark

J. Reuben Clark, statesman, churchman, and international lawyer, was appointed Assistant Solicitor of the Department of State in 1906. Since then he has been honored by appointments to many high positions in Washington and in his home town, Salt Lake City. He became Under Secretary of State in 1928 and Ambassador to Mexico in 1930.

Reuben Clark and Stephen E. Aguirre, a retired Consul General who specialized in Mexican affairs, have been great friends for many years. Recently Steve told how they came to meet: "It was when I was Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo. Advised that Under Secretary Clark was on an early morning train en route to Washington, I called on him upon his arrival in Laredo. I escorted the Under Secretary to Mrs. Riser's Waffle House for breakfast and introduced him to her famous pecan waffles. He never forgot them! In fact, former Ambassador Alexander Weddell once said, 'If you want a favor from Ambassador Clark just mention pecan waffles!' No wonder my dear friend is hale and hearty at eighty-four!"

Missile Mail

Consul General Robert P. Joyce, Genoa, will soon be able to send a letter to Consul General E. Tomlin Bailey, Hamburg, in 23 minutes. The details: "The Italian post office is promoting a mail delivery service from Genoa to Hamburg by rocket. The 13-foot missile would fly at an altitude of 8,500 feet and would cover the 700 miles in 23 minutes carrying 12 pounds of mail"—LOOKING FORWARD, January, 1960.

Happy New Year!

And how about starting it off with a Service yarn, either an old one or a new one? A story from the distaff side would be doubly welcome. My address: 400 Carr Street, Denver 26, Colorado.



AFSA Luncheons: 1961 Calendar: Luncheons will be held on the last Thursday of each month from January until July.



ONCE THERE was a Foreign Service Wife who had a bad time when it came to protocol.

In the House Beautiful she served strong drinks, hot hors d'oeuvres and meals to delight gourmets. She invited the right people. Yet invariably her dinner parties failed: she had not solved the problem of seating precedence at the dinner table. Always her parties ended in abraded sensibilities, lacerated egos and incipient feuds.

She spent hours working out seating diagrams and reading "What The Young Foreign Service Wife Should Know"—but all to no account. Then, one day a kindly older woman told her about The Game, and how it relieves the hostess of responsibility for where her guests sit. The Game obliges the guests to gamble on their seating precedence; if they lose out, they can blame Lady Luck but not their hostess. All the hostess has to do is to place numbers, not place-cards, at each place-setting and the numbered slip the guest draws out of the hat determines his place at the table.

At her next dinner party, after making very sure that all the guests had arrived, she appeared in the drawing-room door, struck a pose (ever-so-lightly) and announced: "And now we shall play The Game."

Forthwith she snatched up a beautifully burnished old spittoon, thrust numbered slips in it (blue for the ladies, pink for the gentlemen) and, passing among her abashed guests, urged them to draw a number. Then she shoed them into the dining-room.

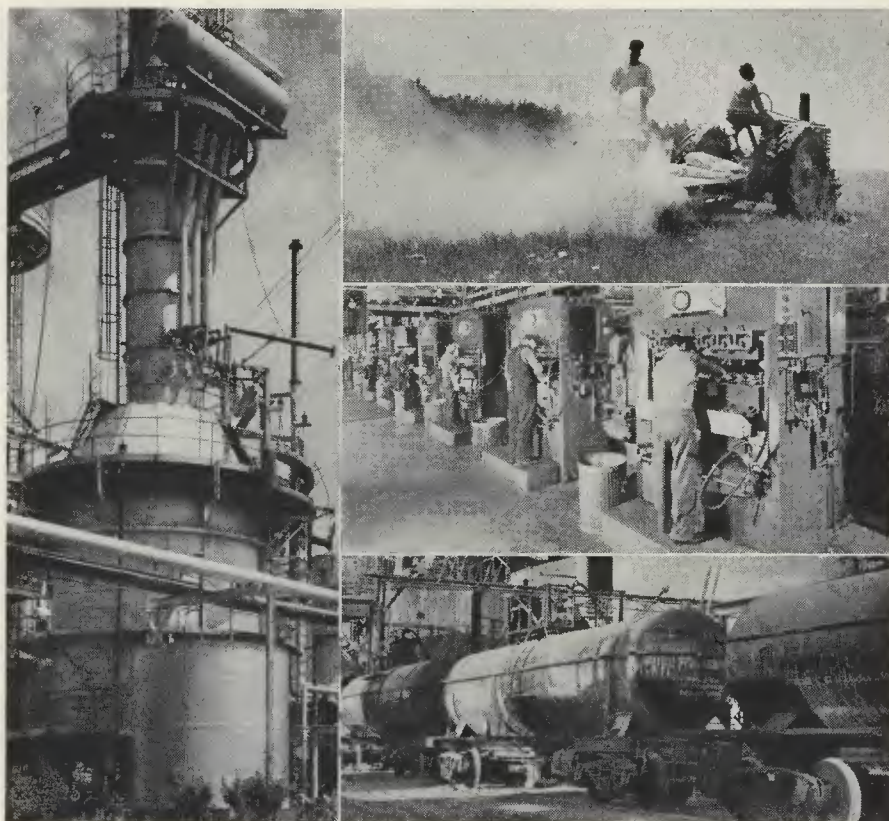
Alas and alack, the greatest contretemps ever! Two guests were missing and the table seating plan shot to h - - l.

When she announced: "And now we shall play The Game," two guests (male) made a break for it, through the French doors and across the terrace. By "The Game," they thought she meant *charades*.

MORAL: *Many a mickle makes a muckle but for a high-class muddle there's nothing like a seating diagram.*

R.W.R.

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The Kellogg steam reforming process has been largely responsible for two virtually new industries in Latin America. One is the production of ammonia-type fertilizers in Trinidad, B.W.I.—where it provides hydrogen which is combined with nitrogen to make ammonia. The other is a new direct reduction process for making steel in Monterrey, Mexico—where it provides hydrogen and carbon monoxide to reduce iron ore. In many other areas of the world, Kellogg steam reforming is converting natural gas—and refinery gases—to the basic chemicals needed to manufacture soil and animal nutrients, plastics, anti-freeze, and chemical intermediates.

Business executives and government officials interested in building process plants based on Kellogg's steam reforming are invited to write for further information.



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THE FIRST American diplomats had scarcely arrived abroad before they began complaining about salaries and allowances. To a greater or lesser extent, their successors have been at it ever since.

Thomas Jefferson set the tone from Paris in 1785: "If they allow me half a year's salary as an outfit, I can get through my debts in time. If they raise the salary to what it was or even pay our house rent and taxes, I can live with more decency." The "they," then as now, was the Congress.

About the same time John Adams chimed in from London that: "House rent, furniture, carriage, and a certain number of servants, with the daily expenses of living, which cannot be avoided, without becoming the scorn of the world, and without being insulted by every footman and porter, consume all, and more than all, our allowance."

Things had scarcely improved thirty years later. John Quincy Adams, also writing from London, found "the annual salary of an American minister is insufficient to support a man with a family—I say not, in the style of high official rank, but in a decency becoming a private gentleman." A year later he announced his intention to resign "if, upon the construction of the law, the Legislature should refuse an appropriation for the outfit."

The "outfit" did not refer, as some younger readers might suppose, to the diplomatic service itself, but was, rather, a lump sum payment to diplomatic officers toward the costs of installing themselves at their posts, including transportation. First authorized in 1790, the outfit was equal to a year's salary for which a new minister or chargé normally drew a draft on the Secretary of State for the full amount. Whatever its financial disadvantages, one now entangled in the complexities of official accounting cannot but admire the simplicity of the outfit: it required no detailed account at all.

But simplicity was not sufficiency. Our chronicle of laments resumes with Henry Middleton, Minister to Russia, who wrote the Secretary in 1826 that "his pecuniary circumstances would not admit his continuing, much longer, at a court where so much representation is necessary."

Six years later, our chargé at Buenos Aires, seeking official funds to pay a translator, wrote, "I hope your discretionary power is sufficient to remunerate this expense, for I already foresee that my annual allowance will be insufficient here, even for the very moderate establishment on which I placed myself."

The act of 1790 also made provision for an "infit"—misty harbinger of the selection-out allowance—which was a

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quarter of a year's salary to be paid on return to the United States upon completion of service abroad.

Payments of outfits and infits continued until passage of an act in 1855 "to Remodel the Diplomatic and Consular System of the United States." Even then, you see. The act provided substantial increases in the maximum salaries for chiefs of missions but halted payment for outfits and infits. In studying the legislation, a House Committee had argued that such allowances, being in the nature of pay for services in advance, were not in accord with the principle upon which other public servants were compensated and had proved unequal and demoralizing in operation. Does all this sound somehow familiar?

Except for minor rent and hire appropriations, the acts of 1855 and 1856 ended allowances for American diplomats until 1906 when Congress approved funds to cover the official transportation costs of diplomatic and consular representatives. Since then, allowances have multiplied manyfold; however, each has its own specific purpose and must be separately accounted for. Several were authorized initially in response to specific emergencies and then continued when the emergency had passed.

The cost of living allowance, for example, had its origin in 1916 as a World War I "bonus." Similarly, family separation allowances were first authorized in 1941.

If you found last year that official expenses were eating away your personal fortunes, take some comfort in the distinguished company of complainants and in the fact that the Service now has a greater abundance of allowances than ever before.

Everyone happy now?

J. C.

BIRTHS

BENNETT. A daughter, Lindley Elizabeth, born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Bennett, Jr., August 29, in Washington.

CANNEY. A daughter, Michelle, born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Canney, November 1, in Kinston, North Carolina. Mr. Canney is currently serving at the Consulate General at Lourenco Marques, Mozambique.

GRIBBLE. A daughter, Kari Anne, born to Mr. and Mrs. Marion L. Gribble, November 2, in Washington.

HINTON. A daughter, Veronica Jean, born to Mr. and Mrs. Deane R. Hinton, September 14, in Brussels.

NEWBERRY. A son, Gaylord Scott Daniel, born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O. Newberry, November 28, in Bangkok. Mr. Newberry is assigned to the Embassy at Vientiane.

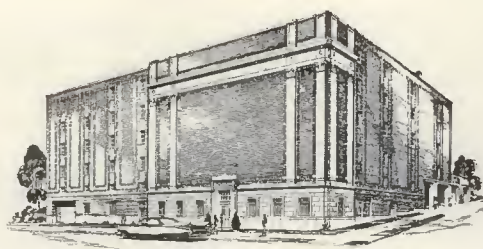
OWEN. A son, Jeffrey Hance, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Irving Owen, November 23, in Moscow.

MARRIAGE

EGAN-CODY. Mrs. William John Convery Egan and Morrill Cody were married, November 3, at Paris, where Mr. Cody is serving as Counselor of Embassy for Public Affairs.

DEATH

MAZZEO. Mrs. Margaret Mazzeo, wife of Louis B. Mazzeo, FSS-retired, died at her home in Washington, October 28. She and Mr. Mazzeo were married in 1932 and had served together at posts in Latin America until Mr. Mazzeo's retirement in 1954.



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USIA's Career Reserve Corps

by GEORGE V. ALLEN

I AM HAPPY to have been offered a forum in the pages of the *FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL* to talk about the two-year-old Career Reserve Officer Corps of USIS—the foreign service of USIA. The *JOURNAL* is read as a “letter from home” by both groups of men and women who need to understand this USIA program: the dedicated career people in the Foreign Service of the Department of State and the equally dedicated men and women who have elected to make a career in public affairs with USIS.

The USIA “Foreign Service Career Reserve Officer Corps” was originated by Agency administrative action in October, 1958. Its first series of examinations was concluded this past year, and a first group of selected Career Reserve Officers made the lateral transfer into the new Corps last July. Applications for a second series of examinations, to begin in March, 1961, closed December 16. I am hoping that many USIS officers who did not take the first exams for one reason or another or who did not succeed in the first go-round, will participate.

As an interim form of career officer service for USIS, pending legislation to permit its translation into a statutory career officer corps, the Career Reserve plan is now in business. We profoundly hope that its life will be brief. We hope and trust that legislation will be forthcoming from the new Congress to permit the smooth transfer of all the selectees then on board into the Career Officer corps.

Proposals to establish a USIA career officer corps have been submitted without success to the 84th, 85th, and 86th Congresses, beginning with a bill introduced by Senators Smith, Fulbright and Mundt on July 5, 1955. Two years ago we put the Career Reserve Officer program in motion by administrative action to gain as many of the advantages of a career corps for USIA as possible while awaiting legislation. We wanted to have the mechanisms for selection, promotion, and the like operating smoothly for L-Day, and the nucleus of a carefully screened corps of officers already in being, ready for entry into our statutory Career Officer Corps whenever the breakthrough might come and statutory authority materialize.

The establishment of a career officer service for USIS has been a project of the Agency since it was formed in

1953 and has been at the top of my personal agenda since the day I was appointed USIA's Director. My own experience in the career Foreign Service convinced me of the necessity for establishing the career principle, with its responsibilities as well as benefits, in USIS. Whatever the future status of USIA as an organization, whether the work of USIA is carried on inside the State Department or by an independent agency, I see a career service for our people overseas as a “must.” Most of my colleagues in State and my friends on the Hill wholeheartedly concur in this view. We base our position on considerations that can be reduced to certain truisms:

- The information and cultural functions which USIA now performs have become a continuing part of the conduct of the foreign relations carried out by the United States Government.

- Wherever these functions are carried out, under whatever aegis, they will continue to require a trained corps of professionals to handle them, men and women of foreign service caliber with specialized background in the field of public affairs.

- Any Government agency or department charged with continuing Government business must have authority under statute to maintain a personnel system which ensures continuity of experienced employees. And only a career service, with the guarantees it gives of appointment and promotion through merit, with the esprit it imparts, with the assurance of tenure it gives—can attract, train, and hold the sort of top-flight manpower our Government will always need to carry out its world-wide public affairs program.

THESE ARE the postulates on which USIA has built its seven-year effort to get appropriate permanent career legislation for USIS, and which prompted our interim creation of the “Foreign Service Career Reserve Officer” plan. Let me discuss some of them.

The need for a continuing public affairs program as an integral part of the conduct of our country's foreign relations is something we did not invent or discover. It has been thrust upon us, as it has upon all nations, by history. But it is a need we can't “un-invent” any more than we can turn back the clock and eliminate all the factors which have created the need. These factors include our mid-century network of instantaneous world communications, a net which

Ambassador Allen retired last month as Director of USIA. (See also pages 23 and 25)



"We had planned to use you in administration. However, in view of the experience you have just outlined, we agree that cultural affairs is right up your alley."

moves words, images, and ideas with the speed of light; the mass travel of people moving from country to country today, and above all the vastly increased weight, in this century, of popular opinion as a factor in determining the international policies of every nation, large and small, on both sides of iron and bamboo curtains.

There is a tendency in some quarters to see the U. S. information program simply as a cold-war tool. I consider this a dangerous misconception. In the modern world there would be a need for such a program even if there were no communism and no division of the earth into cold-war camps.

The simple fact is that both the national and international policies of every nation, these days, must be shaped with a decent respect for the opinions of mankind both at home and abroad. It is a significant and hopeful truth of this century that a democracy of sorts is at work even in authoritarian countries. Every ruler must seek "the consent of the governed" to remain in power and must woo the approval of world mass opinion for his nation's international acts and policies. This is especially true for the Maos and the Khrushchevs of the world who, on the one hand, try to stem the free flow of information to their people while on the other hand they spend more time and energy on wooing public opinion than all the leaders of the free world combined.

Although the term "public affairs" is new, the sort of work USIA does today is very old as an adjunct to the conduct of foreign relations. As our first diplomat, Ben Franklin put out pamphlets, kept up a mailing list, and made use of newspaper "releases" from the moment of his arrival in Paris in December, 1776. Our representatives in foreign

courts have always played to local public opinion to some extent. Ambassadors have made speeches, consuls have loaned books, individual officers have sought to influence opinion-leaders. From the beginning we have had occasional resort to specialists, too; Lincoln sent Henry Ward Beecher and others to England as lecturers to help create sympathy for the Union cause.

The real change in the picture over the years has been one not of substance, but of intensity, complexity, and the relative impact of mass opinion on international affairs.

Our national response to the situation has grown with the growth of the phenomenon itself. Only twenty-three years ago there were neither press nor cultural attachés, nor any other formal arrangements in our missions abroad directed specifically toward moulding local opinion or building people-to-people understanding.

The State Department organized its first Division of Cultural Relations only in July, 1938, to "stimulate cooperation with other nations through the various media of mass communications." It took ten more years for us to give official recognition to the continuing need for an information and cultural program as an integral part of our day-to-day work in international relations. The Smith-Mundt Act of 1948 gave permanent status to this activity. That Act was sparked by a report to Congress which pointed out that "hundreds of millions" were being expended by the Soviets in this field and that even the United Kingdom, "although heavily in debt," supported a program employing 8,700 persons. The establishment of USIA as a separate agency came five years later in 1953.

Today there are comparatively few dissenters to the necessity for a continuing and effective Government dealing with public affairs abroad. Our Government, like all modern Governments, is in the mass communications business to stay. There may be conflicts of view as to where the job should be done, or under what aegis, or even as to how and how intensively it should be done. (There is not universal agreement, for example, on our taking polls abroad.) But most agree that we must continue to give attention to the overseas public from here on out—even if the cold war ends and international communism fades from the scene.

I THINK THERE is a general agreement too, these days, that optimum operation of a public affairs program on a long-term basis requires the recruitment, training, and development of a corps of men and women who are to an extent specialists in the field. We know that there is and always will be a major area of common ground—in terms of

qualifications—between the men and women of the State Department's Foreign Service and the men and women handling public affairs abroad. A top-flight PAO, Cultural Officer, or Information Officer must measure up to the standards of the regular Service in background, education, language ability, representational ability, and in all the hard-to-define imponderables that make a good FSO. We also believe that our program must always operate abroad as an integral part of the country mission and that its officers must act as full-fledged members of the country team and the official family.

All recognize, too, that there will always be a good bit of common ground in the activities, as well as the requisite qualifications, of our information people and mission officers in the State Department programs. Ambassadors will continue to make speeches, and press and public-opinion reporting, for example, cannot help but be a form of political reporting.

ALL OUR PLANNING for a USIS career officer service is based on acceptance of these facts, and all provisions of our present service, the "Foreign Service Career Reserve Corps," are designed to support this philosophy. We have leaned heavily upon the mechanisms and even the personnel of the State Department and the established Foreign Service to shape our Corps. We make use of joint State-USIA boards of examiners, evenly divided, and a joint policy board and have based our organizational plan on the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

Our planning has also been calculated to produce greater acceptability for the USIS officers—acceptability with the Congress, the general public and government circles abroad. As we all know, our staff was recruited over a period of years from a variety of sources under widely varying circumstances. At no time have our officers had an opportunity to establish their ability to meet a common standard or test. As they meet the high standards set for admission to the Career Officer Corps, I believe they will gain a public acceptance not otherwise attainable. This is a major reason for State participation in the process of selection and promotion. Through equal representation of the Department on the examining boards and promotion panels, we tap its long experience with an established set of standards. The results thereby acquire a credibility which otherwise would be more difficult to attain.

At this point I can sense that many will begin to ask why, if all this is true, should we have a separate career service for USIA? On what ground can this be justified any more than a separate career service for economic or political officers? Would we advocate "a lot of little independent Foreign Services?"

I think the answer to this is open to debate.

USIA is today a separate service, under a separate executive agency. It may or may not be back in the State Department one day. The realities of Government remind us that this activity has been moved into and out of the State Department more than once. I have been with it in both places. Although we feel we have achieved a stable and working modus operandi, future shifts—more than one—are entirely possible.

This very fact can be adduced, paradoxically, as argument for a separate rather than a wholly integrated service. The

men and women who set out to make a life's career in our overseas public affairs need to know that they are joining a corps which does offer stability, which will continue to operate as a world team regardless of future reorganizations.

Strong reason can be advanced for a separate USIS corps, at least for the immediate future. Getting a complete personnel system into operation and working smoothly for a newly established career officer corps is a complex undertaking of major proportions. The many special problems involved in setting up such a service for USIA may be best solved if it is set up on its own, at least at the start. It can solve its problems without involving others. Once the system is established and working well, it can either be continued separately or combined with the Foreign Service of the Department, as future circumstances may suggest.

All this argues for a separate service, but one so closely patterned after the Foreign Service of the Department that it can operate smoothly at any degree of integration with or separate from the Department of State. It argues for a service in which State's influence can be effective from the outset. This is the objective we have sought with our joint boards and parallel provisions.

Finally, I am sometimes asked, "What's your hurry? Why not wait and see whether another change is in the offing before pressing for career legislation? And especially, why push through an administrative Reserve Corps in advance of that legislation?"

Here again the answer is practical. USIA has been in business as an Agency for seven years; the Cultural and Information Programs have been in business for some twenty years. Some of our officers started in the Cultural Division of the State Department, which was established in 1938. The men and women in these programs are in a career; those entering the USIA program today are looking toward a career.

The need for a career service, with all its obvious benefits, existed long before Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953. The Agency has been particularly handicapped by the absence of appropriate personnel authority since its establishment seven years ago.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED the Career Reserve Corps to gain as many of the benefits of a career service as possible now—and to make possible a smooth transition into a full career service when legislation comes through. If we had waited for formal legislation before ironing out the processes of a career service, we would have deferred the advantages of the legislation, when it comes, for another two years beyond its enactment. This is apparent by the actual timetable of events. We put the Career Reserve program into effect in October 1958. It was almost two years later when, last July, our first group of selectees formally became Career Reservists. With the Career Reserve plan in being, we are now ready to move immediately.

We also believe that career legislation for USIA, designed from the outset to link closely with the regular Foreign Service, will assure stability for the program through any future internal changes or changes of alignment. The men and women now in the Career Reserve and those who enter it as a result of the next examinations have a right to assume that they have entered a career. Certified as FSO caliber

by the fact of joint selection and promotion boards and by parallelism of provisions, they have this assurance.

A FINAL WORD addressed especially to our own USIA officers about this year's examinations and those to come. I hope that all who are eligible, including those who did not achieve lateral transfer this year, will be among applicants for the new examinations. Those who emerge successfully from the examinations have a right to feel that they have been weighed on their records by a "jury of their peers" in both the Information Agency and the regular Foreign Service and have been certified as fully qualified to hold the rank and status they carry with them to any mission to which assigned.

It goes without saying that I hope many more USIA officers will succeed in the new round of examinations. When career legislation is enacted, we expect members of the Career Reserve Corps of USIA to be converted laterally into statutory career officers with a minimum of paperwork. Successful candidates can consider themselves fully designated as career officers in the public affairs program.

In the initial phases of this transition period, while the Career Officer Corps is taking shape, the type of appointment an officer holds (i.e., career reserve, limited reserve, or staff) will not determine his eligibility for promotion, assignment, and other personnel activities. However, as the necessary readjustments are accomplished, increasing weight in promotion, assignment, and other personnel considerations will inevitably be given to the fact that an officer is in the Career Officer Corps. This increasing importance of appointment in the Career Officer Corps need not concern employees retained in the Staff Corps because of technical and specialized skills. The Staff personnel system will be revised to provide appropriate opportunities to such employees within the Staff Corps. Nor will retention in the Staff Corps or limited reserve be an adverse factor in personnel considerations for those officers who are prevented from taking the examinations by reason of age or other technical considerations. Again, appropriate provision will be made for equitable treatment of those officers who could not apply for examination because of technical requirements.



Mount Misti, Peru

Jack Grover

...“THIS IS A DEPARTMENT for which I have the most profound respect, and indeed, affection, because I know something of the abilities and the dedication of the men and women who serve it.”

Dean Rusk in accepting appointment
as Secretary of State, December 12, 1960.

EDITORIAL PAGE

Salute to Christian Herter

IT IS HARD to believe that the time has come to say goodbye to Christian Herter as Secretary of State. Originally a Foreign Service officer himself (the first ever to become Secretary), he established a manner and style of diplomacy which the Service admires and will remember. It was one marked by understanding, courtesy, and respect for the opinions and problems of others. He respected and used his staff, inviting the Service into his inner councils, as well as relying on men of remarkable ability and integrity from outside the Service. He thus went far in buttressing the faith of the Service in itself and in its ability to face new tasks ahead.

Even before the campaign had opened, Secretary Herter made clear his intention of resigning as of January 20, 1961. And the warm good wishes and affection of the Service will follow Mrs. Herter and him into the more leisurely life both have so honorably earned, though we have no doubt that further calls will be made on their great talents for public service. In saying farewell, Mr. Secretary, we salute you.

Au Revoir to Morgenstern

DR. MORGENSTERN's views have stimulated more comment than we have received in a long time and we will certainly not close our columns to the subject in the future. We do believe, however, that a little digestion may be in order.

In the last six months we have published four editorials which bear, directly or indirectly, on Dr. Morgenstern's thesis. We believe it appropriate perhaps to limit ourselves, in this fifth swing at the subject, to making more explicit what we believe to be one of the fundamental points involved.

No matter what the Secretary of State, his Department and the Foreign Service may do to follow Dr. Morgenstern's advice, the results are sure to sound more like spinning wheels than the hum of progress, unless our national policy machinery is overhauled.

Senator Jackson's subcommittee has been probing this subject intensively.* The committee's reports will merit

*See page 24 for the committee's statement on the rôle of the Secretary of State, from its first study.

the closest study, for they are likely to focus on the necessity to face up to one of the Service's greatest future tasks: that of understanding the military component of national strategy, balancing it against the political and economic components, and coordinating it with new approaches to political strategy and foreign policy in the 1960's. This is a challenge which demands a new look at the planning function, at training and at the utilization of the natural, social and military sciences. We are confident that the Service can measure up to this challenge and we trust that the new Administration will provide the necessary organizational base to allow it to be accepted.

USIA Career Reserve

AMBASSADOR ALLEN's article in this month's JOURNAL persuasively sets forth the reasons behind the recent establishment of a Career Reserve Officers Corps for USIA. Mr. Allen is both convinced and convincing. He is on solid ground when he argues that public affairs is here to stay as an integral part of the conduct of American foreign relations and that there must be a professional officer system with strong career roots to provide continuity of experience and accumulative skill.

We have nothing but admiration for the way USIA has proceeded to set up its new Corps. Lack of Congressional action on its career legislation during the past few years might well have produced pessimism and lethargy. The decision to go ahead without legislative authority and to establish a Career Reserve Corps administratively was a courageous and an effective, if temporary, answer to this problem. In a unique arrangement, selection panels for the new Reserve Career Corps included equal representation from the Department and from USIA. Thus USIA could draw upon the experience of a long established career system and at the same time go a long way toward assuring acceptability for its new Corps. All the candidates were given a severe three-and-a-half hour written examination, an oral interview, and an intensive evaluation of their performance records. Of the 800 reserve and staff officers who applied, one out of five failed, an indication of the tough atmosphere prevailing. Those who succeeded can rightly feel pride of achievement. They have earned career status through demonstrated merit.

Mr. Allen hopes that the life of the USIA Career Reserve will be brief and that its newly commissioned officers will become part of a statutorily established officer corps. With

USIA CAREER RESERVE

this we heartily concur and urge the Department to continue to give strong support to USIA's request for career legislation. We do this, however, even though we doubt that this is going to be the final organizational answer to the problem. There has been much discussion in recent months about the pros and cons of returning USIA to the State Department. If this takes place, the establishment of a carefully selected professional corps of Information and Cultural Officers should make the transition that much easier. If USIA, however, is to remain a separate agency indefinitely, we would hope that its Career Service and the Foreign Service would be closely inter-related and that there would be greater interchange of personnel and assignments than there is at present.

Our feeling of satisfaction and approbation for USIA's progress towards career status is mingled with more than a touch of sadness at the news of Mr. Allen's retirement from government after more than 30 years' service. Few FSO's have had a career like his, and few will be missed as much. Ambassador to Iran, Yugoslavia, India, and Greece, twice Assistant Secretary of State, and now Director of USIA, he has had an astonishingly rich and varied career. We will miss his buoyancy, his phenomenal memory, his ever-present candor, and, above all, his absolute fearlessness in stating the issue as he saw it. We wish him well in his new career in private industry and feel confident that the quali-

ties that took him to the very top of the professional Foreign Service will serve him well in the days ahead.

The Role of the Secretary

(From the Study submitted to the Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, by its Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery, Henry M. Jackson, Chairman)

THE SECRETARY of State is the First Secretary of the Government. He should be able to advise the President on the full range of national security matters, from the point of view of their relation to foreign problems and policies.

The Secretary of State need not and should not have any legal or supervisory authority over other Cabinet officers. Any moves in this direction would have many of the disadvantages of the "super-Cabinet" officer proposal. The goal is not to give the Secretary of State greater command authority: it is to enlarge the scope of his guidance and influence.

If the President is to ask more, and to get more, from the Secretary of State, the Secretary must be better staffed to offer policy guidance and initiatives across the whole span of national security problems. This does not mean a larger Department of State; it may well mean a smaller one. But it does mean a Department competently staffed with generalists, economists, and military and scientific experts to support the Secretary in understanding and following all fields falling within his broad concern.

Clippings from the Press

"Rocky Road to Glory"

EVER THINK of a career in the United States Foreign Service Corps? . .

Figures published by the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL show that over a recent five-year period a total of 18,929 persons competed in the written Foreign Service examinations and that only 2,116, a mere 11 percent, passed. Those who passed the written tests then faced a three-man hoard in oral interviews which cut that number in half.

Thus only about one in twenty succeeded in opening the door to service in far-off capitals, a service that for the ablest could lead to ambassadorial rank and the kind of fame that has accrued to such men as George Kennan, Chip Bohlen, Joseph Grew and Loy Henderson. . .

Not many of us could answer, offhand, most of the questions listed by Neal Stanford in a recent CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR article as typical of the examinations—and we include newsmen who daily write of national and international affairs. In defense of the newsmen, we remark only that they rely more heavily on research than on memory, more on knowing where to find the facts than on having them on the tip of the tongue.

A diplomat, however, often finds himself in situations where he cannot afford the time-consuming luxury of "looking it up." He should know the names of rulers, the problems of the country of the diplomat with whom he may be talking at a reception or cocktail party, the gross national product of the United States and in what state the most corn is produced, from whom

we import and to whom we export, something about tariffs and something about the culture of his own and other countries.

What Mr. Stanford calls "the obstacle race to diplomatic glamour and glory" is a tough course.

Reading the success-failure statistics and a few of the questions demolishes any idea that diplomats are just cookie-pushers in striped pants. It should also inspire studious and ambitious young people to consider a career which is so selective from the outset.—the KALAMAZOO (Mich.) GAZETTE

Diplomat's Delight

IT IS A SAD heart that never rejoices, and by the same token it must be a dismal diplomatist who never relaxes. In the matter of amusement, however, the envoy occupies a peculiar position: banquets, balls, receptions and reviews, things which the common man regards as festive occasions, are to him the stuff of duty, and he cannot abandon himself to the pleasures of the moment. After a time, perhaps, he comes to resemble a worker in a sweet factory: the delights before him stir him not. Yet clearly ambassadors manage somehow to take their pleasures. One pictures a furtive game or two of snooker with the legation counsellor between appointments, or a fishing trip *incognito* snatched between conferences. Now comes the news that an ingenious young American envoy, Mr. George Roberts, third secretary at Bangkok, has invented a diversion specially for diplomatists.

Called "Cookie Push," it is, in effect, a sophisticated version of the homely Snakes and Ladders, but in place of rungs and reptiles we have all the ups and downs that foreign-service Americans experience. The goal, an honourable retirement, is on Square 100, but one's progress thither can be speeded—as, for example, by retrieving the flag from the Embassy flagstaff during a civil commotion—or retarded—by the activities of a Congressional committee.

The idea is delightful, but one cannot help questioning the wisdom of Mr. Roberts in thus sending his brain-child round the chancelleries so early in his career. It is good to find a young man with his mind so firmly on his work even in the giddy whirl of Bangkok, but at times Mr. Roberts allows his exuberance a very generous rein. To suggest, for example, that even a very young envoy (on Square 9) might fall into a fountain at an official function smacks of the frivolous, to say the best of it; to picture a senior ambassador on the brink of retirement (on Square 99, indeed) losing his toupee at an airport is plain *lèse-majesté*. One trembles lest the next edition of the game may have, at Square 30, say, a hazard called Misplaced Ingenuity. On the other hand, Mr. Roberts never allows his aspiring ambassador to advance by unworthy means, such as a threat to write his memoirs or return to big business. Perhaps, if the proud inventor remembers to let his ambassador defeat him regularly at the game, it may even redound to his advantage. By then, however, Mr. Roberts will be much too much of a diplomatist ever to hint at such a thing—even in sport.—*from the IRISH TIMES, Dublin.*

Diplomacy

OUR MEN IN THE Diplomatic Service are well accustomed to glancing at the bottom corner of official invitations, for the words "tenue de soir" (evening dress) or "tenue de ville" (lounge suit).

But Our Men in Cambodia, we learn from our colleague Dennis Bloodworth, have recently been alarmed by a new and ominous variation: "tenue de travail"—working clothes.

The invitations come from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's young and ingenious Head of State, who has decided to build a railroad from Phnom Penh, the capital, to the new port of Sihanoukville. He has cleverly succeeded in augmenting his labour force with top people, by inviting some sixteen Ambassadors in Phnom Penh to join him in laying its foundations.

An impressive convoy of shining limousines sets out from the capital, carrying Their Excellencies from their Embassies to the railway. Soon afterwards sweat-stained diplomats . . . may be seen shovelling up the earth into baskets which are then passed down a human conveyor belt of high-ranking Khmer officials. Loudspeakers fill the air with tangos and hot jazz, while ladies of the court pick delicately at the earth with mattocks, jewelled bracelets flashing in the sun.

Prince Sihanouk himself, a plump figure in shorts and white singlet, digs briskly, occasionally waving to the Ambassadors, and shouting to the surrounding peasants: "See, we are doing this all for you, all for you."

The Ambassadors work till lunchtime, when they retire to a marquee for a superb French meal washed down with iced champagne. After coffee and liqueurs, some heads of mission plead urgent engagements in Phnom Penh, but Communist diplomats usually put in a short stint in the afternoon.—Pendennis in the (London) OBSERVER.



by Robert Sivard

GEORGE V. ALLEN, Director of the Information Agency since October 1957 and a career ambassador in the Foreign Service, retired December 1 to become president of the Tobacco Institute, Inc.

President Eisenhower, in a letter accepting Mr. Allen's resignation, expressed his appreciation "of the effort you have devoted to bringing the vital work of the Agency to the highest possible effectiveness."

Secretary of State Christian Herter said in a message to Mr. Allen: "You have brought many years of rich experience, sound judgment and technical knowledge in the field of diplomacy to the many posts in which you have served."

Abbott Washburn, who will serve as acting director through January 20, described Mr. Allen's period with USIA as the "golden years" of the Agency.

"Each and every one of our elements—all the areas and all of the media—have made significant progress under his leadership," he said.

Mr. Allen, in his new position as head of the organization of tobacco manufacturers, will continue to reside in Washington.

Newspaper editorials were warm in praise of Mr. Allen's career. Some of their comments follow:

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH: "The United States has lost an able diplomat. . . He acquitted himself well in some of the toughest diplomatic assignments of the postwar years, and the nation will wish him well."

CHICAGO SUN TIMES: "One of the most sensitive and demanding jobs in government was vacated when George V. Allen resigned. The job should be filled by a top-flight man from the communications industry. . ."

DAYTON NEWS: "In these difficult years, Mr. Allen put America's best foot forward and helped remind many Americans where their best interest lay."

—From the USIA CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS



"The Newsboy" by Robert E. Kuhn

"Winter-Joy"

"This real winter gladness, white in white and soft and fresh," Rainer Rilke wrote. Winter gladness made of New State a whiteness in the middle of the whirling snow; then a brilliance when the sun came out and was reflected from the snow onto State's many-windowed walls. Eight inches of snow, drifting in places to considerably more, prevented business-as-usual that Monday morning, December 12.

Word had gone out that all Government offices were closed for the day. But by training our telescopes with care we saw at 8:30 that morning a small but faithful band trying valiantly to get into NS/E. Loy Henderson, the leader, went first, wearing galoshes — the others followed, stumbling in the same steps. From door to door they went, all around the great building's exterior, but all was

locked, until they reached at last the old Main Entrance, where after showing passes and signing-in they were permitted by the guards to enter.

For those who turned up at work it was a day not without drama. The Secretary was due to fly that morning to Europe for the NATO conference and for part of the King Baudouin wedding ceremonies in Brussels. The Secretary's party had arrived at Andrews Field for an early getaway, at 6:00 a.m. By 8 a.m. it became apparent that it would be impossible to clear the snow off the runway and by 9:30 the party was back in town. Not until evening were they

able to fly off.

Hand carrying of cables and correspondence was, of course, the rule that day, and those who were known to have good coffee-making equipment found themselves hosts to friends from afar as there were no eating facilities for blocks around.

It took almost two days, they said, before things began to be normal around State. Meantime one noticed that for the initiates it was IN to wear the "ushonka." One even was tempted to wonder if the wearing of the ushonka those first few days was what helped their owners to dig themselves out and cope with the hazards of transportation. One of our SOV friends gave us the background on this headgear: "ushonka, *fr.* 'ushi,' the plural of 'ukho':—ear. An 'ushonka' is any round, unvisor'd cap, usually of leather, and with earflaps, usually of fur, or imitation fur."

Elsewhere in town we noticed the fresh-smelling wood of the new bleachers of the reviewing stands piled high with snow. To the original accommodations of 35,000 it is now contemplated adding another 20,000 or 25,000 seats, for the January 20 inaugural parade.

Despite the drifts and lack of clearance downtown (\$35,000 a foot it cost Washington to clear this storm away, they estimated) the stores were full of Christmas shoppers. High above "F" street tinsel and lights glittered day and night. Gilt huses with friendly drivers, cruising on a circuit stretching from Garfinckel's down to Kann's, were provided free for shoppers. To help Foggy Bottom shoppers, special buses were run on a fifteen-minute schedule between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. from NS/E's wintry North Entrance down to 12th Street.

Holiday decorations began to bloom around New State, too. Christmas week the building was asparkle with small and medium-sized trees in the offices. Downstairs, a tree with lights, balls, and tinsel warmed somewhat the great spaciousness of the South Lobby.

We went up to see the new quarters of the Secretary and found them on the seventh floor overlooking the Potomac and the Jefferson memorial. The very impressive entrance (two-story-high rooms with blue carpets and much glass) for the Secretary and guests has special elevator access from the ground entrance of the South Lobby. But it was not until December 21, when a choir of eighty trained voices of the Recreation Association carolled forth during the noon hour, that one felt the Lobby alive and full of Christmas warmth. The singing was well directed and many lingered to listen.

"Consolidate Your Debts" was the inviting offer of the Credit Union's poster, while one heard people groan that it would be February before they could pay their December bills.

As the days shortened and the list of Cabinet members lengthened we discovered the hum in governmental quarters rose a pitch or two higher. The lethargy and waiting of

recent months turned into vivid speculation as to incoming personalities and possible policies. One of our Crimson graduates pointed out that over seventy percent of Senator Kennedy's new Cabinet had at one time or another been exposed to Harvard's ivied walls. Announcement in the press of a proposal to allocate special representation funds so that career officers might be able to accept posts in such places as Paris and London intimated that a breakthrough might be made on that front.

With the incoming Administration's appointment of Dean Rusk as Secretary, flanked by Chester Bowles and Adlai Stevenson, one sensed an almost audible cheer. Foreign Service officers who had known and worked with them needed no further recommendations, and for others meeting them for the first time, their conferences carried persuasive testimony that here were men of unusual talents and experience. Many appointments were still to be announced, but the days of waiting were drawing to a close.

Front Lines

As the foreign news trickled in during December from Laos, Ecuador, Cuba, and the Congo, showing the members of the Foreign Service under fire, it became abundantly clear that today's diplomats are indeed in the front lines. To the thousands of young people taking the written examinations the news reports must have underlined again that a career in the Foreign Service offers an adventurous and challenging life, not to be assessed in the too-usual patterns of income, security, and things acquired.

Life Expectancy

A few years ago the JOURNAL published an article on where FSO's-retired were settling down, both in the United States and overseas. So we were particularly interested recently to see vital statistics showing where the life expectancy was longest in the USA: Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. (States where it is freezing in winter and hot in summer.) States where the life expectancy was shortest included: Arizona, California, Georgia, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Wyoming.

Those figures, however, are for men only. For women, who live longer in any case, the life expectancy was greatest in Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Washington and least in Arizona, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

These and other irrelevant but fascinating facts and figures are contained in the handy reference section of the new Saturday Review Executive Desk Diary for 1961. Other pertinent material included: Income Tax Rates of Individual States, Clothing Conversion Tables for foreign countries (which we haven't seen elsewhere), Guide to New York and to Washington, U.S. Government Agencies, Currency Conversion Table, even a Vintage Wine Chart and a Calorie Chart.

Press and Public Opinion

At AFSA's last luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel, Andrew Berding spoke with such persuasiveness on the relation of the press and public opinion to the formation and implementation of foreign policy that at least one public affairs officer was heard to remark that he wished every Foreign Service officer could have been there.

Mr. Berding recalled at the outset instances in which world public opinion had been a deciding factor in national security.

"I do think it [public opinion] is an important element always to be taken into consideration . . . Public opinion support of a foreign policy means that the policy has a greater chance of acceptance overseas than if other countries felt that it had a divided public opinion behind it. . . The process of informing the public can be done many times better through the commercial media of communication than through government means of distribution."

That, he pointed out, meant a constant effort to get the information to the press and a constant effort also to make the information understandable. Thus in the next few years such policies as disarmament, colonialism, outer-space proposals, and the fundamental ideals of our country will have to be made completely understandable.

"I would certainly hope that in all your dealings with the press, you would give what attention you could to foreign correspondents. . . We have learned in our dealings with the press assigned to the Department that in the overwhelming majority of cases you can rely on them, provided both sides understand the rules; in other words, provided a clear statement of the basis on which you are talking with the press, whether it's on the record, background, or off the record. . ."

Today, he said, there is an interest by the press in foreign affairs never before equalled. "We need to keep that in mind, take it into account, and make use of it. . . The relationships and the understanding between our Foreign Service and the press have become much closer in the last few years. The old clichés, the old concepts that the press had with regard to the Foreign Service, I think, have virtually gone."



Engraving

by Sigurd Vasegaard

Chaigneau at the Court of Annam

by Nancy F. Barbour

This is the story of a diplomat who seemed ideally suited to his mission. He was an officer of the Court where he resided and a national hero. Not only was he one of very few outsiders fluent in the local language, he had spent most of his life in the country and he knew all its secrets. Rarely have an envoy's credentials seemed more impressive; rarely has a mission been less successful.

IT WAS MAY, 1821. To the captain of the French warship lying off the coast of what is today Central Viet Nam, his distinguished passenger was Jean-Baptiste Chaigneau, Consul of France and His Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII's Special Envoy to the Imperial Court of Annam. To those on shore preparing to receive the traveler, he was Nguyen van Thang, "the victor," adopted son of Emperor Gia Long; he was Mandarin of the Second Rank, Imperial Delegate, Attaché to the Emperor, Marquis of Thang Thai, General of the Army, and Commander of the war sloop, *Willing Dragon*, who was returning home after almost two years of absence.

If Chaigneau were a pensive fellow, the well-known coastline, the dark mountains glowering in the distance, the monsoon's familiar breath on his cheek, and the cerulean sky he knew so well might have caused him to reflect on the events of his life that had first brought him to this land so far from France. Fifty-two years old, he was no stranger

to Imperial Annam. He had spent more than half his life there.

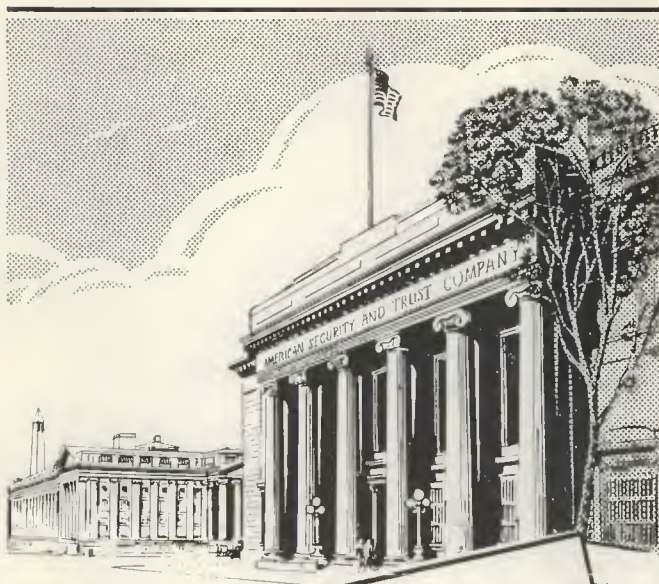
Jean Baptiste had been born into a seafaring family in Lorient in 1769, he had joined the Navy at the age of twelve and after thirteen years before the mast found himself in Macao. There he heard that a French clergyman, Pierre Pigneau de Behaine, later Bishop of Adran, was calling for volunteers to fight in an Annamese civil war on behalf of the principal contender to the throne, Nguyen Anh, later known as Gia Long. With Nguyen Anh's young son and with hope of receiving advantages for France, the Bishop had traveled to Paris to plead for French support. The exotic little prince had been an instant success at Versailles, and Louis XVI, encouraged by the promise of economic concessions in Annam, had agreed to send a military force to aid the prince's father. This promised aid never materialized, but while in India on his way back to Annam, the resourceful Bishop did manage to recruit a small force of French soldiers of fortune. With these forces, with several small warships and with a modest quantity of arms and ammunition, the Bishop sailed back to Annam to join forces with Nguyen Anh.

When Chaigneau arrived at Macao in 1794 this struggle was already several years old. At twenty-five and with the hot blood of adventure coursing through his veins, he was irresistibly drawn to the conflict. After making his way to Indochina he placed his seafaring experience at Nguyen Anh's disposal and was named commander of the sloop-of-war, *Willing Dragon*, a commission he discharged with distinction in the remaining years of the war. His courage and talents, his victories, too, soon won him the Emperor's esteem and affection. After one decisive naval battle the sovereign took off his own red velvet tunic and placed it around Chaigneau's shoulders, saying, "I cannot recompense you properly today . . . but take this robe, wear it, and everywhere people see you wearing it, you will be honored and respected."



Chaigneau's home at Hué

The writer is the wife of the first American Consul at Hué, where the Consulate was established on the former rue Chaigneau.



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Jean-Baptiste Chaigneau in military dress.

In 1802, Hanoi was finally recaptured, Annam reconquered, and the Dragon Throne won for Nguyen Anh. In his new capital at Hué the new Emperor, who took the dynastic name of Gia Long, remembered at last those who had done so much to contribute to his success. Chaigneau was appointed mandarin: he was adopted by the Emperor as his son. He was given three hectares of land, a house, servants, sampans, and a personal bodyguard of fifty soldiers.

All these now awaited their master's return. Chaigneau's relations with the sovereign could not have been better. Gia Long had taken a personal interest in Chaigneau's family. It was he who had suggested that Chaigneau marry an Annamese girl, thereby increasing his attachment to the country, and when she died some years later from a midwife's clumsiness, Gia Long had been beside himself with rage and sorrow.

Perhaps, as he gazed at the Annamese coast, Chaigneau wondered how his new position as Consul of France would fit in with his position in the Court of Annam. It should have been a far from unpleasant prospect, for now his counsels could contribute not only to the improvement of Annam but also to the glory of France. In his mind's eye he may have relived some of the Imperial Council meetings, the ceremonial—no longer bizarre to him—of the mandarins in their blue silk robes arriving in gilded sedan chairs accompanied by an escort of soldiers and a coterie of servants, some shading their masters with green parasols, others cooling them with fans of peacock feathers. This grand manner changed to obsequious servility in Gia Long's presence, where protocol required five prostrations and five shouts of "Long Live the Emperor." By special dispensation Chaig-

neau had been excused from this kowtow—a favor that did little to endear him to the rest of the Court. He further earned their jealousy by his pro-Christian views, an attitude contrasting sharply with the xenophobia of the other mandarins. Also unpopular had been his attempts to make the sovereign aware of the misery and poverty of the masses, of the injustices they suffered, of the unequal burdens they bore, and of other privations they endured at the hands of the upper classes. In short, he had few friends among the mandarins of the Court.

Some years earlier, the sight of the first French ships he had seen in almost twenty years had brought pangs of homesickness to Chaigneau, and he had decided to embark on the voyage from which he was now returning. Gia Long had greeted his request to return home with astonishment and dismay. Had the Emperor done anything wrong? Had he offended Chaigneau in any way? Was he unhappy? It had taken more than one audience to gain the royal consent, and it was finally granted only on condition that Chaigneau return within three years. With this understanding, with two years' salary in his pocket, and finally, with Gia Long's blessing, Chaigneau had returned to France in November, 1819.

Any plans he may have had for a quiet visit with his family were quickly changed by events in France. Awaiting him at his sister's house at Albi were letters commanding his presence before the King. On his arrival Chaigneau learned that his government desired to negotiate a treaty of friendship and commerce with Annam. He, Chaigneau, was to be charged with this task and commissioned Consul of France, Special Envoy to the Court of Annam. Despite the attractions of this post, Chaigneau hesitated. Only when Louis XVIII personally told him, "You are French and all Frenchmen owe themselves to their country. We are counting on your patriotism to bring the mission entrusted to you to a successful conclusion," did he finally agree to accept these new responsibilities and to go back to Annam once more.

There seemed no reason why his mission should not be successful. The Emperor was indebted to the French for their help, his attitude towards them had remained more than friendly, and he had always seemed particularly favorably disposed toward his faithful friend and servant, Jean-Baptiste Chaigneau.

The warship with the new Consul on board anchored in the Perfumed River, just opposite the capital of Hué. Chaigneau entered the splendid sampan sent to conduct him to shore, and, as required by protocol, proceeded to the port mandarin's house to be officially received. Here he received tragic news: Gia Long was dead.

Shaken by this news, Chaigneau briefly deferred his first official audience with the new ruler, Minh Mang, and retired to his house to discuss the situation with the last of his wartime colleagues in Hué, Philippe Vannier. Chaigneau knew the royal family well, and he was worried. The new Emperor, Gia Long's fourth son, had been a delicate but handsome child. Endowed with a proud, silent manner, he had received a classical Chinese education and had begun early in life to reflect the xenophobic tendencies of his teachers and courtiers. Chaigneau knew the situation had changed with Gia Long's death, and he suspected it was not for the better. As he later reported to Paris, "I was fearful this event would bring to the country some changes very un-



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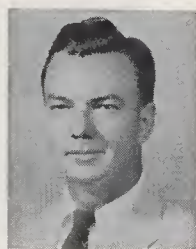
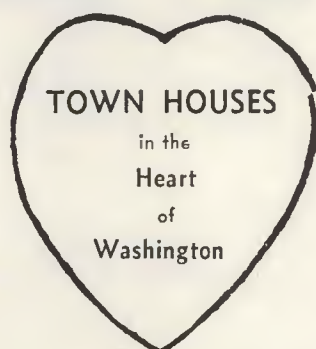


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CHAIGNEAU

favorable to the relations in which I was to become the mediator." He was right.

Nonetheless, Chaigneau dutifully proceeded to carry out his instructions. After a respectful wait to pay homage to Gia Long's memory, he sought audience with the new sovereign. Chaigneau later reported on the audience to his Foreign Minister. "On seeing me, he shed tears that I can only attribute to the good recommendations of the King, his father. In fact, he wanted me to know that Emperor Gia Long . . . had praised me in the most flattering terms and greatest expressions of benevolence. [Gia Long] had been no less laudatory in speaking of France and had told Minh Mang, 'It is a good nation which merits from you consideration, and recognition of the services which it rendered me in the form of the foreign mandarins.'" Minh Mang assured Chaigneau he would always consider him the mandarin for whom his father had had the highest esteem and affection. And, when Chaigneau asked that arrangements be made to receive Louis XVIII's presents and letter. "The King acquiesced in my request and on the spot issued the necessary orders for all the pomp and ceremony the customs of the country required." When Chaigneau mentioned his government's desire to negotiate a treaty, however, Minh Mang gave only an equivocal reply.

The letter and gifts were presented the following day. In the vanguard of the colorful cortege which conducted them to the palace came the Master of Ceremonies bearing Louis's letter before him on a small, carved wooden tray. A piece of imperial yellow crepe concealed it from view and at the same time announced to all that the procession was of prime importance. Flanking the venerable Master of Ceremonies, and shielding him from the sun, were two servants with yellow parasols. Chaigneau followed immediately behind. Next came the gifts—a gilded pendulum clock, two golden candelabra, two bronze vases, sixteen prints of French imperial battles, a musket, a pair of pistols, and a huge mirror. Each of these was borne on wooden pallets carried by four men, each of whom was accompanied by a parasol-bearer. Royal galleys awaited the cortege to take it across the river to the Imperial City, and on the banks regiments of soldiers were drawn up.

Describing these events later to the Foreign Minister, Chaigneau reported that on arriving at the audience room he took the letter from the Master of Ceremonies and placed it on a table in front of the Emperor; Minh Mang acknowledged his acceptance of it by removing the yellow silk covering. He asked Chaigneau to translate it. He listened attentively and occasionally appeared flattered. When Chaigneau had finished, the Emperor was silent for a moment. Then he spoke: "We have the same sentiments as the King of France, and we should always desire to be friendly with him; but what good is a commercial agreement? France is too far away for our subjects ever to be able to trade with your compatriots. We are separated by several seas and have no ships capable of traversing them. If the French wish to sell their merchandise here, we will receive them as we do the subjects of other nations, provided they observe the laws and customs of the country." In other words, no treaty, no special treatment. Chaigneau's tact and persuasiveness were rebuffed. Chaigneau's mission was a failure before it had fairly begun.

Had the Special Envoy consulted only his personal desires,

he might have departed immediately for France. But he had been appointed Consul for a five-year tour, and, in spite of the failure of his primary mission, he still felt he could be useful to his country. He continued to see the Emperor and to attend the ministerial meetings at the palace. On some occasions, he reported to his government, "The Prince has received me less well than he did at first, but never badly enough to renounce hope of obtaining from him some advantages for France." There were even a few gains to sustain his optimism. He was able to report, for example, that on Chaigneau's plea, "the Prince . . . did not hesitate to accord the right of residence to a small number of Frenchmen who have to live here." These included the consular assistant, the nephew of the Consul, the commercial agent of a French firm, and a naturalist who wished to study the country.

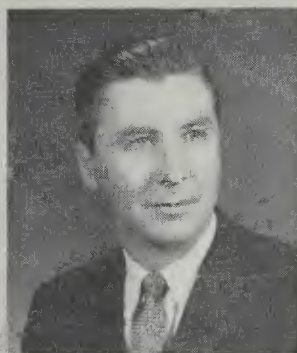
As if the difficulties in Annam were not sufficiently trying, Chaigneau began to suffer from what he felt was his own government's failure to support him. Only after considerable haggling did the Foreign Ministry grant him 4,000 francs for gifts to influential mandarins, and then with the frosty comment that none of these funds could be used for housing or office furnishings, for which he must pay himself.

As time wore on and relations with the Annamese failed to improve, Chaigneau began to think his special qualifications made things not easier but more difficult for him. "The position in which I find myself," he told the Foreign Minister, "a little equivocal as a result of my capacity as mandarin, prevents me from acting in a more proper temper, whereas another chargé d'affaires could act in a more suitable manner as required by his special powers." His government showed little understanding; the Minister was "very surprised to see your opinion of your equivocal position," for which he wanted "detailed and positive explanations."

SHORTLY AFTER THIS, in a move which the French interpreted to be a calculated blow at them, the authorities at Hué granted English traders permission to do business at certain ports. Chaigneau had had more than enough. In Hué he felt himself increasingly the object of mandarin hostility. Back in France his efforts and sacrifices seemed to be unappreciated. Feeling he had reached the point where his usefulness in Annam was exhausted, the unhappy Consul finally addressed the Foreign Minister: "Seeing myself the object of a suspicion which becomes more marked every day and will end by being humiliating, I take the liberty to beg Your Excellency to excuse me from my mission that I might return to France at the first propitious occasion that presents itself." On November 15, 1824, before even receiving a reply to this request, Chaigneau departed.

While in Saigon recuperating from an illness that took the lives of two of his sons, he learned that he had just missed a special French naval mission that had been directed to Hué to bolster his position. He also learned that nothing had come of this effort.

Almost forty years later, Chaigneau died in France. His nephew, who had been appointed Consul to replace him, had not been received. Franco-Annamese relations had been severed. All of Chaigneau's particular attributes, all his special qualifications, had failed to make him a successful diplomat.



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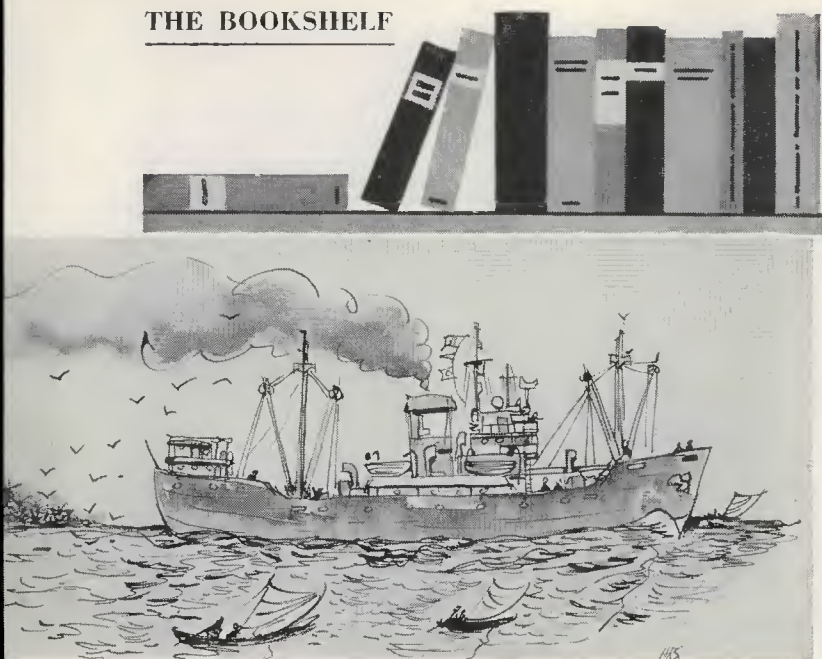
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The Blowing Up of The Parthenon, by Salvador de Madariaga, Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 93 pp. \$2.95.
Reviewed by WILLIAM R. TYLER

DEDICATED to "the memory of the Russian soldiers who, in October 1956, left the Red Army and fought and died for the freedom of Hungary," this study of the cold war and what to do (and not do) about it is absorbing, stimulating, and often provocative. One cannot but wish that more authors wrote as much worth reading in as few pages.

"Rushed into publication because of its significance in relation to the explosive world situation," as we are somewhat breathlessly informed by the publishers, this anatomy of the Cold War derives its title from the explosion in 1687 of a Venetian bomb on a Turkish powder magazine stored in the Parthenon: "Men had risen to that height where such beauty is conceived and brought forth. Men had fallen to that depth where such beauty is destroyed"—the height having been reached by design and inspiration, the destruction having "just happened."

In general the author is at his best in his brilliant and penetrating analysis of the fundamental issues and tensions of our time, of the fallacies of thought that are rampant in left-wing labor circles, of the illusion which ignorance and wishful thinking perpetuate. He is, relatively speaking, weak in his assessment of the policies and of the political factors which seem to him to have contributed to the West's inability, so far, to win the Cold War. He is, for example, obsessed by the idea that the U.S. and the U.K. are engaged principally in "power politics," and when he illustrates his thesis, the old scars acquired by this passionate Spanish apostle of freedom in his long life glow angrily: "An unfortunate mixture of empiricism, power policy and nationalism explains the regrettable alliances which the would-be crusaders for freedom have seen fit to strike with dictators such as Tito and Franco" (p. 44) and later: "... we should have avoided moves that soil our flag. The most important weapon for an army is its flag" (p. 46). The author's interpretation of the Cold War is conditioned, and occasionally distorted, by his own political experience and

sympathies. It will be difficult for most readers to accept his view that the "chief intention" of the U.S. and the U.K. "is to defend and if possible strengthen their power" (p. 62), that they are engaged in a struggle for control of the Mediterranean, or that we are witnessing "a struggle for supremacy between the two aeronaval Powers of the West."

These shortcomings should not, however, obscure the depth and clarity of his exposition of the nature and significance of "peaceful coexistence," of the Berlin crisis, of the problems of the Eastern European countries, of the disarmament issue, of world public opinion. He puts his finger unerringly on the dangers of "sunmitry," and he points up convincingly the need for a cause to which the free world can rally with as much undeviating sense of purpose as is displayed by communism. This cause, he states, is that of freedom, whose voice can sway humanity, but only if it speaks with authority and integrity. The author concludes that the primary role in this effort falls to the United States: "If the free world is going to win the Cold War, the United States must recover the authority that was hers (sic) at the time of the Marshall Plan."

While the author's own recommendations as to what should be specifically undertaken are somewhat sketchy, there is no doubt of the relevance of his definition of the challenge before us, or of the penalty if we fail to meet it.

British Labor and Public Ownership, by Herbert E. Weiner. Introduction by Michael Ross, Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., 111 pp. \$3.25.

Reviewed by LOUIS A. WIESNER

IDEAS OF dramatic social action to remedy the undesirable features of modern western industrialism have colored the thinking of labor-minded organizations throughout the world . . . in the economically underdeveloped new nations, nationalization is considered as a sort of touchstone of progressive thinking." These words from FSO Herbert Weiner's preface aptly state why his book is significant for those who are concerned with broad social policy in both developed and less developed countries.

It tells the history of an idea, the idea of democratic socialism, as it was worked out, translated into fact over a wide range of the economy, and is now being reappraised in Great Britain.

Dr. Weiner brings out two particularly relevant features of the British experience. The first is how British labor developed policies of nationalization which were compatible with political democracy and with the independent assertion of the rights of workers within a socialist system. British labor never succumbed to the Communist theory that there can be no conflict in a socialist society between the interests of workers and those of the directors of the industries which are theoretically the property of the workers. On the morrow of the Labor electoral victory of 1945 the Trades Union Congress made this clear when W. P. Allen, speaking for the TUC General Council, said, "We are not anxious to create difficulties for the government, as you will have gathered from these proceedings, but the TUC is still not an appendage to any government and must express its views."



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Service Glimpses

1. **Turin.** Vladimiro Calarese, Visa Clerk at the Consulate, shows Consul Charles K. Moffly the statuette, "Il Toro di Torino," awarded him by the Mayor of Turin. Calarese received the trophy after he had won two bronze medals in the Olympic saber competitions.

1.



2. **Heidelberg.** Mrs. Ernest Herbster of USIA's Herbster family art team is shown here between Mr. Werner Storck, a graphic artist, and Mr. Wolf Lentz, Program Director, at the Amerika Haus in Darmstadt, Germany, where Mrs. Herbster lectured on "Painting—a Family Hobby."

2.



4. **Tunis.** FSO Edward J. Gaumond presenting the first rabbit shot on opening day of the hunting season to President Bourguiba. Mr. Gaumond, Administrative Officer at the Embassy, had made the first "kill" of the day.

5. **Djakarta.** FSO and Mrs. Frontis B. Wiggins, Jr., after their wedding last year in Canisius College Chapel, are shown with Ambassador Howard P. Jones, who acted as father-of-the-bride, and Mrs. Jones. Mr. Wiggins is Budget and Fiscal Officer and Mrs. Wiggins, the former Laura J. C. Ponnone, is Communications Clerk.

6. **Nicosia.** Ambassador Fraser Wilkins presents his credentials to His Beatitude Archbishop Makarios, President of the new Republic of Cyprus. In the background are Cypriot Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou (at left) and Administrative Secretary for Foreign Affairs, C.A. Ashiotis.

7. **Monrovia.** Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration Loy W. Henderson here pays a courtesy call on the Vice President of Liberia, William R. Tolbert. Mr. Henderson was accompanied by Ambassador Elbert G. Mathews (right), and C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., Director, Office of Middle and Southern African Affairs.

3.





4.



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6.



7.

The independent representation of labor's interests vis-à-vis the state as employer has in fact been respected by both Labor and Conservative governments.

The second significant feature of the British experience with nationalization is that it did not bring about the millennium. By 1951 the British electorate was convinced of this and brought the Conservatives back to power, returning them with increased majorities in 1955 and 1959. The Conservatives denationalized steel and portions of other industries, but retained public ownership in most of the nationalized sectors. Weiner concludes the body of his scholarly work with a description of Labor's reexamination of its policies, a reappraisal which is still going on.

Development Diplomats?

by CHARLES F. KNOX, JR.

BASED ON THE William L. Clayton Lectures of 1960 of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University, Mr. Black has written a book that should be read carefully by all interested in the programs and the philosophies of economic development, and particularly by those concerned directly with the difficult problem of the diplomacy of economic development. Here is a statesman-banker whose vision encompasses the world, whose mind is receptive to experimentation within the whole range of developmental techniques, and who recognizes that, irrespective of Communism, the world is caught up in the dilemma of so distributing facilities for production that the populations in the under-developed countries can catch up with and enjoy in some measure the good life enjoyed by the West. Of particular interest is Mr. Black's suggestion that there be created a corps of "Development Diplomats" to handle this complicated problem, an idea that should meet with favorable reception by all Western governments.

THE DIPLOMACY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, by Eugene R. Black. Harvard University Press, 74 pp., \$3.00.

Steadfast and Changing

by E. J. BEIGEL

THE LATEST in an avalanche of books about Gaullist France is also the clearest. Raymond Aron has brought some university lectures up to date and expanded them into a slim volume. He discusses the present French political system (which he calls a parliamentary empire), France's expanding economy, its dwindling empire, and its current problems. He maintains that France today, as always, is unpredictable in her sudden reversals, and constant in her fundamental impulses. Hence the title. Aron feels that as long as de Gaulle is there, and the war continues in Algeria, the professional politicians will bow to the authority of their "benevolent monarch," but that a democracy—the mode of government favored for France—becomes stable only when obedience is given to institutions rather than individuals. He does not believe the events of the past two years have wrought any basic changes in the French political pattern and observes, perhaps ironically, that what the 1958 conspirators seem to have made possible is exactly what they wanted to prevent. Conclusion: only the terms and date of

the final outcome in Algeria remain in doubt.

Aron admits that for the time being everything in France depends upon de Gaulle, who completely dominates both domestic and foreign affairs. This is the man that Walter Lippmann, who is not given to hyperbole, has called the greatest practicing genius in the field of high politics and strategy. Some inkling of how de Gaulle's mind works might be gained by looking at some of his early writing on character, prestige, doctrine, politics and the conduct of war. Thirty years ago he discussed these subjects in an appeal to his fellow officers designed to inspire their existence in the inter-war Army. He said that "only if the philosophy proper to the soldier is restored will an edge be given to the sword. In that philosophy he will find nobility of outlook, pride in his vocation, and a chance to influence the world outside himself." A generation later the remarkable thing about this translation is that it reads like an analysis of the behavior of de Gaulle today.

FRANCE: Steadfast and Changing, by Raymond Aron, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 193 pp., index. \$4.75.

THE EDGE OF THE SWORD, by Charles de Gaulle. Criterion Books, New York, 128 pp., \$3.50.

Two To Be Read

by DAVID HENRY

I FIND IT PLEASANT to be able to recommend a current pair of volumes on the USSR. Each is competent in its field, though the two of them differ greatly, one being academic and the other reportorial.

The first is a new volume on Soviet foreign policy, apparently designed as a college textbook but worthy of a wider readership. It possesses an unusual and, I believe, effective format. Each chapter treats a historical period or current aspect of Soviet foreign policy and consists of an essay by the editor, Alvin Z. Rubinstein, followed by excerpts from important documents from official Communist sources. The documentation illustrates the points which the editor makes in the introductory essay. Thus, for example, he supports the chapter on "The Ideological Basis of Soviet Foreign Policy" with "readings" from Lenin, Stalin, and Khrushchev, and the chapter on "The Pattern of Post-Stalinist Foreign Policy" with excerpts from recent treaties, diplomatic notes, and Soviet policy statements. This format has the virtue of encouraging the reader to study actual Soviet texts instead of merely summaries and interpretations of them. There is no substitute for reading the original Soviet statements themselves, prolix, boring and irritating though they usually are. In addition, Mr. Rubenstein has chosen his readings well. There can be no such thing as a "typical" selection when each chapter covers years of time or broad areas of policy, but the editor has found selections which reflect the Soviet viewpoint accurately and which integrate smoothly with the thought development of his competent introductory essays.

An equally penetrating, though completely different, approach to Soviet reality appears in Harrison Salisbury's latest book on his experiences as a reporter in the USSR. Here the point of view is individual, rather than academic; the work consists of first-hand observations and personal anecdotes. Naturally, such a volume can be far more enter-

THE BOOKSHELF

taining than a study volume, and the author makes the most of his opportunities. He has a brilliant eye for detail and a vivid awareness of colors, sounds, smells, movements, and words. His small vignettes catch more of the flavor of the Soviet scene than the lengthy descriptions of some other writers.

This volume, the latest of several he has written about the USSR, describes his return there in 1959, after a five-year absence. In addition to his impressions of Moscow, Mr. Salisbury covers his extensive travels in Siberia and his visit to Outer Mongolia. This Mongolian experience seems to have made a deep impression on Mr. Salisbury. He feels strongly that antagonism between Russia and Red China is growing rapidly and that the two Communist giants will clash openly before long. He devotes one of his two least rewarding chapters to "proving" that contention. This chapter and the final one of the book (which could well be omitted) demonstrate the fallacy of trying to base complex political judgments on direct personal experiences. Some of Mr. Salisbury's interpretations of the communist world are extreme and controversial; at best, one must say that it seems impossible to validate them from the evidence offered. But these dubious political generalizations (e.g. the desirability of liquidating our overseas bases) do not spoil the real value of this book as an impressive first-hand report on the current Soviet scene.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION, edited with introduction and notes by Alvin Z. Rubinstein. Random House, New York, 457 pp., \$6.50.

TO MOSCOW—AND BEYOND, by Harrison E. Salisbury. Harper and Brothers, New York, 301 pp., \$4.95.

A Lovely World

TO A WORLD which may still think of Japan either in terms of Madame Butterfly or as the Germany of the East, Allan Bosworth's book "The Lovely World of Richi-san" will be welcome.

Bosworth, a naval captain who was stationed for seven years in Japan as a Public Information Officer, brings to his writing a clear eye and an ability at spare description which is delightful and often moving.

His book consists of a series of episodes generally centering around Richi-san, a youthful widow whose undaunted if adventurous English helps to picture an ancient culture for a sympathetic visitor from the United States—and Texas.

To those who have read sections from this book in the NEW YORKER and HARPER's it will be apparent that Japan presents other faces to the world as well. Swindlers exist, and wrestlers who are fed to a monstrous size for the sake of sumo, the stylized school of wrestling.

Bosworth captures these on paper with Richi-san's help. The result is rewarding.

THE LOVELY WORLD OF RICHI-SAN, by Allan R. Bosworth. Harper & Brothers, N. Y. 222 pp., \$3.95.

"Tribes of the Sahara," by Lloyd Cabot Briggs, Harvard University Press. 295 pp. \$6.00.

Reviewed by WILLIAM J. PORTER

LOYD CABOT BRIGGS, a Research Fellow in North African Anthropology, Harvard University, has produced a most interesting study of the Saharan region and its inhabitants at a time when the Sahara is assuming increasing political and economic importance. Mr. Briggs resided at Algiers while compiling this work, and while there he was privileged to examine extensive French records.

As the title indicates, Mr. Briggs concentrated mainly on the origins, structures, and customs of the inhabitants of an area more than twice as big as all of Europe west of the Russian border, including Great Britain and Denmark. He does, however, go rather extensively into the history and geography of the great desert, though the work tends to show that facilities for study of the eastern region were not as available to him as those for the western—predominantly French-controlled—areas. In his preface, the author expressed regret that so much "balderdash" had been written and repeated about the Sahara, but if his purpose was to de-romanticize the region he did not achieve it. The vivid historical sketches of early explorers like Caillie (1827-28) and Barth (1850-55) are in themselves sufficient to keep one turning the pages of this essentially serious study; and to these French and German exploits are added fascinating references, all duly documented, about enterprising Britishers like Ensign Toole and Mr. Tyrwhitt, each of whom, in the year 1824, crossed the Sahara alone from Tripoli to Lake Chad!

Seven or eight chapters, the bulk of the book, deal with the sedentary populations, the hunters and nomads, and give special attention to the major groupings, i.e., the Tuareg, the Arabs, and the Moors. All of this material is presented convincingly and it seems clear that Mr. Briggs did more than search the records when collecting it.

In the final chapter of the book, one entitled "Retrospect and Prophecy," the author endeavored to use history to predict the future of the Sahara. This brought him quickly to the conclusion that neither under the Arabs nor under the Europeans is there much hope "for anything resembling lasting peace and prosperity within a democratic framework." Your reviewer found thoughts of this nature rather startling, coming as they did immediately after a discussion, a rather intimate discussion, of the inhabitants of the region and their daily preoccupations. But Mr. Briggs did not prolong his examination of the applicability of democracy (modern democratic techniques, etc.) to these tribes. He quickly ended the discussion with the thought that tribal structures are breaking down and that, in the future, nomadism on a grand scale will fade away.

Foreign Service officers and others interested in the Sahara and the countries claiming this or that segment of it would do well to spend a little time with this volume. Scholarly and informative, it presents in orderly fashion much information about a region due to attain greater prominence, or notoriety, in the years immediately ahead.

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AFSA Scholarships

by MARGARET MORGAN
and LARUE R. LUTKINS

NOT WITHOUT much soul-searching did the eight members of the Education Committee of the American Foreign Service Association meet at 8:30 one Saturday morning last May to make the final determination of scholarship winners for the 1960-61 academic year. The meeting was the climax of hard preparatory work; during the preceding month every Committee member had read and studied each of the 113 applications. With only forty \$500 scholarships to award among this group, decisions could be reached only after careful thought and considerable discussion. (Following the article is a statistical breakdown giving information on various factors regarding applicants and grantees, including: age, entering class, rank, agency, and posting of parents.)

Scholarships for Foreign Service children have an honorable, if not an ancient, history. The first scholarship was provided by the Oliver Bishop Harriman trust set up in 1927. In 1933 the Association awarded its first scholarship; the amount was \$150. The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL began awarding a scholarship in 1936. It was awarded to students at the secondary school level and was, initially, for \$150, often divided between two recipients. Later came the William Benton, Robert W. Bliss, Wilbur J. Carr, and Gertrude Stewart Memorial scholarships. With the exception of the Harriman award, which now amounts to roughly \$1,000 a year, all these scholarships provided by the Association now have a value of \$500. In 1959 and 1960 the New York Times Foundation generously established scholarships for Foreign Service children at Harvard, Radcliffe, Columbia, and Barnard, which provide a stipend of from \$500 to \$2,000 a year and also provide for one round-trip each year between the college and the parents' post. These scholarships are not awarded by the Association, but are handled directly by the colleges.

Eligibility for the above scholarships varies. Some, by the direction of the donors, are available only to children of career Foreign Service officers. However, the majority—those awarded by the Association from its general scholarship fund—are open to children of all members of the Association, whether they represent the State Department,

ICA, USIA, or other government agencies whose overseas personnel are eligible for membership. Twenty-seven scholarships were available, for instance, to children of all members of the Association for the 1960-61 academic year, and of this number five went to ICA and USIA children.

Clearly a \$500 scholarship is not ordinarily going to spell the difference between a Foreign Service child's having or not having a college education. It does, however, represent a substantial help, and it reflects the Committee's consistent aim over the years of assisting as many children as possible. The number of scholarships awarded has

risen steadily: 28 for 1958-59; 38 for 1959-60; 40 for 1960-61. But this rise has not been sufficient to keep pace with the increase in applications, from 68 in 1958 to 113 in 1960, and as a result the ratio of awards to applications has dropped from 41% to 35% over the three-year period.

The program has focused generally on assistance to students in college. Specifically the Committee has tended to favor those entering their first year of college, in the belief that this presents the greatest adjustment problems and that in later years many can qualify for scholarship aid given by their college. The number of scholarships given by the Committee to children at the preparatory school level is small compared to the total, 2 out of 38 in 1959-60 and 2 out of 40 in 1960-61. These awards are normally given only for children entering the 11th or 12th grades and in cases where the parents are posted abroad.

Scholarship, as defined by Webster, is "learning." But a scholarship is a different kettle of cash; again, says Webster, it is "a foundation for the support of a scholar or student, as in a college." In the awarding of Association scholarships

Scholarships		
<i>Preparatory Schools</i>	1959-60	1960-61
Applicants	9	12
Awards	2	2
Ratio of awards to applicants	22%	16.5%
<i>Colleges</i>		
Applicants	79	101
Awards	36	38*
Ratio of awards to applicants	45%	38%
<i>Total, Preparatory and College</i>		
Applicants	88	113
Awards	38	40*
Ratio of awards to applicants	43%	35%
* Not including 3 New York Times Foundation Scholarships		

Margaret Morgan, wife of George A. Morgan, and LaRue R. Lutkins are both members of AFSA's Scholarship Committee.

the greatest weight is given to the factor of relative need. For 1959-60, 26 of the 36 awards at the college level went to children among the half of the applicants deemed to be most in need of assistance; for 1960-61 the figures were 31 out of 38. The next most significant consideration is proven scholastic achievement; this factor assumes particular importance when the Committee comes to deciding which children in the less needy half of the applicants should be given awards. In addition, other factors such as personality and character, extracurricular activities, leadership qualities, and education plans are all considered. Letters from teachers and principals personalize the record, as do statements submitted by the students themselves. Some of the latter are brief and succinct, others lengthy and detailed. All are interesting. By the time an application has been fully reviewed, the Committee member generally has a good picture of the boy or girl.

How is an applicant's financial need judged by the Committee? A separate, confidential financial statement, adapted to meet our special requirements from the form used by approximately 170 colleges, is submitted by the applicant's parent directly to Mr. Clarke Slade, the Association's Educational Counselor. It is seen by no one else. On the basis of these statements, which provide detailed information on family income, assets represented by bank accounts, real estate holdings, investments, etc., indebtedness and extraordinary expenses, Mr. Slade breaks down the applicants into four roughly equal groups in terms of the relative degree of need. In making this determination, at the Committee's direction he takes into account total family resources including any income from such sources as trust funds, in-

surance policies for education purposes, and the earnings of a working mother.

Because of the limited funds available to it and the governing principle of spreading these funds as widely as feasible to deserving applicants, the Committee has adopted a rule that an award will not be granted to a student who is receiving substantial scholarship aid from some other source, e.g. the college or The New York Times Foundation. Actually, such cases have been relatively few; the Committee was surprised and dismayed to find this year that less than half the applicants were also seeking aid elsewhere.

With the rising number of children of secondary school and college age, we must expect that next year and in the years immediately ahead we will face an ever-increasing number of applications, from highly qualified boys and girls who will need financial help for their education. To cope with this growing demand the Association will clearly require more scholarship funds. Contributions to the Association for this purpose are tax-deductible. They may be large or small. At present \$500 will provide a scholarship for one year; the donor may direct that it be named in honor of a specific person. But for the bulk of our funds we will continue to depend on a large number of small donations. The largest amount is provided through the voluntary contributions of \$2.00 or more given by Association members in connection with payment of annual Association dues. To afford the best possible educational opportunities for deserving Foreign Service children is the Association's objective. Remember that your dollars and dimes are needed to achieve it.

COLLEGES

1959-60	Age		Entering Class		Agency		Previous AFSA aid		Posted D.C. or abroad		Status of FSO parent		Need Category*	
79 Applicants	(16)	3	Freshman	43	State	66	Yes	25	DC	26	CM-	3	A	16
	(17)	31	Sophomore	17	ICA	9	No	54	Abroad	49	FSO-1,	6	B	18
	(18)	22	Junior	11	USIA	4			Retired or		FSO-2,	17	C	23
	(19)	10	Senior	8					deceased	4	FSO-3,	15	D	22
	(20)	8									FSO-4,	9		
	(21)	4									FSO-5,	6		
	(22)	1									FSO-6,	2		
											FSR-1,	1		
											FSR-3,	2		
											FSR-4,	7		
											FSR-5,	2		
											FSS-2,	1		
											FSS-4,	1		
											FSS-6,	1		
36 Awards	(16)	1	Freshman	20	State	31	Yes	15	DC	13	FSO-1,	1	A	2
	(17)	14	Sophomore	7	ICA	3	No	21	Abroad	19	FSO-2,	7	B	8
	(18)	10	Junior	5	USIA	2			Retired or		FSO-3,	8	C	12
	(19)	4	Senior	4					deceased	4	FSO-4,	4	D	14
	(20)	5									FSO-5,	3		
	(21)	2									FSO-6,	1		
											FSR-1,	1		
											FSR-4,	3		
											FSS-4,	1		
											FSS-6,	1		
											FSS-9,	2		
											Retired,	2		
											Deceased,	2		
	* A—mild to negligible B—moderate to mild C—scvere to moderate D—critical to scvere													

* A—mild to negligible
B—moderate to mild
C—severe to moderate
D—critical to severe

AFSA Scholarships

COLLEGES

1960-61	Age		Entering Class		Agency		Previous AFSA aid		Posted D.C. or abroad	Status of FSO parent	Need Category*	
101 Applicants	(16)	6	Freshman	59	State	89	Yes	25	DC 31	FSO-1, 11	A	25
	(17)	36	Sophomore	20	ICA	8	No	76	Abroad 61	FSO-2, 22	B	24
	(18)	30	Junior	13	USIA	4			Retired or deceased 9	FSO-3, 25	C	30
	(19)	13	Senior	8						FSO-4, 14	D	22
	(20)	10	Graduate	1						FSO-5, 2		
	(21)	3								FSO-6, 1		
	(22)	2								FSO-7, 1		
	(24)	1								FSR-1, 1		
										FSR-2, 3		
										FSR-3, 4		
										FSR-4, 4		
										FSR-5, 1		
										FSS-4, 2		
										FSS-9, 1		
38 Awards**	(16)	2								Retired, 5		
	(17)	19								Deceased, 4		
	(18)	8										
	(19)	3	Freshman	24	State	34	Yes	10	DC 8	FSO-1, 4	A	3
	(20)	3	Sophomore	7	ICA	1	No	28	Abroad 26	FSO-2, 8	B	6
	(21)	2	Junior	3	USIA	3			Retired or deceased 4	FSO-3, 11	C	16
	(22)	1	Senior	4						FSO-4, 2	D	13
										FSO-5, 2		
										FSR-1, 1		
										FSR-3, 2		
										FSR-5, 1		
										FSS-4, 2		
										FSS-9, 1		
										Retired, 3		
										Deceased, 1		

* A—mild to negligible

B—moderate to mild

C—severe to moderate

D—critical to severe

** Not including 3 New York Times Foundation Scholarships

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

1959-60	Age		Entering Class		Agency		Previous AFSA aid		Posted D.C. or abroad	Status of FSO parent	Need Category*	
9 Applicants	(13)	1	9th	1	State	8	Yes	2	DC 7	FSO-1, 1	A	1
	(14)	1	10th	2	ICA	1	No	7	Abroad 3	FSO-2, 3	B	4
	(15)	2	11th	1						FSO-3, 2	C	4
	(16)	3	12th	5						FSO-4, 2		
	(17)	2								FSR-3, 1		
2 Awards	(16)	1	12th	2	State	2	Yes	2	DC 1	FSO-2, 2	B	1
	(17)	1							Abroad 1		C	1
1960-61												
12 Applicants	(14)	4	9th	2	State	11	No	12	DC 6	FSO-1, 1	A	2
	(15)	1	10th	3	ICA	1			Abroad 6	FSO-2, 2	B	3
	(16)	6	11th	3						FSO-3, 2	C	3
	(18)	1	12th	4						FSO-4, 3	D	4
										FSO-5, 2		
										FSR-2, 1		
										FSR-3, 1		
2 Awards	(16)	2	12th	2	State	1	No	2		FSO-1, 1	B	1
					ICA	1			Abroad 2	FSR-3, 1	D	1

* A—mild to negligible

B—moderate to mild

C—severe to moderate

D—critical to severe

Out of the Woods

in the Language Program

by JERE BROH-KAHN

ON FIRST leaving the rarefied atmosphere of the Foreign Service Institute to come to Thailand two years ago, my fellow Thai language students and I were both amazed and delighted to find that we could begin immediately to reap the benefits of our nine months' intensive training in this difficult and abstruse language. The first inkling came when we debarked from the airplane and passed through customs. We soon found that our ability to speak to the officials in Thai and to be understood by them, as well as to understand what they were saying to us, provoked a host of smiles and the complimentary "pood pasa Thai geng—you speak Thai expertly"—which was to become a familiar part of our vocabularies.

Two years ago we had to accept such compliments as pure flattery and nothing else, both because to take them seriously would have turned our heads upside down and because we knew in our minds that a mere thousand hours of classroom teaching had barely put us on the threshold of this most difficult language. Our American linguist had indeed confided to us that Thai was one of the three most difficult languages spoken by a sizeable number of people in the world (the other two being Arabic and Chinese), and that it would take us a long time to acquire any appreciable fluency.

But undaunted we came to Thailand, were immediately complimented on our language skills, and then began the hard job of trying to set aside an hour a day from our regular work for further study. Using the language at every opportunity was also a problem, for many of the people with whom we dealt officially spoke fluent English, the younger ones having been educated in the U.S., the U.K., or Australia.

I can well remember, however, my first official function. The Ambassador called out the Thai language specialists in force (three junior officers) to attend a reception for ten Thai National Assemblymen who were off to visit the U.S. As it happened, only a few of them could speak any English, and my colleagues and I were amazed at the fact that we could at least tell them that the weather in the "States" in October was colder than in Thailand and that they'd better take along topcoats. It was pretty hard to explain what a topcoat was since there is no such animal in Thailand, but we somehow put together our limited vocabulary well enough for them to get the idea. At any rate, we never heard that any of them froze to death on arrival.

Our success was so great, since none of the other officers was able to converse directly with those who couldn't speak English, that we were asked to see the group off at the airport. This was the first of many three-hour trips to the airport to either welcome or bid farewell to visitors. But I remember this particular trip fondly since almost the whole

Mr. Broh-Kahn entered the Foreign Service in 1957. After completing the FSO Basic Course, he was assigned to Thai language training and thence to Bangkok.

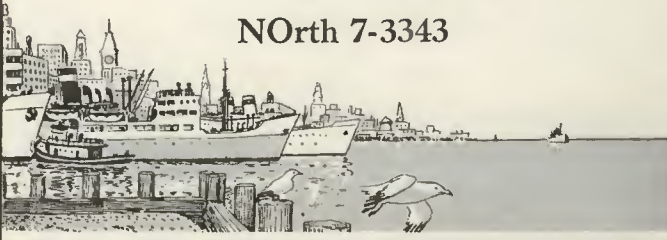


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LANGUAGE

Assembly came down to see them off and we made first contacts with many prominent Thais who expressed amazement at our fluency in their language.

Such compliments, as I have noted, first left me suspicious as to their sincerity. But in the past two years, although I have by no means become an expert on Thai manners and customs, I have come to believe that the Thai people do *not* compliment you unless they mean it. Yes, they are gracious and hospitable, but they don't waste their breath on false compliments. Therefore at the end of two years, although I have manfully tried to resist such flattery, I have finally been forced to bow to the persuasiveness of this country of polished diplomats. While I appreciate after much time spent on practice and study that I am still only beginning to be able to use my Thai, I nevertheless find that I am able to use it more and more, both officially and socially. The same is true of my colleagues, one of whom, as the only American Consular officer in Bangkok, spoke only Thai to the Thais in his office all day, except when he was testing Thai applicants for student visas on their ability to use English. Even his local staff, which had served over ten years in the Embassy and spoke fluent English, appreciated this effort. This officer was sincerely using his language to do things officially which could not be done without it.

Socially, being able to speak Thai is much more than just a conversational trick. It is true that many of the higher-up Bangkok Thai with whom my colleagues and I deal in the normal business day speak English to some degree, but many of them, particularly the wives of the top officers, speak less English than we spoke Thai when we first arrived. As I noted in the case of the Assemblymen, there are also some Thais who speak little or no English. This is true of many Army officers, and even the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Sarit, converses officially with the Ambassador through an interpreter, usually the Foreign Minister. In any case, being able to speak just a few words of Thai is always an ice-breaker with those whose English is limited or non-existent. And I have found that the more Thai an officer speaks, even with those whose English is fluent, the more the Thai lose their reserve and are willing to speak freely on a subject. At this point, the social benefits tend to merge into the official ones, for the usefulness of after-hours cocktails in the pursuit of business has been well established previously. (I might also note that a few *whis-su-kee-so-dahs* help the imbiber to increase his comprehension of and fluency in the language immeasurably.)

Being able to use Thai also has its rewards in another direction. While it is true that many Bangkok Thai speak fluent English, their up-country brethren do not. If an officer is to understand more than just the life of the capital city, a knowledge of the language is essential. An interpreter can be used instead, of course, but I have always had a greater suspicion of the interpreter's telling me only what I wanted to hear than I have had doubts of my own ability to understand what someone else was telling me face to face in his own language.

To my language specialist colleagues as well as to myself, the language itself has been a key to the whole culture of the people. Much of the time during my regular hour-a-day language class I spend discussing in Thai with my teacher subjects as diverse as fortune telling, polygamy, Thai re-

by Jere Broh-Kahn

actions to the U-2, Buddhist theology, Thai history, fairy tales from the Thai Aesop, and the raising of children. While an officer with two years in a country can hardly pretend to be an expert on that country, I do feel that someone who studies the country's language, whether he got a head-start at FSI or not, will still come out of that country knowing more about it than if he doesn't study its language. And I would add that an hour a day of language study with a native of the country will prove more valuable to the officer in his understanding of the country than the same hour devoted to reading secondary sources *about* the country.

Turning the coin to the other side, suppose we say for the sake of argument that the study of exotic languages has no practical use whatsoever for a foreign service type. What good is it then? Why, it is good for plain, old-fashioned public relations. Perhaps you can't weigh the practical benefits of what some people call propaganda, but in this instance they seem large indeed. Just as in the U.S. a smart huckster or politician uses the particular regional interests of the section in which he wants to sell his product or himself by adapting his pitch in the South to "y'all" or in the West to "Howdy, neighbor," so a smart diplomat can make use of foreign languages when he goes out to advertise his own country in other parts of the world. I remember the day the Deputy Chief of Mission in Bangkok threw out the first pitch of the season for the softball league, which included a number of Thai teams. His first word of address to the assembled teams was the traditional Thai greeting "sawatdee" which did more to link the Thai and American audience together than all the rest of his best wishes in English.

Here I may note that the mere attempt to learn a difficult language and the setting aside of valuable business or after-duty hours to its study has in itself proved a valuable piece of propaganda. For it is not only the so-called language specialists, mostly junior officers, who are praised by the Thai for our ability to use their language. The senior officers who cram a few hours of study a week into their overloaded schedules are also reaping public praise for their interest in the language of the country in which they serve. Some of them, after three years of study in Thailand, can use Thai as effectively as we American-incubated types. For instance, the Ambassador, who has encouraged language study by his staff as well as by himself, recently received a great deal of favorable publicity for being able to understand Thai on a TV program in which his interviewers spoke almost entirely in that language. Not to mention our wives, bless them, who have to get up with us early in the morning to drive through Bangkok traffic to study at their own expense at the mission school. Actually, the gentle sex seems to flourish on language study, and in many instances they have even outdistanced their husbands in proficiency.

Since I have already noted the "propaganda" value of knowing and using just one word of Thai, I should now get the record straight by saying that anyone who does apply himself to studying this difficult language a few hours a week over the course of three or four years can get fairly good at it. He will be able to use it effectively not only in Bangkok society but also in his up-country jaunts. And he will certainly be able to read the local press which loses a great deal of its flavor in translation. Perhaps someday we

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LANGUAGE

may be able to dispense with the translators when we have trained enough officers to read their own breakfast-table news. While it is human nature that some people have more of that peculiar quality called "language aptitude" than others, it is my contention that anyone bright or lucky enough to enter the Foreign Service should have the diligence to apply himself successfully to learning foreign languages.

To illustrate again the so-called "propaganda" value of studying foreign languages, let me use myself as an example. A few weeks ago I served as an adviser from the Embassy SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) Section to the U.S. Delegation at the Eighth Meeting of the SEATO Committee on Information, Cultural, Education and Labor Activities. Several of the Asian delegates were prominent persons in their home countries' institutions of higher learning. Again I was complimented several times by my Thai friends on my use of their language. But the point is, they not only complimented me to my face on my language training but also remarked to the delegates from other countries on how well an American spoke Thai. And one of those who heard the compliment, a Filipino, seemed to be equally pleased that here was an American whose government had trained him in an Asian language. My Australian colleague, a very able diplomat, later remarked how difficult it had been for him to meet and make friends with the Thai and said that he envied the ease with which a Thai language officer could pull it off. It is significant that not only the American Embassy in Bangkok, but also the British and Japanese, and to a lesser extent the French and Indian, now have officers who are studying Thai, either full- or part-time.

A FEW CONCLUSIONS

First of all, what I have said and will say about studying Thai can apply to any foreign language, particularly those which FSI teaches under the heading "exotic" as opposed to the "world" languages of French, German, and Spanish.

The ability to speak, understand, read, or write a foreign language is admittedly no prerequisite to becoming an able and successful Foreign Service Officer. It is only one factor which goes into the whole, but I believe it to be an important one. All other things being equal (as of course they never are in two different human beings) the officer who can use the language of the country in which he serves has an advantage over the one who cannot.

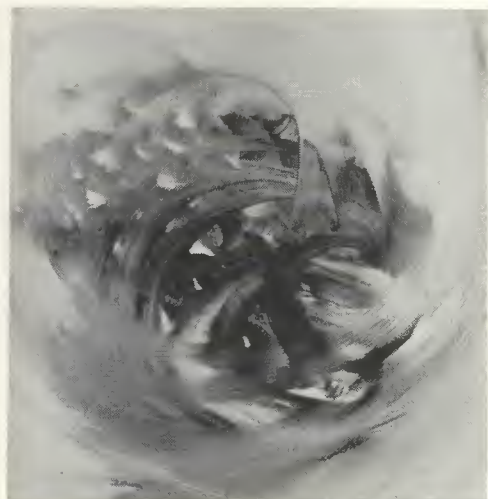
For this basic reason, I would suggest that now is the time to increase our language training. The argument most used against such training is that it diverts an officer from his work and we all have enough work to do without giving some people full- or part-time off to pursue their own esoteric studies. But it would seem to me that our country is great enough to support such a program. The British train their language specialists a year at home and then send them into the field for about six months of full-time study. Just recently, the American Embassy in Bangkok was able to place an FSI-trained junior officer in the Consulate in Chiangmai, northern Thailand, for full-time lan-

by Jere Broh-Kahn

guage training for five months, making him the first of a new breed. Such full-time training, both in Washington and in the field, is in my opinion the key to a successful program for language specialists. Surely the Foreign Service can be expanded slightly to make it possible. The second essential, of course, would continue to be part-time language training of all officers at a post, training that would be mandatory whenever feasible.

A second and, in my opinion, minor objection to language training is that it forces people to specialize. Either they may not wish to be enrolled in specialized language training at the outset or, once trained, they may not wish to be forevermore typed as "those Thai specialists." Subject of course to the needs of the Service, special language training should be optional. But the officers, particularly junior officers, should later have the option of indicating that they are no longer interested. This was the case with my class, which included the first FSO-8 Southeast Asian language students. We studied only the language for nine months and will probably later be given the option of area study at a university for one year.

This in turn points out the need for inducing middle-grade officers to volunteer for "exotic" language training. At the time of our selection, to our good fortune, none of them had so volunteered. Thus we were allowed in. But the situation in the Thai language program today is that we have a host of junior and lower middle-grade specialists already trained, with most of them now stationed in Bangkok, but no trained senior specialists. While there are a number of senior officers who have learned Thai quite successfully on the job here, it is doubtful that, due to the whims of the Service, many of them will later return to Bangkok. Thus, unless there is an unexpected rush of middle-grade officers for special training in the near future, it will probably be another ten years at least before one of the present specialists is senior enough to become Ambassador to Thailand. While the middle-grade officers are understandably chary about taking off a full year or more from regular work during the critical part of their careers, it would seem to be of sufficient importance to the U.S. to recruit its first fluent Thai-speaking Ambassador to Thailand as soon as possible.



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by Duvillier

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Colonel Kent and the Elephant Trader

by HARRY RAYMOND TURKEL

WHEN THE UNITED STATES entered World War II, one of its important strategic assets was the air route across Africa. It had been started some months earlier by Pan American Airways with U. S. Government support, and ran from Roberts Field, Liberia, to Accra in the Gold Coast, to Lagos in Nigeria, thence to Kano, Maduguri, El Geneina, El Fasher and Khartoum. One branch led north to Wadi Halfa and Cairo. The other went on to Aden, India and the China-Burma front.

The old Ferrying Command had jurisdiction when the war started. Its name was soon changed to the Air Transport Command and in June of 1942 the Africa-Middle East Wing of that Command was organized. Five months before the invasion of Africa, I found myself in Lagos as Station Commander of that Wing. Shortly thereafter I assumed my regular job as Chief of Intelligence. A-2, as it was called, embraced not only the traditional functions of intelligence and security but also air-sea rescue.

Inevitably my work brought me in contact with old State Department friends. Joe Jacobs and Ray Hare were in Cairo; as Rommel drew near to Alamein in August of 1942, Cairo was evacuated and Mrs. Jacobs was among the stream of evacuees to leave by air. Bob Murphy and Sam Reber were in Algiers. I saw them briefly after President Roosevelt came to Casablanca.

Rives Childs was in Tangier and while I never saw him, young Major Holcombe of the Marines flitted mysteriously back and forth, frequently bearing news. Shantz and Lynch were in Lagos, Mallon in Leopoldville and Taylor across the Congo in Brazzaville.

Jim Flexer was in Dakar. We had served together in Habana in 1934 under Ambassador Caffery but in Africa we came to cross purposes. Since part of my job was air-sea rescue, I deemed it my duty to try to retrieve crews which landed in Vichy territory. Jim deemed it to be his duty to keep relations smooth between the U. S. and Vichy and hence opposed my efforts. The Vichy French, however, effectively solved the problem by removing internees to the interior. Once they were moved a thousand miles up the Niger to Gao or Timbuctoo, rescue was a practical impossibility.

Harry Raymond Turkel entered the Department of State in 1929. He is now U.S. Ambassador on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

Freddy Hibbard was in Liberia as Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation. The Germans were there too. Indeed, with the rather hasty departure of the Germans from the Armistice Commission in North Africa, the sole non-military German representation in Africa was the German Consulate General in Monrovia.

For some weeks I had been reading the official and personal mail of the Germans in that Consulate General. It was a very simple matter. A member of the post office at the town of Tabou, at the mouth of the river which divides the Ivory Coast from Liberia, was a secret member of the Free French Forces. While the post office always delivered the German mail, the secret member first obtained photographs of the correspondence and passed them on to the French at Accra who, in turn, gave me access to that correspondence. Very soon I got a clear picture of the Germans at Monrovia, and knew who were Nazi and who were not, all about their financial, family affairs and so on.

The Navy had observers in Freetown and Takoradi. The naval observer at Freetown was a great, hearty man with a bushy pirate's beard framing glistening teeth; his name was Jack McFall. The Army also had observers in the area, and the one I had to deal with was quite a different sort of individual. I shall call him Lt. Col. Frederick G. Kent because that was not his name. He was with G-2, and more or less my opposite in the ground forces.



Author Turkel in Africa, 1942

Col. Kent was a professional officer with thinning hair and an aristocratic face. He was high society.

I have no feeling one way or another about people in high society. It is understandable that officers away for long periods may have to wear what they can get; Jack McFall wore British shorts, John Davies a bush jacket. But I do draw the line at the swagger stick. In short, I didn't much like Col. Frederick G. Kent. The coolness was reciprocated. On my part, the feeling was intensified when the Colonel insisted on taking for G-2 some beautiful air reconnaissance pictures I obtained of the battleship Richelieu lying behind its protective boom in Dakar harbor.

II

One day Colonel Kent strode into my office, and without a word flipped a paper across my desk so that it completed two circles in the air before it came to rest. I read the paper carefully. It was an unidentified, unevaluated report concerning the activities of one Jean Dreschler, Alsatian elephant trader from Tabou, who was a courier for the German Consulate General at Monrovia and now regularly carried despatches between these two points.

"What do you want done about this, Colonel?" I asked.

"Bump him off," he said.

"What?" I exclaimed.

"Bump him off, I said," repeated Kent.

I shook my head.

"What's the matter?" sneered Kent, "State Department pantywaist?"

"That may be so, Colonel," I said slowly, gritting my teeth, "but I have been trained as a lawyer and I am not prepared to take irrevocable action on the basis of this kind of evidence."

"Very well, Captain," he snapped, turning on his heel, "handle it your own way, but see that it gets done."

III

I touched base briefly with the British Criminal Investigation Division and when they displayed no interest in the case, I raised the matter with my friend, Commandant Ponton, Head of the Free French Mission in the Gold Coast.

I had profound respect for the members of that Mission. Nearly all of them had been executives of the Compagnie Générale de l'Afrique Occidentale and knew the French Colonies and administration intimately. I had been designated as liaison officer with the Mission, not only because I speak French, but also because Colonel Kent regarded the Free French somewhat as poor relations. I had always found the Free French to be informative and reliable and I reciprocated their help in the only way possible, that is, with office supplies and so on.

Commandant Ponton had a bare, folding desk in a bare, whitewashed hut at nearby British headquarters. He listened sympathetically and said, "The man may be an enemy agent; he may not."

"What you you advise me to do?" I asked.

Ponton put his fingertips together and said slowly, thinking as he spoke, "I would send a native agent with this man. He should be picked up in Monrovia, going to Tabou, not

from Tabou to Monrovia. He is observed carefully on the trip and if it is ascertained that this Dreschler is an enemy agent, on the next trip one slips a certain pill in his drink, and . . . voilà . . . the thing is done."

"Very sound," I said, "but how does one go about getting native agents?"

"Nothing easier," he answered, "we have many of those. I have one, Alphonse, who will suit you perfectly. Your main job will be to see that he gets to Monrovia by air, preferably under cover as an employee of Pan American."

"I understand," I answered. "I think I can do that."

"But Alphonse must have a passport," he said thoughtfully, and turning to a blank cupboard, drew out a shoebox. In it was a rag-tag collection of old passports, photographs and rubber stamps. In a moment, he smiled.

"Here are all the elements for a valid passport," he said. I was astonished at the simplicity of forgery in experienced hands.

"Now we must get a Liberian visa at Takoradi," said Ponton. "That will cost ten dollars." I handed over ten dollars and left to get Alphonse on the Pan American payroll.

John Yoemans was the senior Pan American official at Accra and when I told him I wanted a native placed on the employee rolls and given transportation to Monrovia, he demurred. Looking him squarely in the eye, I said, "General's orders" and John reluctantly agreed.

"In any case," he said, "I can't do it for two weeks because every employee has a round plastic button for identification and these can be made up only in New York." I agreed to the delay.

About ten days later, the Adjutant called me in and handed me a letter with the familiar blue seal of the Department of State in the upper left hand corner.

Monrovia, Liberia

September . . . 1942

Brig. General S. Fitzgerald, Commanding General
Africa-Middle East Wing
Air Transport Command.

My dear General Fitzgerald:

Word has come to this Legation that your command is planning to interfere with M. Jean Dreschler, elephant trader of Tabou, on the ground that he is a courier of the German Consulate General in Monrovia.

This is to inform you that M. Dreschler is an agent in the employ of the United States Government.

Very truly yours,

Frederick Hibbard

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

I went to Colonel Kent's office at once and pitched the paper so that it made two circles in the air before it landed in front of him.

"How about it, Colonel?" I asked when his eye had traveled to the bottom of the page.

"Mistakes will happen," said Colonel Kent, as he flipped the paper into the file box.

Art Show at State

THANKS to Grandma Moses, Ike and Winnie, painting in the United States has become respectable, even popular. Many people are turning to painting for pastime or therapy; quite a few are gallant enough to expose their creations to public gaze.

All of which brings to mind the State-USIA-ICA Art Show in the Department's New Exhibit Hall this past October.

The admirable quality of the work and the number of appreciative viewers were notable features of the exhibit. The preponderance of representational painting was another salient aspect.

The virtual absence of non-representational work was in sharp contrast to the prevalence of such work in most art

shows today. It may, however, be a good thing that State-USIA-ICA painters are on an "I-Am-A-Camera" kick rather than engaged in publicly working out their hostilities, liberating their libidos or otherwise disporting themselves through abstract expressionism and other non-representational art.

For those who know nothing about art but do know what they don't like, a word of definition. Representational painting is where, if you don't know what it is about, RUN, don't walk to the nearest oculist. Non-representational painting is where, if you don't know what it is about, don't, for heaven's sake, ask. (Actually, it isn't about anything; as Kandinsky said, what is depicted is not an object, but a mood.)

The oils and water colors shown were judged by an authoritative jury, comprising Mrs. Perry of the Grès Gallery, Mr. Lester Cooke of the National Art Gallery and Mr. José Gomez-Sicre of the Pan American Union. Their awards were as follow:

OILS

1st place: Joseph Wiedenmayer for "Music of Naples"; Naples and the Bay in distant prospect and a still life arrangement in the foreground—admirable in composition and outstanding in technique. (Published earlier in the JOURNAL.)

2nd place: Ralph Stimson for "The Lake with Ice and Snow"; winter's austerity revealed in subtly nuanced pastels.

3rd place: George Payne for "Temptation"; a warm, naturalistic portrayal of fruit in a brandy snifter.

WATER COLORS

1st place: Gertrude Kram for "Bird and Banana Leaves"; delicate, sure brushwork on silk—a *tour de force* in classic Chinese style and subject.

2nd place: Alexandra Giffin for "The Coast of Maine"

3rd place: Alexandra Giffin for "The Homestead"; rampant with vivid blues and greens, these paintings in tempera charmingly combine spontaneity and discipline.

According to popular vote, the best-liked painting in the show was Larry Roeder's "The Fisherman," an engaging portrait of a Sicilian fisherman.

On October 27 Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel Aaron S. Brown presented the prize-winning artists with Paul Revere silver bowls of varying sizes.

In addition to the award winners, other paintings were also much admired. To mention a few, there were Edna Culbreth's luminous water color, "Clam Chowder"; Lew Lederer's abstract oil, "Realm of Gold"; Martha Strange's nostalgic oil, "Pink House in Waterford," and Earl Wilson's evocative water color, "St. Germain-des-Prés."

State, USIA and ICA can congratulate those of their number who made this show possible—and made it such a good show. It would have been even better if more painters had added their works. Perhaps they will next time.

R. W. R.

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Letters to the Editor

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

"Merit rather than Means"

THIS SPRING, we can expect the usual quadrennial shuffle among our Ambassadors. Inevitably, this shuffle will introduce several political appointees of great wealth into diplomatic positions of significance and responsibility. Predictably, these appointments will produce the usual lamentations and deprecations among editorialists, columnists and public-spirited citizens. Undoubtedly, after the breastbeating, realists will assert that it is improbable to ask the Congress to obviate the necessity for these political appointments by appropriating Ambassadorial stipends in excess of those for the President and two and three times those received by the Members of Congress themselves. Then, the ritual having been completed, all will subside into an unhappy understanding that Nothing-Can-Be-Done-About-It.

This letter is to suggest that something can be done about it. It is to propose an unorthodox means which would make it possible for all our principal diplomatic posts to be filled on the basis of merit rather than means. Parenthetically, it should be stated that it is not a proposal to do away with political appointees altogether. Those of us who have had the experience of serving under gifted Chiefs of Mission appointed from outside the Foreign Service should be the first to admit that these "political" Ambassadors have, on some occasions, been able to accomplish objectives which a career officer would not have had the special leverage to achieve. But we would also have, in all fairness, to add that these occasions have been the exception rather than the rule. We would belie the entire principle of a career service if we did not honestly believe that Foreign Service officers are in general better equipped than other persons to head our principal diplomatic missions in a time of continuing crisis.

On the assumption that the American public, by and large, shares this point of view, this letter is to propose a frank public appeal for funds. Not for public funds to be appropriated by the Congress, but for private funds to be collected as an endowment. The proposal is that these funds be collected by a nation-wide appeal to those citizens who feel they want and can afford to make a financial contribution to the conduct of our foreign relations.

Such funds would then be incorporated into a Foreign Service Endowment, to be administered by appropriate officials as a public trust. The return from this endowment could be used, as directed by these administrators, to defray the extraordinary expenses inherent in maintaining appropriate representation in such posts as London, Paris, Rome, Buenos Aires, Tokyo, and a host of other places where the expenses normally exceed the means available to the average Foreign Service officer. They would be designed for the use not only of the Chief of Mission but of those other members of the mission whose duties involve excessive expenditure. Rules and regulations could be established for their use and accounting could be mandatory.

At first blush, this probably seems a most immodest proposal and one which the Foreign Service itself should be the last to initiate. On reflection, however, the Foreign Service and the nation should recognize it as an equitable suggestion designed to produce a practical solution to a problem which seems unique to our particular form of democracy. Therefore, it is suggested that the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL endorse this proposal and take steps to further its accomplishment.

There should be an editorial in support of this idea. It should be distributed to, and reprinted in, the leading newspapers of the nation. Prominent citizens should be encouraged to form an organization to conduct the appeal, devise the legal framework of the endowment and establish it in being. Such citizens as Clare Boothe Luce, Averell Harriman, the Rockefeller brothers, and Joseph P. Kennedy, who have both special interest and means, should be enlisted in this effort. The appeal should be broad and it should be immediate. The response should prove that the American public does have an interest in the problems of foreign relations and is willing to do something about it.

Washington

TACITUS

Proficiency

♦ ♦ ♦ THE ARTICLE by Saxton Bradford was of particular interest to us but I do hope that "over the River" does not mean the tide has begun to ebb. Those of us who have

learned Chinese can assure Mr. Bradford that there is more to it than gaining "cultural empathy." Actually the greatest problem for those of us who have learned an exotic language is to maintain proficiency. We want to attend to our Foreign Service duties and yet keep up some practice. At the same time, to take off a few more months at a later date in order to brush up is not very appealing.

PAUL M. MILLER

Hong Kong

News from Usumbura

NOVEMBER 23 and 24 were red-letter days for the Consulate at Usumbura, Ruanda-Urundi, at that time the newest post in the Foreign Service, having been opened on October 31, 1960.

On November 23rd, Ambassador and Mrs. Timberlake, with other members of the Embassy staff at Leopoldville, arrived at 11:30 a.m. for a three-hour visit during which they attended a luncheon with officials of the Belgian Administration in Ruanda-Urundi. Two hours after their departure, Deputy Under Secretary Loy Henderson and his party of twenty-two landed in Usumbura. November 24, Thanksgiving Day, the members of the Henderson group spent a busy day. The Defense Department representatives called on the Commander of the Belgian Forces; Dr. DeVault investigated the health and medical situation, while others inspected various properties and approved the leasing of offices for the Consulate and residences for the Consulate personnel.

Then all took time off for a Thanksgiving dinner at a restaurant on the shore of Lake Tanganyika. Except for one sergeant guarding the MATS plane at the airport, all members of the Henderson party were present, together with Consul and Mrs. Herbert Olds and their two daughters and Vice Consul Walter Clarke, making a total of twenty-six Americans around the table. Turkey was not available but Ambassador and Mrs. Timberlake had thoughtfully brought along from Leopoldville two cans of cranberry sauce, which were supplemented by a third can contributed by the crew of the MATS aircraft. The Henderson group took off at 6.00 a.m. on November 25 for their return to Washington via Khartoum, Tripoli, and Paris.

HERBERT V. OLDS

Usumbura, Ruanda-Urundi

Letters to the Editor

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Financial Survival in the Foreign Service

IN THE OCTOBER JOURNAL Mr. John C. Ausland takes issue with the June JOURNAL's editorial regarding the financial rigors of the Foreign Service. He wisely avoids suggesting how much and in what manner his colleagues are to save money, but confines himself, in essence, to prescribing insurance, savings accounts, and mutual funds as proper uses for the unspent pennies. Whether the original editorial or Mr. Ausland's optimism reflects the attitude of most Foreign Service officers would probably be determined by individual officers' backgrounds and income expectations rather than specific level of income at any one time. The Ausland-Editorial controversy does not seem susceptible to easy solution, though it does raise an interesting related point.

Our broker friends score high points in a company's favor for a consistent policy of ploughing back earnings into new equipment or training for employees. Similarly, leading doctors, lawyers, dentists, accountants, engineers, and members of other more or less learned professions are quick to point out that a substantial fraction of their income is devoted to the purchase of publications, attendance at conventions to hear papers, and the taking of courses introducing the latest techniques in their

fields. While the goal is increasing professional competence, one assumes that income will rise commensurately.

This suggests that an excellent place for an FSO to invest any extra money is in his own career, where, we may hope, greater professional competence will also be rewarded with a higher income. If investment is made in broadening travel, meaningful entertaining, participation in various circles of the local community, building a library, etc., funds for insurance, savings accounts and mutual funds will be less, but the dividends should be at a higher rate. A measure of self-investment is not only likely to be profitable but is also more enjoyable than exclusive reliance on distant holdings. It would make the Foreign Service Officer Corps a more interesting group and might even be of some benefit to the United States.

HERBERT LEVIN

Embassy Language School

Taichung

CONGRATULATIONS to John Ausland on his excellent and well-thought-out article on "Financial Survival in the Foreign Service" (JOURNAL, October 1960). Too many Foreign Service officers bemoan the financial impact of the Service but, fatalistically, do little or nothing to offset the most significant rigors, namely, those which require long range planning. Mr. Ausland demonstrated succinctly that it is not inevitable that a Foreign Service officer approach the problem of children's education and "half-pay" retirement with dread and worse, resignation.

During my years in the Foreign Service, I too must confess to have included myself in the category of financial fatalist. It is only in the later years of my service, and since, that the possibility of solution—in whole or in part—has become apparent. The resultant ease of mind and feeling of confidence regarding one's family's financial future is certainly worth the little effort it takes to do a little financial planning.

Let us hope that more officers in the Service will recognize the need, and come to grips vigorously with the problem.

BURTON KITAIN

Bethesda

Medical Program and Dentistry

IN THE OCTOBER issue an item in the "Washington Letter" by Gwen Barrows says that a "comprehensive survey is about to be made of the entire Foreign Service medical program."

I would be interested to know if this survey will include a study of the problem of dental care.

Three of us who have returned to the States in the past year for a Washington tour have been stunned by American dental diagnoses. Apparently the best non-American dental care is greatly inferior to American work. Mr. Lent and I and a Foreign Service friend were each told that the foreign dental work was so bad it had aggravated the existing dental difficulties.

In addition to the unpleasant possibility of losing one's teeth through maladroitness, there is the enormous financial bill for repairing a decade of dental damage during one's first year of a Washington tour. For us the bad news amounts to almost 25% of this year's salary after taxes.

What can be done to help the Foreign Service family get good dental care? During the past dozen years in Europe and the Middle East I have used the Embassy and Consulate lists of local dentists but I must now assume that those lists were not compiled by knowledgeable professionals.

Can your medical consultants going abroad for the survey include a dentist to discover if there are dentists in some key foreign cities who meet the level of American skill?

What is the possibility of a dental insurance program to help pay transportation to such places or to the States, as well as the dentist bill itself?

ALICE R. LENT
(Mrs. Robert F. Lent)

Bethesda, Md.

Embassy on Wheels

MR. RAINE's article on Brasilia reminds me somewhat of the early days of modern Ankara. My memory plays tricks on me, but I think that Bob Imbrie had an Embassy on wheels (RR car) at Ankara, if I remember.

Guy Epling's story in the October JOURNAL is probably the best piece of writing the JOURNAL has published.

Washington

H. S. B.



Vietnamese girl

photo by Alan Fisher

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

Letters to the Editor

"Soldiering in State"

I AGREE FULLY with C. Dirck Keyser's contention in the November issue ("Soldiering In State") that the void between policy making in the State Department and policy execution in the Defense Department has grown too great for comfort. I also agree that the Foreign Service officer who is also an officer of the military reserve should be utilized to help bridge the gap between the political and military strategists. Where Mr. Keyser is unrealistic, however, is in his argument that the FSO ready reservist is "keeping up with new developments in military thinking" by participating in the regular military reserve program. I don't think that the reserve Major of Quartermaster or Infantry is getting the kind of information he needs to become competent in the political aspects of military policy. When he attends his regular meetings and goes on active duty, he is learning how to be a competent middle grade officer in his particular branch of the military, and very little more.

When Mr. Keyser talks about possible assignments of middle grade reserve officers to the Naval War College and the Command and General Staff School, he is on the right track but doesn't go far enough. Such assignments could not be very numerous under our own personnel system, where more people in school means more hardship for the people in the field. And the FSO in the field has little opportunity to participate in a reserve unit unless he is in a major military center.

Pagan Tongues

SAXTON Bradford's suggestion in the August JOURNAL that running after pagan tongues is not the FSO's sure way to salvation was presaged by Carl Sandburg's lines:

"And I met a marine of the U.S.A.,
a leatherneck with a girl on his
knee for a memory in ports circling
the earth and he said: Tell me how
to say three things and I always
get hy—gimme a plate of ham and
eggs—how much?—and—do you
love me kid?"

ROBERT W. RINDEN

Washington

What I would suggest is the following: The creation within the Defense Department of a special Strategic Intelligence Reserve Unit that would belong to no particular branch of the defense establishment. Membership would be open to Foreign Service personnel only, and only to those FSO's, FSR's and FSS's who hold reserve commissions in the armed forces. In Washington special seminars on the political aspects of military policy would be held at regular intervals under the joint auspices of State and Defense. Officers would receive regular reserve credit and other benefits for participating. In the field, groups of member officers at each post might collaborate with American military attachés and MAAG officers in discussing papers sent out from the Washington headquarters of the unit. The seminars would be planned to give the reserve officers the knowledge they would need to assume positions as political advisers to high level field commanders in time of war or as liaison officers between State and Defense. Two-week active duty assignments would be planned so that each officer would be able to complete a specific research project in this field.

I feel that FSO's should have the right to remain ready reservists if they so wish. They need to be given special treatment, however, if they are to play a special "inter-departmental" foreign policy role.

HERMAN J. COHEN
FSO and U.S. Army Reserve

Washington

"J. F. O'Grady Park"

THE MANY friends of the late John F. O'Grady, who was lost in an airplane crash while serving as Consul at Brisbane, would be pleased to know that the Brisbane City Council has named a park, "J. F. O'Grady Park," in his honor.

I have received several checks for the O'Grady children scholarship fund, but more contributions will be needed for even a one-year scholarship. I hope it will be possible to turn over sufficient funds for two scholarships to Mrs. O'Grady.

THOMAS S. ESTES

Washington

Ladies Luncheons

JANE POOL, in her excellent article in the August JOURNAL titled, "Foreign Service Women's Association," states that the ladies first met for luncheon in the spring of 1930. Jane would have no way of knowing, but in 1928 the wife of Consul Robert Keiser mentioned to my wife the idea of Foreign Service ladies luncheons. Together they submitted the idea to Mrs. Carr and to Mrs. Castle. Those ladies thought it splendid and so the first luncheon was held that same year, 1928.

The February 1929 JOURNAL, states that in view of the success of the January 7, 1929 luncheon, and of those previously held, an informal committee was chosen to provide for carrying on the luncheons monthly.

JAMES B. STEWART

Denver

"Rewarding Reading List"

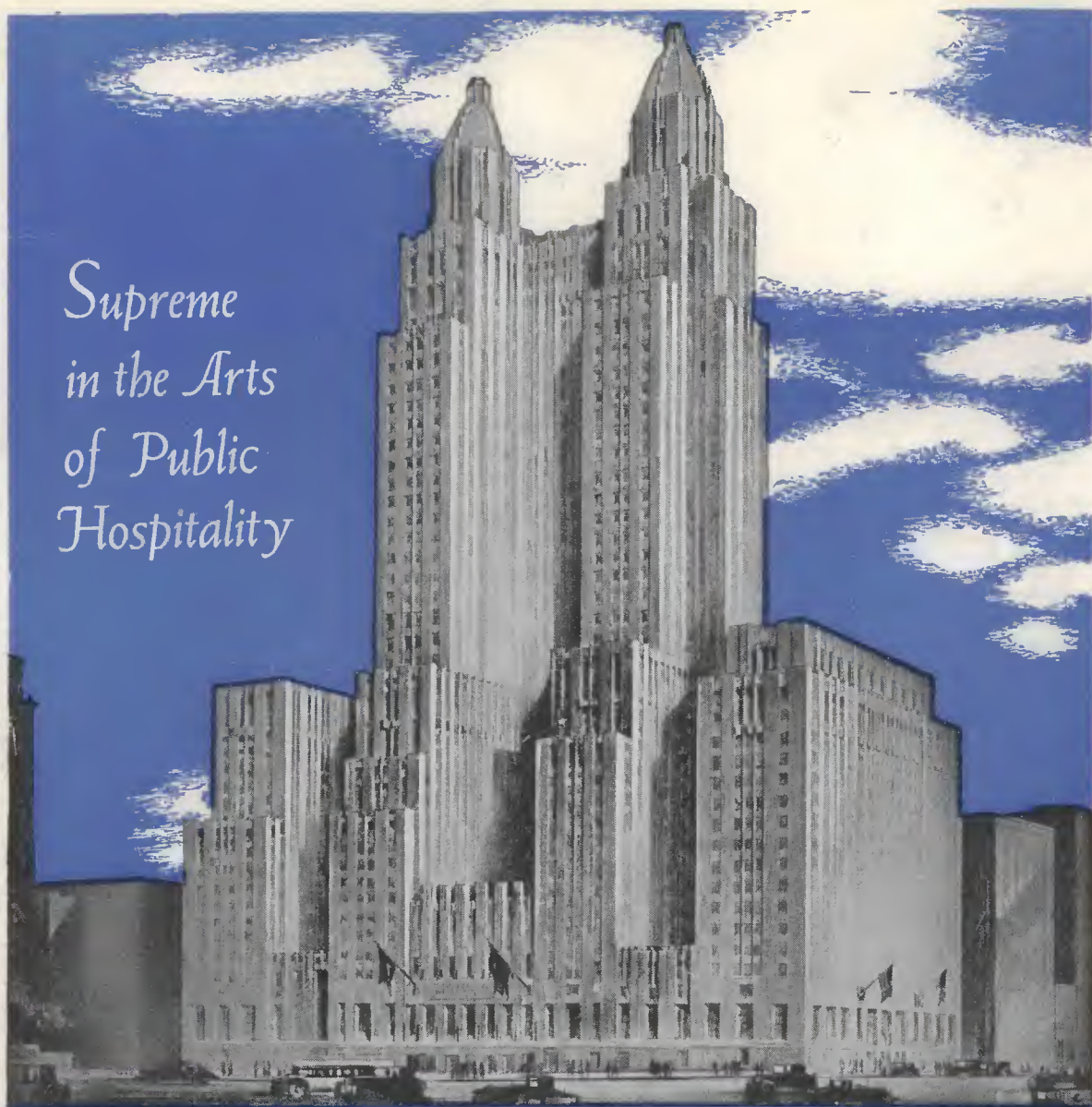
EVEN MONEY that an old folks' reading list will find more takers and be more rewarding than the recent impressive offerings published in the JOURNAL.

Green Mansions by W. H. Hudson
The Crock of Gold by James Stephens
The Strange Necessity by Rebecca West
The Lonely Crowd by David Riesman.
Nathan Glazer, and Reuel Denney
The Genius of America by Stuart P. Sherman
Abraham Lincoln by Carl Sandburg
The Varieties of Religious Experience by William James
The Golden Bough by Sir James George Frazer
This Believing World by Lewis Browne
John Brown's Body by Stephen Vincent Benét
The Future of American Politics by Samuel Lubell
The Sea Around Us by Rachel L. Carson
Gift from the Sea by Anne Morrow Lindbergh
and for periodic re-reading, among others.
Essays by Ralph Waldo Emerson
Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain
Arrowsmith by Sinclair Lewis

Washington

G.H.B.

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