

Foreign Service Journal

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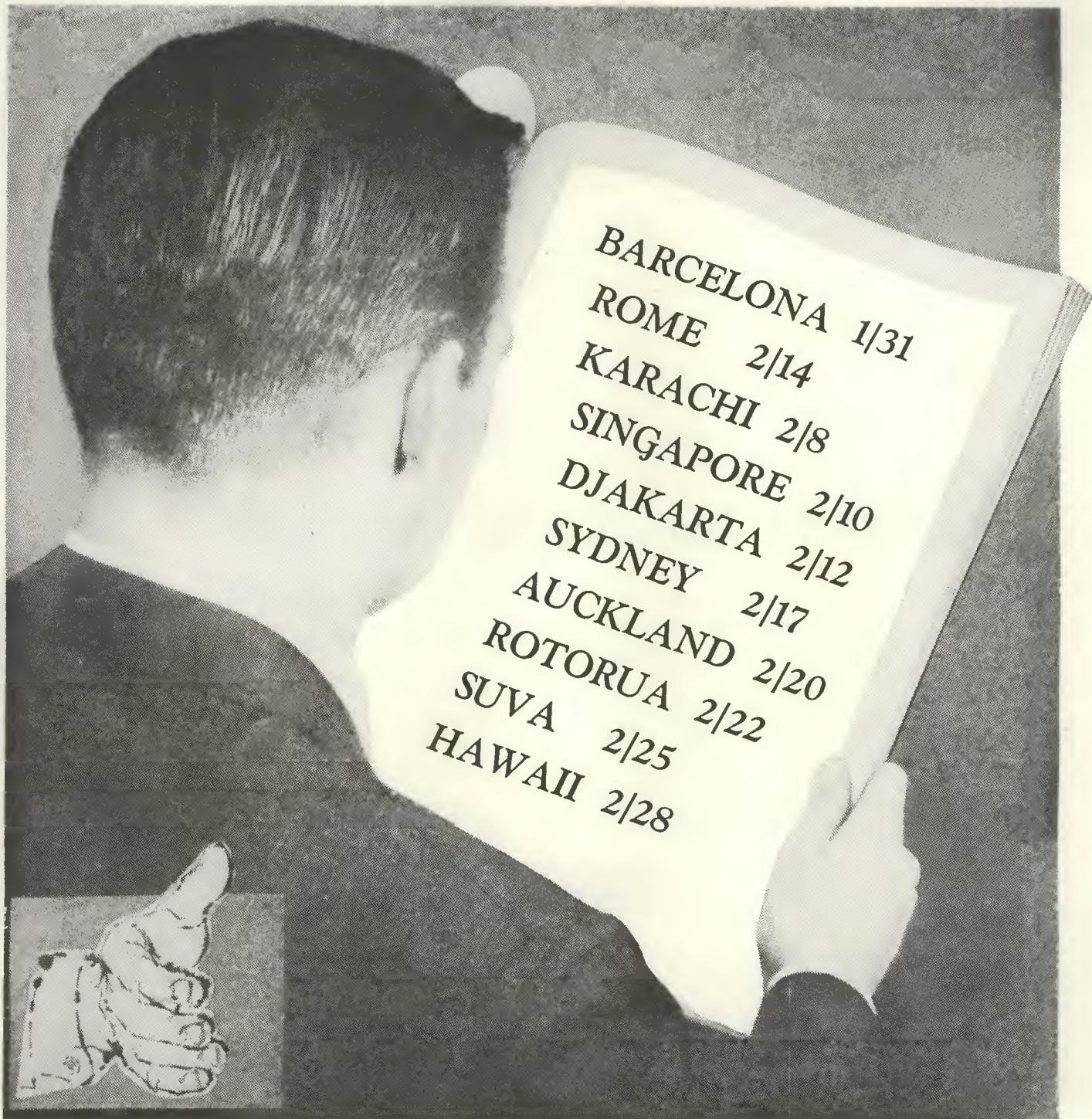
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Secretary of State Dean Rusk

Greetings from the New Secretary

I AM HAPPY to respond to the invitation of the editors to send a word of greeting for the February issue, despite a certain presumption to doing so before formal nomination, confirmation and assumption of office. Should such events not occur, at least one can suppose that these words would then be read with a rather special interest.

MY FIRST WORD must be one of deep appreciation for the heartening and generous messages which have come from former colleagues, mentors and friends in the Foreign Service all over the world. This encouragement from those who are a crucial source of strength to a President and a Secretary of State has been most welcome.

THE BRIEFING BOOKS bear eloquent testimony to the new dimensions of diplomacy as we move into the 1960's. Our generation is moving through a period of rapid and far-reaching changes in the world scene. We in the United States have had thrust upon us a responsibility which flows from our capacity to influence the course of events. The stakes are as high as any we have known in our national life. The Foreign Service has a long tradition of nourishing a high esteem for accurate reporting, sensitive analysis, wise counsel and skillful negotiations. These qualities are now raised to a new level of urgency and relevance by what has been happening in the post-war world.

OLDER NATIONS with a strong community of interests are attempting to close ranks to make their joint efforts more effective. New nations are shaping the basic institutions under which they will attempt to work out their futures. There is a quiet but steady growth of international legal and other arrangements to deal with increasing numbers of practical everyday problems which can be handled with mutual benefit despite national frontiers and politi-

cal differences. Underlying and affecting these matters is a struggle over the nature of the future world order, involving the fate of freedom itself.

THE MODERN DIPLOMAT finds himself drawing upon almost every field of human knowledge, using information about people and events in even the remotest areas, and employing skills which were seldom needed by his professional forebears. He is called upon to struggle with facts which can never be quite complete, with situations which cannot be compressed into simple generalizations, with a future which, though dimly seen, is upon him before he is satisfied that he understands the present. The common myth that the diplomat's role at the end of a cable or a telephone is of decreasing importance is simply nonsense. The daily cables underscore the critical role being played by those who are remote from Washington.

THE GROWTH AND ADAPTABILITY of the Foreign Service of the United States to new conditions have been most encouraging. New capacities have been evoked by new challenges whether in administrative skills, deeper cultural understanding, or in what Mr. Eugene Black has called development diplomacy. This new growth of talent and responsibility continues to be rooted in the integrity and courage which those who know it take for granted from the Service. Perhaps one who has seen them in many parts of the world will be permitted to speak as well of the gallantry of the wives and families who are called upon to serve in distant, often difficult and sometimes dangerous, situations.

IT WILL BE A HIGH PRIVILEGE to serve President Kennedy as the presiding officer of the Department of State and to work on a basis of mutual support with the Foreign Service.

Dean Rusk

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COVER PAINTING

by Robert Sivard

Robert Sivard is currently in charge of Exhibits, USIA. His paintings have been shown in one-man shows in New York and Paris.

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BIRTHS

FLENNER. A son, Robert Lawrence, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Flenner, October 10, in Washington. Mrs. Flenner is the former FSS Sylvia G. Walsh.

TUCKER. A son, Robin Millington Syng, born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Tucker, Jr., October 8, in Montevideo. Mrs. Tucker, the former Rose Tiffany Bingham, is the daughter of FSO-retired Hiram Bingham.

VALDES. A daughter, Patricia, born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Valdes, October 30, in Washington.

WELLS. A son, Christopher Stephan, born to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Wells, December 24, in Washington. Mrs. Wells, the former Melissa E. Foelsch, is an FSO and is serving as Secretary-Treasurer of AFSA.

DEATHS

BEERS. H. Stewart Beers, FSS-retired, died on November 28, at Round Hill, Va. Mr. Beers entered the Service in 1923. At the time of his retirement in 1955 he was Consular Officer at Aruba.

CONNOLLY. John Stoddard Connolly, Chief of the Domestic Motion Picture Division of USIA, died on December 22, at New York. Mr. Connolly entered government service in 1941. His son, John S., Jr., is Second Secretary and Administrative Officer at Vientiane, Laos.

HEUBECK. Miss Charlotta Heubeck died on December 5, in Washington. Miss Heubeck was appointed to the Department of State in 1942 and transferred to the Foreign Service in 1947. She served at Paris, Frankfurt, New Delhi, Karachi, and Bonn, and at the time of her death was assigned to the Department in the Office of Finance.

LESTER. Mrs. Rita Constance Hatcher Lester, wife of Barnett B. Lester, Intelligence Research officer, Department of State, died on November 29, in Arlington, Va.

MACGOWAN. David Bell Macgowan died on November 30, in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of ninety. Mr. Macgowan served in the Consular Service from 1916 to 1935 and his posts included Moscow, Riga, Vladivostok, and Bern. His son, FSO Basil F. Macgowan, is now serving at Brussels and his daughter is the wife of Rollin R. Winslow, FSO-retired.

AWARDS

FORTY-YEAR length-of-service awards were made to CARLOS C. HALL and RAYMOND PHELAN at a recent ceremony held in the office of Ambassador Gallman, Director General of the Foreign Service. Ambassador Fletcher Warren, himself a forty-year veteran, presented the pins. Attending the ceremony were Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Phelan, Mr. Phelan's son, Patrick, and his nephew, FSO George R. Phelan, Jr., who represented the third generation of Phelans (115 years) in the Foreign Service.

AFSA

ADDITIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION takes pleasure in announcing that through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Hollingsworth two scholarships of \$500 each will be available for the academic year 1961-62 to children of Foreign Service personnel (including USIA and ICA) who are entering a preparatory school in the United States.

These scholarships, to be known as the "Hollingsworth Scholarships," are in addition to those already announced in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL of November 1960 in which the procedure to be followed by applicants was outlined.

N.B.: Application deadline for AFSA Scholarships is April 1, 1961.

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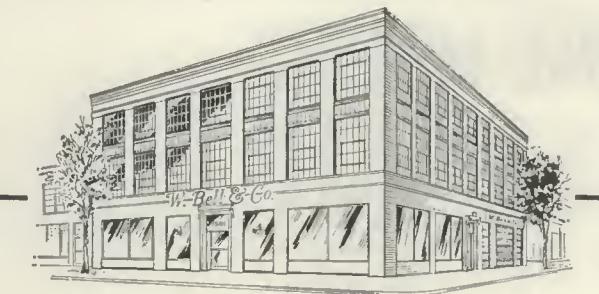
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USIA Foreign Service Promotion Panels: Seated, L. to R.: Eugene S. Williams, Converse Lettinger, Henry L. Taylor, William A. Lovegrove, Robert E. Lasher, Colonel Henry O. Silsbee, Leonard H. Price, Clyde L. Clark. Standing: William H. Weathersby, J. Lampton Berry, Gerald A. Drew, George V. Allen, Chester Opal, James Webb, Frederick C. Oehsner, Edgar Brooke, Benjamin H. Williams, Edmund Schechter, Abram E. Manell, Alsent: Abbott Washburn, Harold Randall.

USIA F. S. PROMOTION LIST

The Eighth USIA Foreign Service Promotion List was signed by the Acting Director on December 16. The promotions became effective on December 25.

*To FSCR-1

ANDERSON, Burnett
EWING, Gordon A.
HARKNESS, Albert J.
HUMMEL, Arthur W.
KAPLAN, Harold
NEILSON, Paul
O'BRIEN, John R.

To FSCR-2

ACKERMAN, Martin
BENNETT, Lowell
BRYAN, Jack Y.
CHAPMAN, Everett C.
CONLEY, Philip J.
DUNLAP, Henry
HUDSON, Harry S.
KITCHIN, Joseph A.
KOLAREK, Joseph
LINCH, Samuel H.
MATTISON, Lewis C.
MOCERI, James
NEVINS, John P.
NICKEL, Edward J.
NORDSTRAND, Norman
OPSATA, James B.
SALVATIERRA, R. C. A.
WERR, James, Jr.
WEYL, Michael
†WHEELER, Joseph
WIENER, Ernest G.

*To FSLR-2

KLIEFORTH, A. A.
REID, John T. (and Conversion)
†SIVARD, Robert P.
VAN DELDEN, Patricia (and Conversion)
†Confirmation of temporary rank.

To FSCR-3

ARTHUR, Theodore
AUSTIN, Gilbert F.

BELCHER, Stephen P.
BENOIT, Leroy J.
BROWN, Kermit K.
DIZARD, Wilson P.
EDWARDS, Horace Y.
FAIRLEY, Edward L.
FEW, Lyne S.
FOTOUHI, Abol F.
FORSTER, Clifton
FUNK, Arthur L.
GARTH, David
GRAVES, Thomas V.
HART, William M.
KEYS, James M.
LASHER, Robert E.
LECLAIR, Leopold
LEWIS, Mark B.
MAHONEY, Haynes R.
RYAN, Hewson A.
SMITH, Glenn Lee
STAPLES, Eugene S.
WHITE, Barbara M.
WIENER, Ernest, Jr.

To FSLR-3

BACKER, John H.
DOREY, Frank D.
GUNDERSON, Arthur

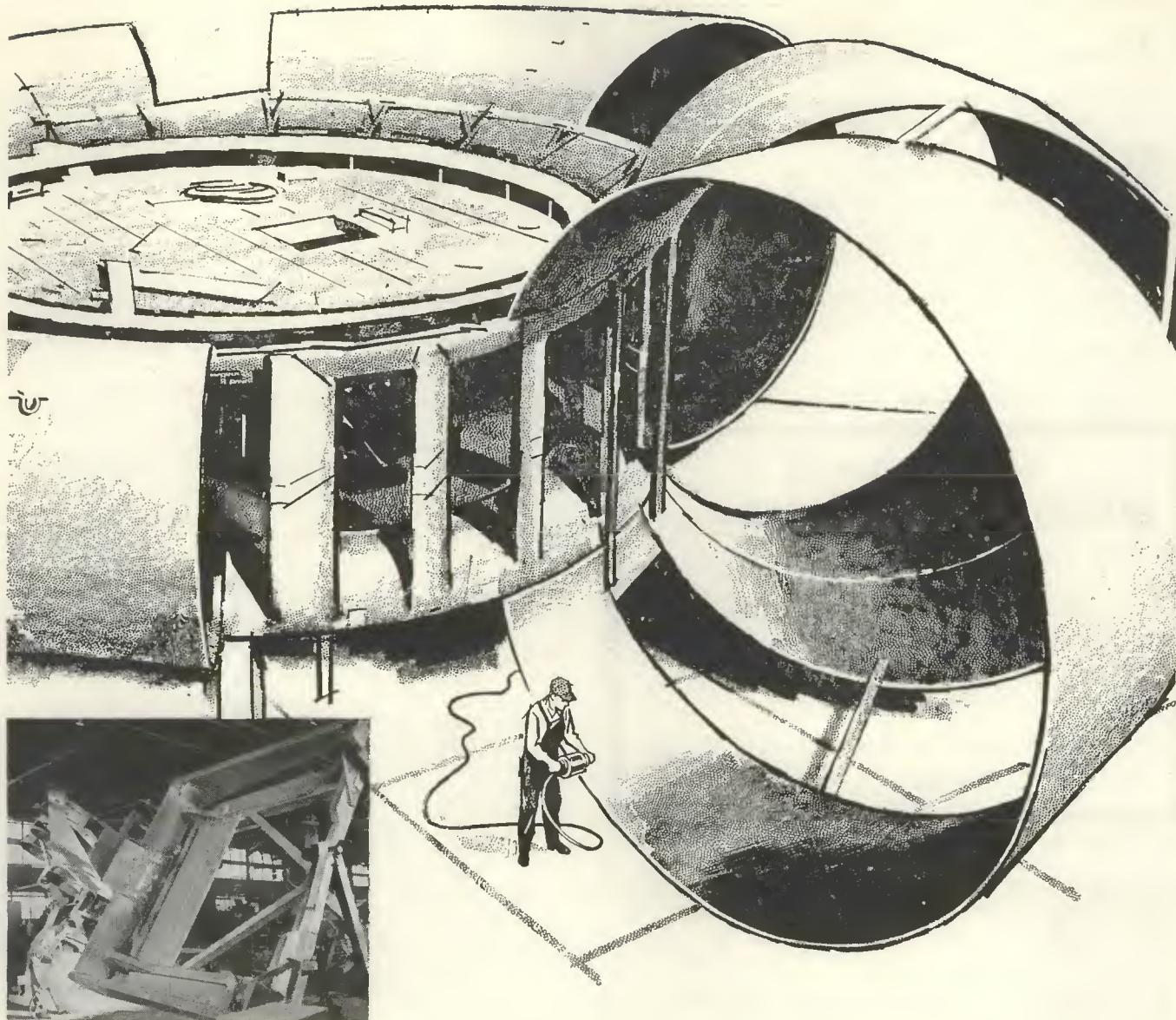
To FSS-1

BROWN, David
GAUSMANN, William
GRAFFIS, Jean A.
SABBAGH, Isa K.
WHITE, Howard A.
WINSTEAD, George B.

To FSS-2

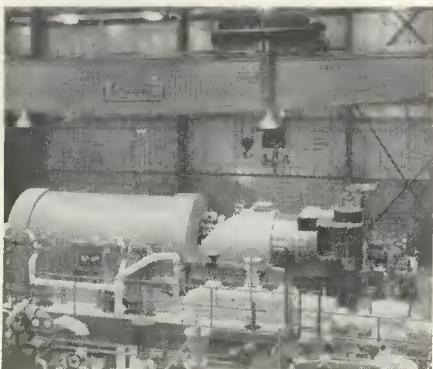
CROMWELL, Frederick
D'ECA, Raul
FUNCII, Allan J.
LEDERER, Lewis H.
McCONEGHEY, Harold G.

*FSCR, Foreign Service Career Reserve; FSLR, Foreign Service Limited Reserve.



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To FSS-3

BERNARD, Sofie H.
BRONNER, Hedin
BUCHANAN, Mary R.
GRAHAM, Zelma S.
HENRIKSON, E. Audrey
ROBERTS, David L.
SNYDER, Charles K.
WARD, Francis E.
WARNER, William W.
WILSON, Elizabeth

FILSKOW, Carl A.
GUSE, Martha A.
HUBER, Naomi
HULBERT, James A.
LEYNSE, Humphrey
MANNING, James J.
PHIPPEN, Mary C.
SPOFFORD, Dorothy
WAID, H. Warner

To FSS-5

BROWN, Marion E.
BURFORD, H. Ned
CHARTRAND, Stanley R.
DAVIS, Stella E.
ECKSTEIN, Ann
GOULD, Donald G.
JENKINS, Stephen B.
KRUEGER, Ruth C.
McCABE, Evelyn
MCNERTNEY, Donald
McTAGGART, Arthur
SAWYER, Gene
SPARACIO, Sammie
SPENCER, Corinne W.
VONIER, John W.

To FSCR-5

ASHFORD, Theophilus
BEKO, Helen E.
BERG, Marshall
BLICKENSDERFER, Evelyn
BLUESTEIN, Jerome
BRANDON, James R.
BRITTON, Harry P.
CLAY, Gerald L.
CLAUSSEN, Dean O.
COLVIN, Claude R.
COOKE, Francis A.
COOPER, A. Speight
CORRIGAN, Francis A.
CURRAN, Robert T.
FAWCETT, Jack B.
FINDLAY, Edward J.
FORDNEY, Ben F.
GADDIE, George L.
KIRLE, Stephen C.
KILLEEN, Edward J.
LIU, Theodore M.
MAYLAND, Tana Mari
MILLER, William J.
NOAH, Lynn
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SUNDSTROM, Harold
SUGDEN, G. Scott
WESTERN, Dorothea
WEEKS, Wilbur F.
WINDCHY, Eugene G.
ZELLER, Jack R.

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FEBRUARY, 1936

by JAMES B. STEWART

A Washington Ghost

“DURING an open-air evening concert in the beautiful garden of the Pan American Union, as the music softened almost into a bewitching silence, there came to the ears of the startled listeners the unmistakable sound of carriage wheels grinding melodiously in the gravel roadway which skirts the white marble palace on the south.

“Those sitting near the driveway craned their necks, expecting to see a carriage—or at least an old night-liner, remnant of what used to be a fleet of the town’s public hacks, but there was nothing. The crunching in the gravel died away in a blast of brass from the band.

“Only the old-timers, nodding their heads sagely at one another, knew what the interruption had been. The Pan American Union stands today, just below the White House, on the site of the cottage of Davy Burnes, who once owned the land where the President’s mansion has since been built, and that of the stately residence of General Van Ness, of New York, who married Marcia Burnes, Washington’s first beauty and heiress.

“Even to this day, the superstitious fear to pass this spot in the dark, for it is well known that often at midnight General Van Ness, a dashing sportsman in his time, may be seen driving around the Pan American Union behind a four-horse team of spooky steeds. That was what it was, the night of that concert!” Reprinted from the WASHINGTON HERALD.

Briefs from the Journal

Cuba:

With regard to charges in the Cuban press by various political candidates in Cuba that the United States was taking too deep an interest in Cuban political affairs, Secretary Hull said that naturally if we had any motive in interfering in Cuban affairs in any way by taking part among the candidates or in any other manner we would have thought about that when we were taking the initiative in getting rid of the Platt Amendment and in pursuing our subsequent policies in accordance with that policy.

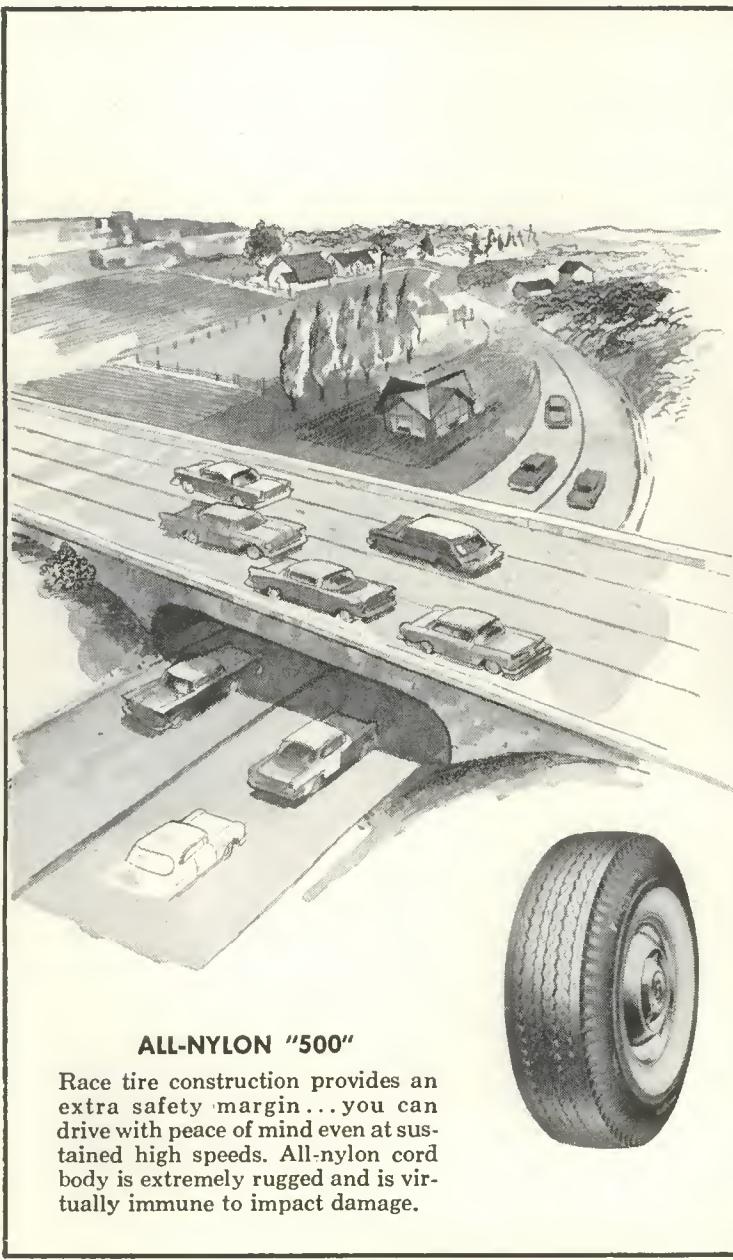
Wilson’s Four Points: In his review of volume five of “Woodrow Wilson, Life and Letters,” Cyril Wynne gives President Wilson’s four-point program for the world upon the return of peace:

1. No nation shall ever again be permitted to acquire an inch of land by conquest.
2. There must be recognition of the reality of equal rights between small nations and great.
3. Munitions of war must hereafter be manufactured entirely by the nations and not by private enterprise.
4. There must be an association of the nations, all bound together for the protection of the integrity of each, so that any one nation breaking from this bond will bring upon herself war; that is to say, punishment, automatically.



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Born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Theodore C. Achilles, at Washington, D.C., on January 14, 1936, a son, Theodore C. Achilles, Jr.

Comment, 1961: Ted, Junior graduated from Yale in 1958 and has just completed his two years of military service. Marian, born June 15, 1934, is the wife of Walter Burges Smith II, FSO-7, and Vice Consul at Frankfurt. They have three children. Their granddaddy is the Department's Counselor.

"So Friendly and Gay"

"Hungarian Cavalcade" is the title of an article in the February 1936 JOURNAL by our daughter, Cecelia. She and our other daughter, Mary, took part in the ninth annual cross country ride in Hungary in June 1935. The mounted group numbered about thirty-five and was made up of Swedish, Dutch, German, and Hungarian officers, and a few ladies.

"Every village along the route," writes the author, "turned out to welcome us, our coming having been widely heralded and was an exciting event since many of the villagers had never seen so many foreigners before. There were always welcome arches spanning the road, flowers strewn, and bouquets for the ladies presented by girls dressed in the national costume."

"The school children were lined up along the sides of the road cheering, singing and waving flags of our several countries. During the ride there were, of course, many speeches, receptions, banquets, and balls."

Comment, 1961: In those happy days in Hungary, Garret G. Ackerson, Jr. was secretary of Legation and your columnist was Consul General. Garry returned to Budapest in 1957 and is our representative there.

Dwight Morrow

The book, "Dwight Morrow," by Harold Nicolson, was reviewed anonymously in the February 1936 JOURNAL.

According to the author, Mr. Morrow had little knowledge of professional diplomacy when he arrived in Mexico City in 1927 as U.S. Ambassador and was inclined to regard the diplomat "with merriment not untinged with contempt." However, when the Ambassador became better acquainted with the members of his staff, he "completely revised his previous criticisms and in return for their loyalty he awarded them his warm friendship and his absolute confidence."

The Embassy staff during the first year of Mr. Morrow's mission consisted of Arthur Bliss Lane, Counselor, Allan Winslow, Frederick Hibbard, Stanley Hawks and Allan Dawson. Subsequent additions were Edward Lowry, Williamson Howell, Herschel Johnson and Joseph Satterthwaite.

"St. Wapniac!": This name is merely a convenient device for recalling in the customary order the secretaries of the ten Government departments, the letters in this name being the initials of the offices of the Cabinet members, as Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War; Attorney and Postmaster Generals, and Secretaries of the Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor.—From the WASHINGTON Post.

From the Stewart Mail Bag, 1961

Picture Clark Gable With a Barrel 'Round Him!
Allan Lightner, Assistant Chief of Mission, Berlin, harks back to 1935-1936 in Buenos Aires, and to Avra Warren, Chris Ravndal, Heyward Hill, Bob Woodward, Bill Trimble, Jim Byington. He mentions a fabulous reception given by First Secretary and Mrs. Ray Cox for Clark Gable who was on a triumphal tour of South America. Allan says that the visitor had to buy a complete new outfit in B. A., the bobby-soxers in Santiago having torn the clothes right off his back.

With the Monagasques: Her Serene Highness Princess Grace, as the young mother of two, has lost none of her charm, according to retired FSO Thomas Horn who visited Monaco during an extended sojourn in Europe. "She grows daily in the affections of loyal Monagasques," reports Tom. "Her birthday in the month of November is a national holiday, the streets and buildings adorned with the intertwined flags of Monaco and of the U.S.A."

Togetherness: Former Ambassador Jack De Courcy and Lucie, Winter Park, Florida, are delighted because the Joe Grays have bought a house only two blocks from them and the Jim Keeleys are about to become their next door neighbors. Herb Bursley has just retired and a card from Herb and Bobbie states that they are about to explore Florida as a possible permanent home. Could be that Jack has been holding forth on the advantages and joys of togetherness.

In a Wistful Mood: Having in mind the compactness of our Service in other days, Mrs. John (Elizabeth) Cabot, Embassy, Rio, writes: "Your column causes much nostalgia in our hearts."



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 GOSSETT, John G.
 GROSSMAN, Harry
 HELTBORG, Arnlooth G.
 HOCTOR, Thomas F.
 HOFFACKER, Lewis
 HOLDRIDGE, John H.
 HOLMES, Edward W.
 HOWISON, John M.
 HURWITCH, Robert A.
 HUSSEY, William B.
 INGERSOLL, John J.
 IRWIN, H. Franklin, Jr.
 JOHNSTON, Mary S.
 KATTENBURG, Paul M.
 KIRALY, Emery R.
 KLAY, Andor
 KOLB, Oris F.
 KUHN, John L.
 LAMACCHIA, Frank R.
 LANCASTER, Bruce M.
 LAWRENCE, Edward W.
 LEVENSON, Seymour
 LEWIS, Ralph K.
 LINDQUIST, Robert S.
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(Continued on page 33)



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Office of the Secretary of State

by HERMAN POLLACK

THE NATIONAL and international significance of the Office of the Secretary of State has been made abundantly evident in the weeks following the election by the intense and widespread speculation on whom President-elect Kennedy would select as his Secretary of State. No other department of the Government, not even the Department of Defense, approaches the Department of State in being the object of concern and attention by the American public, the press and the Congress.

This interest was foreshadowed and perhaps fed by the Eighteenth American Assembly which met at Arden House October 6-9 of last year to discuss the Office of the Secretary of State. The final report of the Assembly contained little that startled by its novelty those who have worked in or closely with the Department of State. In the words of the report, "No neat formula can save us." However, the report and the meeting which produced it take on added significance by virtue of the many participants in the Assembly who are now playing prominent roles in the foreign affairs field in the new Administration. The most prominent, of course, is Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

The American Assembly is a national, non-partisan organization established by Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1950 when he was President of Columbia University. It conducts high-level meetings at both the national and regional level to discuss public questions. Through the generosity of Averell Harriman, Arden House was donated to Columbia University as a site for meetings of the American Assembly and other groups.

A more ideal site for a conference of this kind would be hard to imagine. Arden House is a spacious mansion lying atop a ridge in the scenic Ramapo Mountains about 50 miles north of New York City. The accommodations and arrangements for the meeting were excellent; petty thoughts were out of place in the magnificent scenic vistas which met the eye on all sides. The absence of diversions, due to its rural mountain-top location, meant that the conference was in effective session from early morning to late at night, although the formal sessions occupied but six hours a day.

The seventy participants came from all parts of the country and represented, as is usual with the American Assembly, many fields of endeavor. In addition to Dean Rusk, those

Mr. Herman Pollack, who has been Management Officer of the Department of State since 1957, has been in the employ of the Government since 1941 and of the Department of State since 1946.

participants whose names subsequently (as of mid-December, 1960) have been prominently mentioned for high positions in the Department of State or in other key foreign affairs assignments with the Kennedy administration include David Bruce, Paul Nitze, George McGhee, Averell Harriman, Harlan Cleveland, and G. Burton Marshall. Many others additionally brought to the meeting first-hand knowledge of the Department of State and the operation of the Government in the foreign affairs field. To illustrate, mention might be made of Loy W. Henderson, Andrew H. Berding, Robert Murphy, Herman Phleger, Robert Bowie, William H. Draper, and Sigurd S. Larmon.

The Assembly itself was divided into three groups. A chairman and a *rapporteur* were designated for each group and a standard agenda was provided. The press had access to the group discussions but their newspaper stories were based on the brief summaries prepared each evening by the *rapporteurs*. The draft of the final report, prepared by the three *rapporteurs* and chairmen, was then reviewed and edited by the Assembly in a rather hectic, fast-moving, three-hour plenary session which was chaired by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of the American Assembly. Formal addresses on the subject of the Assembly were delivered on separate evenings by A. A. Berle, Jr., and W. Averell Harriman.

IN PREPARATION for the meeting, the participants were provided with a series of essays on various facets of the Office of the Secretary of State. These, together with the final report, have been issued as a Spectrum paper-back by Prentice-Hall under the title "The Secretary of State."

The essays were of a uniformly high quality. Their authors were superbly qualified by experience and study to discuss their subjects with a richness of knowledge and insight that is all too rare in much of the current commentary on public office. Collectively, these essays provide the most comprehensive and useful discussion in existence on the Secretary of State and the Department of State.

A brief word about each of these essays may not only provide perspective on the final report, but may whet the readers' appetite for the full text.

Paul H. Nitze set the framework for the essays as a whole with his article entitled "The Role of the Secretary in the Execution of Foreign Policy." Following a brief, terse survey of the evolution of the foreign affairs problem as it will

confront the Secretary of State of the sixties and a discussion of the several tools available to deal with this problem (the most important being prestige), Mr. Nitze discusses perceptively the role of the Secretary in the management of substantive policy and its execution in the context of relations with the USSR, our allies, the new nations, and the UN.

Polished and witty as usual, Dean Acheson then discusses "The President and the Secretary of State." It is one of his theses that the relationship between the two is intensely personal and that the success of the relationship depends upon both recognizing clearly on the one hand who is President and on the other hand who is Secretary of State.

Mr. Acheson argues that the "relationship with the Secretary of State will not prosper if the latter is not accepted as [the President's] principal adviser and executive agent in foreign affairs, and the trusted confidant of all his thoughts and plans relating to them." It is therefore not surprising to find Mr. Acheson flaying the proposal to establish a First Secretary of Government. He is equally harsh on the proposal to establish a Department of Foreign Affairs, asserting that it would incorporate the defects of the Defense Department organization into the Department of State. According to Mr. Acheson, these proposals would give the President and the Secretary "plenty of time to think and talk, but not much to think or talk about."

Mr. Acheson believes firmly that the President and the Secretary of State should perform personally their familiar functions. This leads him to a discussion of the White House staff and the Bureau of the Budget and the question of how to determine the extent to which their views are fully reflective of the President's. It is his experience that they are not always so.

AMONG Mr. Acheson's concerns is his belief that the Department of State is overly concerned with the "overpowering present," whereas the "true problem lies in determining the emerging future and the policy appropriate to it."

Robert R. Bowie, like Mr. Nitze a former head of the Policy Planning Staff, writes on "The Role of the Secretary in the Development and Co-ordination of Policy." Emphasizing the policy process, Mr. Bowie's article provides a critical and stimulating discussion of coordination, the NSC, the Policy Planning Staff, and other facets of the topic. Among his conclusions, of especial interest is that the "main hope" for strengthening strategic planning lies in "better staff work within the Departments themselves, and receptivity to its results within the Executive Branch."

Both Mr. Bowie and Mr. Acheson deal with the staff of the Department and the use which the Secretary should make of them. Mr. Acheson states that the "Secretary needs their help and advice." Mr. Bowie explores briefly how the reservoir of skill and knowledge available in the Department can best be utilized. He concludes from his discussion of this point that the "staff of the Department must effectively assist the Secretary in policy planning to integrate the political, military, economic, diplomatic, and other factors and in co-ordinating policy in all its aspects. The members of the staff must understand these responsibilities and be equipped to perform them."

In his trenchant manner, Dr. Henry M. Wriston discusses "The Secretary and the Management of the Department." Approximately half of this paper is a review of the background and considerations that led to the "Wriston Program" of 1954. It is by all means the frankest authoritative discussion of that program that has yet appeared in print. The remainder of Dr. Wriston's paper discusses the issues affecting the basic geographic-functional structure of the Department of State, the techniques of coordination, the planning process, the role of the Ambassadors, and related topics.

While a devoted supporter of the Foreign Service and an especially convincing opponent of the patronage system of filling ambassadorships, Dr. Wriston does offer a word of caution when he states, "The inescapable fact is that we have not yet had time to train enough chiefs of mission for the administrative load which a modern ambassador must carry."

LIMITATIONS of space prevent more than mention of the titles and authors of the last three essays that complete the volume. They are: "The Secretary and Congress," by William Y. Elliot; "The Secretary and the American Public," by John S. Dickey; and "The Secretary and the Unwritten Constitution," by Don K. Price, who was also editor of the entire volume. The first two come effectively to grips with problems that are not too well understood, even by many who are otherwise expert in the foreign affairs field. Mr. Price's article presents a penetrating analysis of some of the major constitutional and structural facets to the general problem of the Secretary of State.

It is difficult to improve upon the summary of the Final Report of the American Assembly on the Secretary of State provided to its readers by the NEW YORK TIMES on October 10, 1960:

"Participants in the eighteenth American Assembly, a nonpartisan gathering of scholars, business men, Government officials and others, agreed certain things were essential for a successful foreign policy. They assigned priority to an able and effective Secretary of State, an improved foreign service and a responsible Congress.

"Among the recommendations suggested for consideration by the next Administration were:

"Recognition that systematic review of long-range problems and policies is necessary, that 'ideas and talent' should be sought out for this purpose and that 'freshness and originality' could be maintained by drawing on individuals and institutions outside the Government.

"The Secretary of State needs high-ranking assistance of high prestige and ability, 'with a substantial number drawn from outside the career service.' It was felt these appointments should not be political rewards, that the men should be well paid and should remain in their jobs for 'substantial periods.'

"The Secretary's principal associates should include a Deputy Secretary of State, three Under Secretaries and a group of officers charged with regional and United Nations responsibilities.

"The career foreign service should be improved by admitting more new officers, inducting them promptly after their acceptance, weeding out the least capable in all ranks,

and allowing more time for advanced training. Higher allowances at home and abroad to alleviate hardships and to make any post available to a foreign service officer regardless of personal wealth were also urged. The memorandum opposed a separate foreign service academy.

"International economic and information agencies should be autonomous but operate under policy direction from the Secretary of State.

"The Assembly opposed schemes for setting up a 'super secretary' in the Cabinet or otherwise interposing any official between the President and the Secretary of State in the conduct of foreign affairs.

"It also spoke out against relying on the Budget Bureau to determine the allocation of resources for foreign policy purposes.

"Without mentioning names, the Assembly criticized 'unsympathetic chairmen of committees and sub-committees' in the Congress, who, it was felt had frustrated national policy in the past by unwarranted criticism of the State Department and deep cuts in appropriations.

"Most of the participants in the Assembly believed that party policy committees in the Senate and House could play a constructive role in 'developing a more consistent approach to foreign policy matters by Congress and its main committees.'"

At the time the final report was issued, possibly its principal significance was its rejection of the First Secretary concept. In the words of the report "It would be inadvisable to interpose any official between the President and the Secretary." On this point it might be mentioned that considerable emphasis was placed, in the several discussion groups and in after-hours chats, on the extreme importance of personal rapport between the President and the Secretary of State. This led, in one discussion, to a call for two supermen, possessed of all the virtues. Since it was not likely that two such men were to be found at the same time serving in these two positions, the discussion ended by placing reliance on improvements in the staff of the Department itself.

AS MIGHT be expected, and indeed as the final report reflected, though the subject of the Assembly was the Secretary of State, much of the discussion was devoted to the Department of State and to the Foreign Service. The participants were, without visible exception, ardent supporters of the Foreign Service. This is not to say that the Foreign Service as it exists today was necessarily the object of their affection; rather it was the concept that our foreign affairs, particularly abroad, should be in the hands of professional career men. This interest was reflected in a separate section of the report on the career Foreign Service.

One variant of this interest was the widespread feeling that the top positions, particularly the geographic Assistant Secretaries of State, should be filled by non-career people. In the final report, this feeling was moderated to say that the Secretary "needs the support of top officials of high prestige, knowledge of international affairs, and executive ability, with a substantial number drawn from outside the career service." This attitude was not so much based on antagonism

THE SECRETARY OF STATE, edited by Don K. Price. Prentice-Hall, Inc. 200 pp. Paper Back \$1.95.

to the career service as it was on the belief that vigorous and courageous policy leadership with the public and with the Congress called for political leadership and that this was not to be expected from individuals recruited from the career service, who expected to return to the career service.

THIS CONCERN was foreshadowed by several references in the preliminary reading material. Thus, Mr. Acheson says at one point, "The bureaucratic routine through which Foreign Service officers must go produces capable men, knowledgeable about specific parts of the world, and excellent diplomatic operators. But it makes men cautious rather than imaginative." In the same vein, Mr. Bowie in discussing the Secretary's need for frank statements of dissent or disagreement or criticism says, "The habits of a career service do not always foster this type of sharp criticism. There is some tendency to moderate dissent or unduly forceful conflicts of opinion. The cause is not necessarily lack of courage, but partly the necessity for serving with one another over a period of twenty or thirty years." Similarly, Dr. Wriston's parting commentary on the integration program was "[There] arises one painful reflection upon the Foreign Service. The inflexible insistence upon traditional concepts by Foreign Service officers was not a good augury for the type of flexible diplomacy required by a revolutionary world in an era of dramatic change. It is devoutly to be hoped that . . . the old rigidities will give way."

The words of the final report calling for more effort and funds "to inform the public about the major issues of foreign policy" do not do justice to the spread and depth of feeling among many Assembly participants that latent influential support to the Department and the Foreign Service was available if the Department would only make the effort to tap it. It is possible, of course, that this attitude was colored by the participants' personal interest and feeling for the general subject. On the other hand, the caliber of the men making this judgment gives it standing.

Another impression worthy of note is that although the general level of knowledge of public affairs on the part of the participants was extraordinarily high, those who had not actually served with the Federal Government had generally but an elementary knowledge or less of the actual workings of the machinery of government, of the Department of State and of the Foreign Service. Their lack of knowledge was, however, balanced by an intense desire to become better informed. They urged that the Department of State seek opportunities to inform the American public about itself, its institutional problems and successes.

THE TREMENDOUS interest in and support of the Department of State reflected by the American Assembly meetings augur well for the future of the Department. If the American people continue to be concerned, not only with the substance of foreign policy, but with the institutional trappings and the personnel who help develop that policy and administer foreign affairs, the Department of State may yet one day profit from discovering that its constituency is the entire American people.

EDITORIAL PAGES

Whither the Department of State?

WE ARE ONCE MORE, figuratively, at that frequently encountered spot—the crossroads. Had the election gone the other way, there is little doubt but that much of the responsibility and authority that many believe should rest with the Secretary of State would have moved to the staff of the White House. It is of little moment whether the recipient would have been a "First Secretary" of Government or a Vice President charged with coordinating non-military activities. The nature of the bureaucratic process being what it is, it is unlikely that this shift of power would have been reversed in the foreseeable future.

While, for the moment, we are done with the prospects of a "First Secretary," we are by no means done with the problems that gave rise to the proposal. Essentially, these are the needs of the Presidency for more effective help in discharging its constitutional responsibilities for foreign affairs and, by implication at least, the inability of the Department of State to provide that help. Put more precisely, although perhaps diplomatically, this is to say that there is a widespread impression that there is room for improvement in the leadership and coordination that the Department of State is providing to the U. S. Government as a whole in the foreign affairs field. A disproportionate share of this burden, it is felt, is falling upon the Presidency.

Providing leadership to the governmental participants in the foreign affairs process is not the task of the Secretary of State alone. It is the task of his entire Department and

especially of those who occupy the senior positions in the Department, i.e., the Foreign Service. Criticism of the Department is tantamount to criticism of the Foreign Service.

It is clear that we cannot simply defend the status quo. It behooves us therefore to look searchingly at ourselves and to attempt to see ourselves as others do. We need to understand why we are viewed, in the words quoted in this issue's article on "The Secretary of State," as "cautious rather than imaginative," as tending "to moderate dissent or unduly forceful conflicts of opinion," and as being inflexibly "inconsistent upon traditional concepts."

Were our performance such as to create a different public image, would the First Secretary proposal have gained the prominence it did? Probably not.

It therefore behooves the Department to prove to President Kennedy that it is able to give him the support he must have and appropriately to take the lead in the foreign affairs field. The tone and leadership which the Secretary of State and his high command give are, of course, vital factors in the situation. Fortunately, we are superbly equipped in this respect with the appointment of Dean Rusk as Secretary. But the Secretary and his immediate colleagues cannot carry the burden by themselves. Foreign affairs are "big business" in Washington bureaucratic terms, and if the Department is effectively to fulfill its responsibilities the entire organization must do its part.

Responsibility of Chiefs of Missions

ON NOVEMBER 8, 1960, President Eisenhower signed an Executive Order providing for the administration, by appropriate Federal agencies, of the Mutual Security Program. The Order contained the following paragraph of major significance for all government departments and agencies that have overseas activities:

"The several Chiefs of the United States Diplomatic Missions in foreign countries, as the representatives of the President and acting on his behalf, shall have and exercise, to the extent permitted by law and in accordance with such instructions as the President may from time to time promulgate, affirmative responsibility for the coordination and supervision over the carrying out by agencies of their functions in the respective countries."

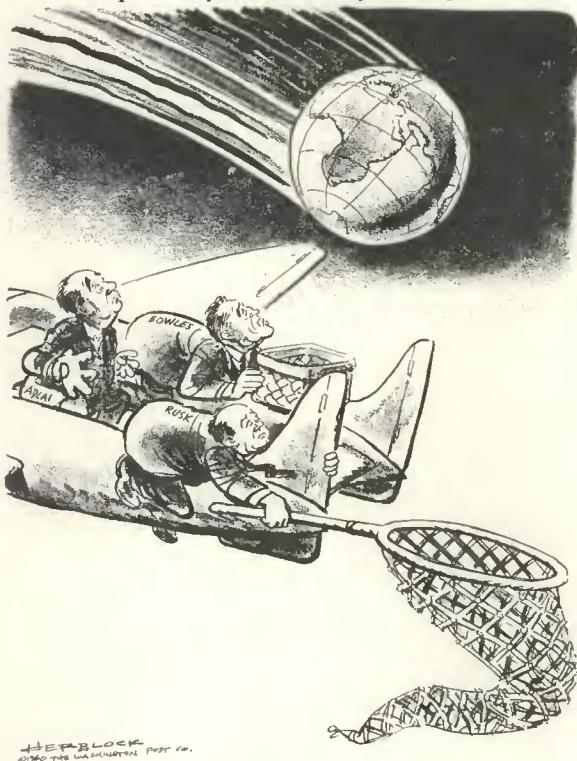
This Executive Order is the latest, clearest and most unequivocal reiteration of a principle which has been increas-

ingly emphasized by the White House for the past four or five years. In these days of large Embassies and complicated operations abroad, it is impossible for the United States to deal effectively with foreign countries and promote its interests successfully unless its many voices speak in unison and its many hands work harmoniously under strong, unified leadership.

This principle is now so widely accepted that we are confident the new administration will carry it on. To be made effective, however, it cannot merely be embalmed in Executive Orders and forgotten. Continuing effort must be devoted to it along two main lines.

First, the key men to its successful operation, "the several chiefs of the U.S. Diplomatic Missions in foreign countries," must be chosen on the basis both of their ability and their willingness to exercise the leadership—"coordination and

Space Capsule Recovery Attempt



Herblock in the Washington Post

supervision"—responsibilities with which they are charged. This means that real care must be given to their selection, both career and non-career, and, the few who do not measure up to their responsibilities must be removed promptly, just as a General is when he fails on the battlefield. It also means that Ambassadors must be given a full appreciation of just what their responsibilities involve. This may sometimes be a rather painful process. A political Ambassador, or a career one who has served almost exclusively in the political field, is likely to find it takes a very special effort to familiarize himself with the intricacies of USIS programs, aid administration, and other complicated subjects, and to make decisions on them which he can defend against the experts.

Second, the Ambassador's responsibility must be accepted in Washington. No matter how able an Ambassador may be, he will not be willing to make difficult decisions, some of which are bound to cause hard feelings, unless he believes that he will be backed up. This, of course, does not mean that his every recommendation must be approved. But it must be clear in the field that Washington decisions are determined by the real national interest rather than bureaucratic pressures or personal considerations.

We hope that the new Administration will act effectively along these lines to establish on an ever firmer basis the principle of unified representation abroad, a principle which is of utmost importance to the success of our foreign policies.

Black Thursday

THURSDAY, November 10, 1960, was a sad day for the Department and the Foreign Service. That was the day that a circular instruction was dispatched to the field announcing the deferment of home leaves for personnel of the Service.

Deferment of home leaves is not a new story to the Service. There has scarcely been a year when the Department has not resorted to this practice, either on an imposed or urgent voluntary appeal basis, to meet its perennial financial problems.

No one quarrels with the necessity for the Department to respond in full measure to the challenge of Africa. The pace of developments in that area has without question outrun the relatively slow and cumbersome process of obtaining supplementary appropriations. It is clear that the Department had no recourse but to find resources with which to move rapidly and effectively to meet the challenge. And the Department knew that, as always, the Service would respond willingly to the demands of the national interest regardless of official or personal sacrifices involved.

But, isn't there a better way of meeting financial emergencies than annual reliance on the home leave account? Experience has shown that there is never a year when major political crises do not occur in some area of the world. No budget, prepared months in advance, relatively inflexible and cold, can hope to reflect the Department's changing needs to meet unstable and sometimes violent conditions.

Yet the amounts involved, when related to the stakes at issue, are trifling. It is our understanding that officials of the Department made every effort to obtain relief for the African emergency, while continuing the Foreign Service home-leave schedule on a normal basis. It is surprising that the Department had nowhere in its entire appropriations structure an amount of as much as three million dollars which is all that would have been required to meet the African emergency. In our view the "Africa Problem" is not just a Department problem, but a national problem. It seems to us high time that recognition be given to the modest contingency needs of the Foreign Service and that we abandon the concept that the only way to meet uncontrollable financial needs of the Department is to take the necessary sums out of the hide of its employees.

Representation Allowances

WRITING in last month's issue, Tacitus proposed a nation-wide appeal for private funds to be used, through an endowment arrangement, to provide representation allowances. He asked the JOURNAL to support his idea editorially. Well intentioned and unusual as the idea is, we strongly oppose it. We most certainly believe that representation allowances should be sufficient to enable career officers to serve as Chiefs of Mission at any post no matter how expensive. But we also believe that it is the responsibility of Congress to provide these funds and that the answer must be found through statutory action and not through eleemosynary campaigns.

An SB PM Looks at ER's for PER

by PAUL R. LEACH

THROUGHOUT the last quarter of 1960, a period made memorable by another tallying event, I was public member of FSO Selection Board "D."

And my respect for the officers of the United States Foreign Service went up with just about every week of the confining but illuminating reading of X-million words, ranging from downright eulogy to saying, in effect, he hasn't quite got it.

Fortunately for my peace of mind, the eulogistic efficiency reports, or more temperate and realistic versions, far outnumbered the negative. I needed that clarifying of opinion. No matter how much stay-at-home Washingtonians have discounted periodic derogation of the Service, there has been nevertheless an overlay of adverse yak-yak here for years that has done the State Department no good.

State was dilettantish, said this talk. It was represented overseas and at the embassies there by cookie pushers, the striped-pants boys. They were nice people, from the upper-crust families and the correct universities and prep schools. They were superb at balancing teacups on proper knees—but little else—while waiting for Downing Street to call the shots.

Like the boy who sat on a yellow-jacket nest believing the stump uninhabited, I learned otherwise. Of course, nobody who knows his way around the New State building, or points east, west, north and south, will deny that the Service has its misfits, least of all this Public Member. Why otherwise have Selection Boards? Show me the organization, government or business, that is without fault, and I'll show you the door forthwith.

But this I can say about a large portion of Class 4 people with whom I have been getting acquainted through studying and analyzing some 660 dossiers:

More men and women in today's active Foreign Service have speaking accents traceable to Greenpoint, Kokomo, Tallahassee, or Sacramento, than to the pink windows of Beacon Street.

More of them have come from Podunk College and Work-away University than from the Ivy League.

More of their forebears came over under steam than on the Mayflower. Many of the men were on combat ships, in

Hoosier-born Paul R. Leach retired in 1956 after forty-six years of active newspaper work, half of that time as chief of the Washington Bureau of the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS and other Knight newspapers. He and Mrs. Leach live in Washington, when they're not wintering in Hawaii, Florida, or California. He says, vaguely, that he hopes in two more years to have a book finished on his newspaper years.

the boondocks with the Marines, footslogging it with the infantry, or shooting back at Fokkers, Zeros, and Betties. I noticed a few survivors of the Murmansk Run. They're mature.

In short, they are a cross section of the USA, and in the annual selection go-around they face just about the toughest promotion and elimination competition to be found in civilian public life, if not also the military. Maybe some of them need to be more realistic than altruistic in keeping an eye on economic aid, but their thinking is more Pennsylvania Avenue than Piccadilly.

Understand, I am not throwing off on the better families, the Ivy League, or the area east of the Alleghenies. I just like the idea that all hands appear to be competing on even terms.

So much for the middle range of FSO's. If the rest of the upper echelons are as conscientious in their daily work as the professionals with whom I served were in this selection task—Horace G. Torbert, Jr., FSO-1, and FSO's-2 Rebecca Wellington, William C. Affeld, Jr., and Robert M. Brandin—the Service will get along OK in any spot. With us also as non-voting observer was ex-Navy flyer Raymond J. Sumser, an able young man from the Labor Department's personnel administration.

Others in past issues of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, notably Jack K. McFall (Sept., '58) and Anonymous Bill to equally Shy Joe (Dec. '59) have told adequately how selection boards operate. Hence I stick more or less closely to the Public Member's view of things.

WHO IS A Public Member and why? In theory he is a person who has been around, likes people and the United States, and who may be lend-leased for three months by his profession, business or employer—or, like myself, has retired after forty-six years of active newspaper work, half of that time as chief of a very busy Washington bureau. He must have eyes that will last three months, plus other accessories that can survive sitting eight or more hours daily, and like government cafeteria food. I might add that those factors apply to FSO members, as well. As to the why of a Public Member, there could be mixed explanations.

Before I reported for my three-month hitch, after Deputy Assistant Secretary Aaron S. Brown had brought me in through lateral entry, I called on Fred W. Darnell, chief of the personnel evaluation branch. I wanted to know if there were anything I should bone up on.

"No," he said, ominously it seemed at the time, "you'll find out."

I thought pretty well of my Public Member qualifications, as a taxpayer with fiscal and political interests of my country at heart, until Miss Wellington gently reminded me that, "We are taxpayers, too."

A Public Member should be dispassionate and, the Top Floor hopes, a judge of the qualifications, shortcomings and personalities of the men and women he has never met and probably never will, who are rated in those hulky efficiency reports by colleagues of whom, with a few ambassadorial or career minister exceptions, the PM has never heard.

The professional members have a responsibility to think largely in terms of what is best for the Foreign Service in its task of representing the United States diplomatically. Nobody knows better than they the importance of that representation by people who know what the score is.

Although the professionals on Selection Boards may know some of the raters and rated—and I discovered they lean over backward when they do—all hands must do the judging by reading the lines written by the FSO's associates and inspectors, if not between the lines; or study a theoretical crystal ball. Further, they should be able to recognize extravagances of a Mutual Admiration Society in action.

THE PUBLIC MEMBER scans the blurbs, or the rare squawk, written by traveling citizens, including members of Congress, nor does he need worry about the next appropriation bill. If he finds that some overheated tourist has chewed out a vice consul in letters to the Secretary, because the VC has not properly kowtowed when the OHT has made a star-spangled fool of himself—or herself—the PM is likely to rate the VC up a notch or two.

It was not a function of mine, at the welcome-end of our deliberations, to make recommendations to the Department, if any occurred, regarding operations of the Service, in addition to the purely personnel windup. That was a responsibility of the chairman, nor did I envy it, with advice and consent of the board members. However, I did come out of that interesting experience with a few observations pertinent to some rating officers if not also to roving inspectors, whose job I do envy.

One is, consider the Selection Board's waning eyesight, to say nothing of the personnel section's, in trying to choose people for the right jobs, instead of the other way about. Be a little less verbose in writing narratives in support of numerical ratings. You might be more convincing and more impressive if you did not go off the deep end with superlatives in each hand.

Another, save your ambiguity for sticky diplomatic representations.

I am pleased to add the observation that those two suggestions apply to a minimum of rating officer and inspector

reports. For the most of the way I found narratives not only readable but, in many instances, presenting a startlingly clear picture of a man or woman in refreshing candor; and, at times, a vignette of life and work in far-away places.

And again, getting back to suggestions, a more complete glossary of abbreviations than PER has thought up thus far would be helpful not alone to the Selection Board Public Members. I found the pros stumped by some of them. Since the advent of the New Deal a plethora of alphahetics has never stopped aspawning. It is not for me to say they're necessary or otherwise. I don't know. But I would like to know what a man's writing about when he starts hitting the typewriter keys at random.

Then there's gobbledegook of a sort. Perhaps I should either not inquire too closely, SY wise, or hrush up on my Conan Doyle, but I'm still wondering what LAFTA is.

I have at times, in the last recent months and since, wondered what rating officers would say in their efficiency report narratives if the word "problem" were to be eliminated from the English language? I gathered that FSO's spend a very large part of their waking hours, if not their dreams, solving problems—political, administrative, economic, fiscal, security, program, mutual assistance, diplomatic, cultural, information, communication, commerce, labor, PL-480, personal, and personnel.

Perhaps that explains why gastric ulcers and hepatitis might almost be classed as occupational hazards of the Foreign Service.

I might cite a few gleanings from rating narratives that caught my eye or puzzled me:

"He has turned in the sort of performance I would expect from an officer in his level of his class."

"I would place him in the upper half of the lower level of his class."

"He has a tendency to use elliptic language. . . His drafting is pedestrian. . . He has an inclination to lacunae."

ONE MORE SUGGESTION, and it is not facetious by any means: A medal should be struck for those FSO wives who, even at hardship posts with two to six healthy offspring under ten years old, say they like it and sound as though they mean it. Fact is, as I know with an Annapolis-wedded daughter, there are many civilian and military service wives, gypsies at heart though they may be, who really do like the nomadic existence. What they don't say, but know full well, is that what's good for the old man's career is good for them and the kids, and they do mean it.

I have reserved special interest for the hefty lad, described in one efficiency report as "a pinguid 200 pounds"—look it up yourself, I did—and I have a kinship with the officr whose rating colleague described as "healthily lazy."

I could get along with that man.

... "NOT A DAY passes over the earth but men and women of no note do great deeds, speak great words, and suffer noble sorrows."

Charles Reade in "The Cloister and the Hearth."

WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

January in Washington was a time of assessment, a time of taking stock, and a time of inauguration.



it on the temperature. Others said it was due to the numbers of visitors' Cadillacs in town. The authorities reported it was due to the blocking of intersections. Snow removing equipment already in town was unable to do its job.

But stories of what time one reached home and how long one was en route during the pre-Inaugural storm will be told for years. People dined out that week-end on the number of hours it took them to go half a dozen blocks. Some, for instance, who had left NS/E at the end of the day didn't arrive home until 2 a.m. NS/E itself became an outpost for refugees from the storm and traffic tie-ups. Secretary Herter's car was stalled in traffic for over an hour and one half in one spot.

As the night wore on the snow removal progressed and by morning order had "miraculously" been established along Pennsylvania Avenue where the parade marched. Over a million people watched the parade with glazed eyes and numbed hands and feet in the brilliant, bitterly windy Inaugural weather.

Dedication of NS/E

Earlier in the month dedication of the Department's new building had been solemnized in the "C" Street Lobby in a short but moving ceremony, exactly four years after the cornerstone had been laid. Three Secretaries of State were in attendance, Secretary Herter who gave the address of the day, Secretary-designate Dean Rusk and former Secretary Dean Acheson. A member of the United States Marine Band bugled as flags were raised for the first time outside on the two poles topped with golden eagles, and inside at the AFSA plaque for those who had died in line of duty.

In the Lobby for the first time, too, flags from many na-

tions were flying and the Band played after the ceremony while the guests toured the Library on the 3rd floor, the Secretary's reception room on the 7th and the diplomatic functions area on the 8th, and finally the conference room, auditorium and delegates' lounge on the first floor.

Mr. Herter had referred in his talk to the growth of the Department. Display panels in the Lobby showed this vividly in photographs and maquettes. Included among the photos is one of the 12-foot wide wooden building which in 1781 housed the Department of Foreign Affairs, at 13 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Alongside the exhibit showed the Department of the 1950's—housed in twenty-nine buildings around Washington. Even today despite the new fifty-five million dollar building more than 1,100 State employees are working outside the building, in rented offices, etc. Architects of the seventies, please take note.

Before too easily crying Parkinson's Annex, however, one should take six seconds to look at the map set up in the lobby, which shows sequentially with push-button lighting that today instead of a total of four Ministers assigned overseas, there are 79 Embassies, 3 Legations, 4 Missions, 67 Consulates General, 106 Consulates and 24 Consular Agencies.

These are the symbols that mark the growth and scope of the Service. Less easy to picture and chart, perhaps, are the depth and variety of demands on members of the Foreign Service, consonant with America's place and responsibilities in the world today. Mr. Herter underlined these responsibilities in his talk to members of the Association at AFSA's luncheon early in the month:

... Yours is a group that is going to have to carry still heavier responsibilities in the future... You are the key to our successful carrying out of what today has become a very difficult, a very dangerous and an absolutely vital mission throughout the world.

The luncheon was a great success. Evidence of the warmth felt by those present was tangible as all stood in a prolonged ovation at the close of the Secretary's talk (see p. 55). President of the Association Livingston T. Merchant in his trenchant manner put into words in his introduction of Mr. Herter what many were feeling:

... As members of the Service and as individuals, we would do well to note and to seek to imitate his qualities. He has a cool and lucid mind, a sense of history, courage and selfless devotion to America, to principle and to his friends. Here stands the whole man that the Greek philosophers delineated, part Stoic, part Epicurean in his relish for life, and even part Pythagorean in his insistence on facts and figures. But if I were to find a line or two from poetry to tell how best we in this room will remember him as a person, I would choose Wordsworth's words, "That best portion of a good man's life, his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness."

N.B.: Secretary Rusk will address the February luncheon meeting of the Association.

"Parking in State"

Readers may remember the JOURNAL's editorial on parking some months ago. Since then parking provisions, which had been under study for some time, have been changed and spaces reallocated. We wanted to know how it was all working out and asked our gum-shoe expert to track down some reactions and statistics. He came back a few days later with the statement that the complaints were few; most people, he said, seemed to think the spaces fairly allocated. Executive officers of each section had given out the permits.

We had read of the District's efforts to do away with free parking so that people would be forced to use car pools or public transportation. We wanted to know what proportion of people using State's parking lots was in car pools. But statistics on this won't be available for another month or two, we were told. Most positive feature of the situation it seemed to our g.s. expert, and to us, was the fact that parking at State will now be reviewed every six months.

At the Inauguration

We had assumed that the Department would be well represented at the Inauguration and were not surprised to discover that all arrangements were under the supervision of the protocol section, those masters of planning as well as brilliant improvisation.

Members of the Foreign Service would as usual take an intimate part in the ceremonies, too. One of the JOURNAL's Editorial Board members told us that in top hat (borrowed) and cutaway, with a member from each of the other four geographic bureaus, he would meet at the Capitol early on Friday the twentieth with representatives from the more than 90 embassies and legations, thence to Blair House for luncheon, and in the afternoon across the street to the reviewing stand to sit on the right hand of the President, but not under cover. In the evening in white tie they would attend all five of the Inaugural balls.

Also fittingly represented at the ceremonies would be more than 150 eminent representatives of the arts and sciences. For an Administration pledged to improve schooling, this inclusion may have great significance for the young who will be quick to note that outstanding performances in the arts and sciences are at least as highly prized as in business.

On Mr. Jones

We had been particularly interested to know more about the new Under Secretary for Administration. Roger W. Jones, former Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, was an excellent appointment, all said. Even Mr. Rooney. Yet the Civil Service had recently issued a report by its inspection staff on personnel policies at State which had been called "devastating." Wristonization

which had encouraged the widespread use of FSO's in INR and in administration had been deprecated; the report had also deprecated Department specialists being sent abroad to serve in positions little related to their past education and experience. So we felt indebted to Jerry Klutz, who in his "Federal Diary" in the WASHINGTON POST, devoted a whole column to the subject. He had queried Mr. Jones on the report and had been told by him:

"I'm simply trying to maintain a flexible and open-minded position on the issue so I can deal with the question in an objective manner."

Mr. Klutz also stated that "No one in Government has a higher reputation than Jones for fair dealing based on every available fact. State people have no reason to fear that he'll upset the place."

Georgetown

Sometime a sociologist may write a best-seller based on a study of signs. We'd like to present him with two we noted recently while wandering around Washington's sedate Georgetown on a Saturday morning. The first we noted in a well managed, attractive shop for furniture and accessories. It was printed plainly in large letters and had been placed on top of a large sofa:

PLEASE DO NOT LET YOUR CHILDREN
RUN ON TOP OF THE FURNITURE

The other was on the door of a modest shop not far from the first. Written in candor, too, it said:

BUYING OLD JUNK
SELLING RARE ANTIQUES

At the Dedication ceremony: L. to R.: Thomas S. Estes, Bishop Angus Dun, Livingston T. Merchant, Dean Rusk, Secretary Hertel, Loy W. Henderson, Douglas Dillon, Chester Bowles, Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle, Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, Isaac W. Carpenter, Jr.



Where the Rainbow Ended

By a deft stroke, THE ECONOMIST got hold of the memoirs of Dr. Per Jacobsson ten years before they were written. Chapter four, "The Brainwave of 1961," has a certain topical interest.

IT WAS, in the words of that firm exponent of stable money, the Duke of Wellington, a damned close run thing. Speculation against the dollar, momentarily quietened by President Kennedy's inauguration, flared up suddenly again in March. The main cause seems to have been the bid made by General Motors for British Motor Corporation, to which the United Kingdom government gave its approval on condition that the bid be deemed to cover British Railways as well. This was fine for Britain, but it pushed the United States gold reserves below \$16,000 million, and the fact that no more than two-fifths of the world's gold was buried under the United States naturally shook everyone's confidence in the stability of dollar prices.

Soon the pressure proved too much for the loose understanding that had been reached about management of the London gold market. The dollar price of gold shot up and on April 1st was quoted at \$49. This time it could not so easily be brought back under control. Investors the world over, disillusioned with dividend cuts on their growth stocks, reverted to more ancient habits, and bought gold.

Plainly something had to be done. The economists, rising to the occasion, called a world conference in Fiji to thrash the matter out. After meeting all through the Easter vacation they issued a considered statement of 10,000 words which pointed out that fundamentally there was no problem. In a closely argued minority report, Sir Ralph Hawtrey identified the trouble to the undervaluation of sterling in 1949.

Still the exchange and bullion markets seethed. Samuel Montagu opened a recruiting office in Coventry. In June the directors of the International Monetary Fund unanimously agreed that there should be no annual meeting that autumn. The markets heaved a sigh of relief. Soon after, however, an eavesdropper to a meeting of the National Temperance Council at Haywards Heath, England, reported a mystifying discussion about par values and fundamental disequilibrium. Worst suspicions were confirmed when it was found that fifteen Professor Skinners had registered at the Station Hotel.

So it appeared, that bleak and rainy summer, as though the world's currencies would after all have to succumb. The world's best economic brains, its most eminent practical bankers, had thought hard and long; but none had found a means of breaking the speculators' grip. More and more of them, privately, were beginning to think that the only way of getting rid of the speculators was to give in to them. The dons, back with their Fiji tans, were turning over the

problem that had eluded them to their students. "Explain in 500 words what you consider to be the best means of checking the present flight from the dollar into gold." It livened up the seminars. But by one of those strange strokes of coincidence that go to the making of history, the paper of one of the students, a certain Joe Plain, did very much more.

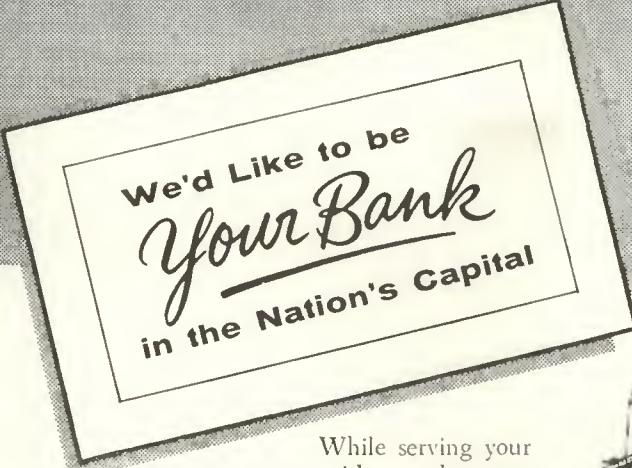
It all happened because Mr. Plain discussed his paper one evening with his father, a principal in overseas finance at the Treasury. For two days Mr. Plain senior did nothing. Then, in the most tentative way, he passed up a memorandum to his assistant secretary. In the ordinary course of events, I have no doubt, matters would have stopped there. But this assistant secretary happened to be an old pupil of Professor J. K. Galbraith, now chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; and he felt it permissible, on an academic rather than an official level, to pass on to his old teacher the academic musings of his junior's no doubt unworldly but ingeniously minded son. On Friday, July 7th, he airmailed a copy of the paper to the professor's home address.

WHO WILL ever forget the Monday that followed? It came as a thunderbolt not only to the public at large but to the whole financial community, from Treasury officials to central bankers. It came in the form of a short statement by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting as agent for the U.S. Treasury.

In recent months doubts have been thrown on the continuance of the policy of the Federal Reserve in buying and selling gold at the parity of \$35 an ounce, on the ground that market forces are inexorably pressing towards a higher price. The Federal Reserve has no wish to hold back the forces of the market. Forthwith, therefore, its undertaking to buy and sell gold at \$35 an ounce, or at any other price, lapses.

In three sentences, the Fed had demonetised gold. The financial markets were knocked dizzy. The event was too large for men to take in. As they began working it out, they fastened on another statement which on my own initiative I put out for the International Monetary Fund:

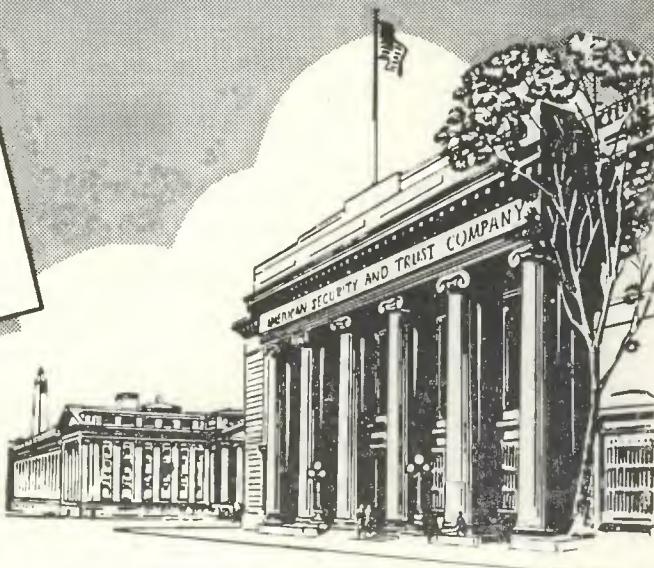
The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced today that it is ending its undertaking to sell gold to central banks at \$35.08 $\frac{3}{4}$ and buy gold from any source at \$34.91 $\frac{1}{4}$. The Fund approves this step. As an interim arrangement, until December 31, 1961, the Fund is taking over the commitments of the Federal Reserve, with certain differences. It will buy gold, at \$35 less commission, only



While serving your country, either at home or abroad, it is important that you select a bank that can take care of your business interests in an efficient manner. It would be equally advisable that in picking a bank that you also consider such things as experience, stability and friendliness.

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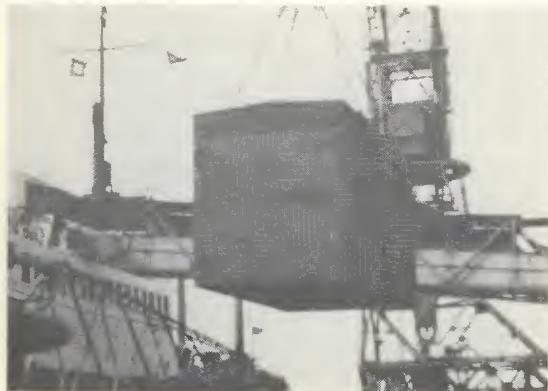
To General Services Officers

BECAUSE YOU ARE CONCERNED WITH YOUR EMBASSY'S BUDGET

This Information Will Interest You

It is generally necessary to use two wooden vans to carry the same amount of effects as **ONE LARGE SECURITY STEEL LIFT-VAN**, thus **INCREASING** the total freight bill.

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from central banks of its member countries, who will receive in return deposits with the Fund which can be used for all international payments; and it will be happy to sell gold at \$35 plus commission to anyone. It assumes no obligation to buy gold after December 21st.

So, as the City editors quickly explained, anybody who held gold had better sell it quickly. For six months gold still had a value near \$35, provided one's national central bank agreed to act as intermediary between the public and the International Monetary Fund. From the new year on, gold would be just a commodity, and busy calls went round to try to establish just what, as a commodity, gold would be worth.

NOT EVERYONE was happy with the discovery. The Zurich nursing homes had to open emergency wards: "It is the shock, the shock" the harassed doctors were heard to mutter. Kuwait decided to postpone its new retirement pension plan for all Arabs anywhere. Other countries saw their problems solved. In India the peasants were already carrying their gold into the banks; within three days the finance minister announced that the Indian government now had sufficient reserves at the IMF to dispense with all external aid for the third year plan. The Bank of France, too, enjoyed a windfall from its own people, and General de Gaulle's first impulse to make a proper hydrogen bomb gave way to a grand plan for full integration with Algeria at the French scale of social services, accepted by the Muslims by popular acclaim.

There were of course certain problems. South Africa was thunderstruck by the ruthless devaluation of its most important export commodity; it would not object to selling all its gold to the Fund but could not possibly dig it all out of the Rand in six months. The Fund offered special arrangements, the only condition being that South Africa should abolish *apartheid*; and after a bloodless *coup d'état* South Africa gratefully accepted. The other hard-hit gold producer, Russia, chewed over the problem a little longer. Here the Fund was asking simply that Russia should become a member and, in accordance with Article VIII, end all restrictions on current payments. The Old Guard fought passionately against; but Mr. Khrushchev—"Are we going to let the capitalists rob us of the value of our tens of billions of hard-dug gold?"—prevailed, and announced the decision on the same day as the cession of one thousand square miles of Mongolian desert to China. Most dramatically of all, even Switzerland decided to break with all precedent and join the Fund, though two cantons preferred to set up their own central banks; since the gold in their balance sheets has no ascertainable value, it is to this day recorded in ounces.

This revolution in international finance of course transformed at one stroke the status of the International Monetary

Fund. "The Fund," one commentator wrote, "now stands to the central banks of its member countries as does the Federal Reserve Board to its member banks." Possibly this was somewhat premature. At any rate the Fund secured a new hold on the public mind. In the vernacular, there was a rush to jump on the bandwagon. In response to strong pressure, I myself agreed to serve a second term as chairman and managing director. And recently we have been fortunate enough to persuade Lord Cromer to give up his promising start as governor of the Bank of England to return to his old and now highly coveted post as executive director of the Fund.

We have of course outgrown our new building, and at an early stage it was thought appropriate to move west, to a splendid new glass structure built over Fort Knox. In the early days visiting finance ministers were comforted by the sight of the bars of gold on which, as they still saw it, the security of the IMF deposits rested. But such out-moded thinking soon lost sway, and when at a recent annual meeting the governor for the United Kingdom, under pressure at home to economise in his budget, pointed out that no less than \$2.50 an ounce for gold could be obtained from dentists, the meeting decided there and then to put the whole lot out for public tender; a running income was assured by leasing Fort Knox to a grateful U.S. Defense Department for underground nuclear tests. The base of world liquidity at last broke free from its gold chain, and was determined instead by the hydraulic calculations provided free of charge by Professor Kendall of the London School of Economics.

So the operation that may well have saved the economy of the western world was brought to its triumphant conclusion. For the student of affairs, it brings two striking lessons. The first concerns the means by which the change was brought about. I well remember how the governor of a European central bank, who must be nameless, told me a few years ago that much the same scheme had been suggested by one of the less experienced delegates at that Haywards Heath gathering. "And what happened? It was laughed out of court." The central banks would refuse to co-operate; they would hang on to gold, which history had endowed with value, rather than part with it in exchange for a type-written entry into the books of IMF. So much for the view of the men of the world, for whom money was a fixed and unchanging thing.

Yet just in those years Professor Sayers and the Radcliffe committee in England had reminded the public that money was whatever the public chose to accept as such. The same is true internationally. That is my second lesson. To those who doubt this, to those who feel that positive control over the course of economic events must for some reason stop short at the terms of international exchange, I need only say: remember The Year We Demonetised Gold.

... "TWO GREAT PRINCES who wish to establish good personal relations should never meet each other face to face but ought to communicate through good and wise ambassadors."—Phillipe de Comines

(quoted by Dean Rusk at the time of his appointment as Secretary of State)

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 HERDECK, Donald E.
 HEUBECK, N. Hunt
 HEYNICER, Lambert
 HIGH, George Borman
 HITCHCOCK, Wilbur W.
 IRMINER, George R.
 JANS, Ralph T.
 JOHNSON, Chadwick
 KAVAN, Helen E.
 KENT, Robert W., Jr.
 KINSEY, William C.
 KNEPPER, William E.
 KONYA, Charles J.
 KUX, Dennis H.
 LAKELAND, Albert A., Jr.
 LAWRENCE, Loren E.
 LEE, Samuel
 LEONARD, John Donnelly
 LINK, Louis J.
 LONG, Jay H.
 LUSBY, David S.
 MAHONEY, James W.
 MALIN, Herbert S.
 MANCHESKI, Alexander C.
 MATLOCK, Jack F., Jr.
 McANDREW, J. Thomas
 McINTYRE, Stuart H.
 MELLETTE, Mary E.
 MERRIAM, John E.
 MEYERKORT, Roberta L.
 MULLIN, John J.
 MUNN, Robert H.
 NASH, Marian L.
 NELSON, James C.
 NENNO, William C.
 NOWAKOSKI, A. Gregory, Jr.

O'GRADY, Louise deCourcy
OLSEN, Gerald R.
OWENS, John Patrick
PHILLIPS, Maxine
PIATEK, Bernard F.
POUNDS, William B., Jr.
RANDOLPH, Virgil P., III
RAYNOLDS, David R.
ROGERS, Robert F.
ROGERS, Stephen H.
ROWELL, Edward M.
RUEDA, Richard, Jr.
SAMPAS, James G.
SCHAFFER, Howard B.
SCHMELZER, Frank E., Jr.
SELLIN, Theodore
SHERRY, George B.
SIMONSON, William N.
SMITH, Jackson L.
SMYSER, William R.
STILLMAN, Arthur M.
STREATOR, Edward J., Jr.
SWOPE, Warren L.
SYLVESTER, John, Jr.
TAYLOR, E. Paul
TIMMINS, David B.
TINNY, John D.
TOWNSEND, Lewis R.
TRINKA, Frank G.
WACHOB, James R.
WALKIN, Jacob
WALTERS, Edward T.
WARKER, Peter F., Jr.
WARREN, George J.
WECHSLER, Henry C.
WHARTON, Anita R.
WHITE, Robert E.
WILLIAMS, John E.
WISE, Samuel G., Jr.

To FSO-6

ALLEN, Philip M.
ANDERSON, Dexter
ANDERSON, George A.
ASENCIO, Diego C.
BAAS, Bryan H.
BAILOR, Richard P.
BAUMAN, Arthur C.
BERRY, Maxwell K.
BEYER, Gordon R.
BLUCKER, Robert O.
BLUSTEIN, Howard I.
BOERNER, Michael P.
BRATT, Harold A., Jr.
BRIDGES, Peter S.
BRIGGS, James E.
BROWN, William A.
BRUIN, Lorraine P.
BURKE, John R.
BURKE, Maurice C.
CARBONE, Martha C.
CASEY, Marie E.
CHERRY, Vincent J.
CHESTER, J. Chapman
COLLINS, Raymond C., Jr.
COLLINS, Robert D.
CONSTABLE, Peter D.
CUMMINGS, Thomas E.
CURRY, John M.
CUTLER, Walter L.
CUTTER, Curtis C.
DEARY, William P.

DE TARR, Francis
DUPONT, John M.
EAGLEBURGER, Lawrence S.
FIMBRES, Rudy V.
FLATIN, Bruce A.
GERSHENSON, Robert S.
GIVENS, William L.
GOTZLINGER, Leopold
GRAYSON, Benson Lee
GRIBBLE, Marion L.
GUSTAFSON, Thomas
HALDANE, John T.
HALLOCK, Charles H.
HART, Richard R.
HEBBLE, John J.
HELMAN, Gerald B.
HESSLER, Evelyn R.
HOFFENBERG, Marvin J.
HORAN, Harold E.
HOROWITZ, Herbert Eugene
JOHNSTON, James D.
JUNK, C. Patricia
KEASREY, William P., Jr.
KILDAY, Lowell C.
KING, Barrington, Jr.
KINTER, George L.
KIZLER, John W.
KORN, David
LAMBERTY, Gerald
LANE, George M.
LEDSKY, Nelson C.
LOWMAN, Shepard C.
LOWRIE, Arthur L.
LUERS, William H.
LUTFY, Loreice E.
MARTIN, Marcia L.
MATHERON, Richard C.
MAU, Frank A.
MAYO, Wilma E.
MCANINCH, Vernon D.
MCALL, Sherrod B.
MCKEE, Carmen
MCMILLAN, Carl H., Jr.
MCNEIL, Francis J., III
MILLS, Henry R.
MILLS, William H.
MOOSE, Richard M.
MORRIS, Donald R.
MYERS, Dorothy H.
NELSON, Theodore C.
OLSON, Russell E.
OSGOOD, Theodore K.
PERRY, Douglas R.
PIEZ, J. William
POMROY, Ann
POTTER, Jane M.
PRINCE, Georgiana M.
PROVENCHER, Roger A.
QUINN, Thomas D.
RICH, Robert G., Jr.
ROMAN, Paul
ROY, J. Stapleton
SCHNEIDER, Stephen E.
SEBASTIAN, Peter
SILVA, Walter John
SMITH, Donnell D.
SPICER, R. Peter
STERNER, Michael
STRAUS, Ulrich A.
STUCK, Constance V.
SUSKO, John
SWETT, Herbert D.

SZOPA, Eugene S.
TEELE, Thurston F.
THAYER, Harry E. T.
TURNBULL, Martha E.
WASKA, Robert E.
WEINER, Harry
WEISLOGEL, Winifred S.
WEYRES, Virginia A.
WHITE, James W.
WHITHEAD, Kenneth D.
WOESSNER, William M.
WOOLLONS, Sidney L.

To FSO-7

ANDERSON, Donald M.
APEL, Roy J.
BALDINGER, Stanley
BANK, Michael S.
BARTSCH, William H.
BAUGH, Jerry P.
BEACHNER, William F.
BENNETT, Paul J.
BITTNER, Edward C.
BLACKBURN, Robert R., Jr.
BLOCII, Felix S.
BLOWERS, Jay H.
BOLSTER, Archie M.
BOULDIN, Alix S.
BRAY, Charles W., III
BRECKON, M. Lyall
BREIDENBACH, William E.
BRIGGS, Lucy Therina
BROH-KAHN, Jere
BROWN, Frederick Z.
BRUGUIERE, Kathleen C.
BULLEN, Pierce K.
BURGOON, David W., Jr.
CANTWELL, John A.
CHANDLER, Clive
CHIANDLER, David P.
CHEWNING, George E.
CLARKE, Walter S.
CLEVELAND, Paul M.
CLEVINGER, William M.
COOPER, Marguerite
DE MARTINO, John James
DEMOTT, Albert N.
DRAPER, Frazier
DURAN, James A., Jr.
EALUM, James M.
EISENDRATH, Craig R.
ENDERS, Thomas O.
FARBER, James P.
FRAHME, Dagmar
FRANCIS, Albert A.
FRIEDLAND, Sidney
GARCIA, Rogelio
GRAHAME, Jay R.
GRANT, Terry G.
GRINDALL, Terrence T.
GROSS, Howard R.
GROVE, Brandon H., Jr.
HAENDLER, Frank J.
HARRIS, Thurza Maureen
HART, Samuel F.
HEIMANN, John P.
HOLLY, Sean M.
HOLMES, Henry A.
ISAACS, Arnold M.
KAY, Andrew R., Jr.
KEITER, Samuel C.
KILLION, Dalton V.

KILPATRICK, Richard N.
KINGSLEY, Carolyn E.
KINNEY, Gilbert H.
KREISBERG, Donald
KRIEG, Norbert J.
LINDER, Perry W.
LORENZ, Joseph P.
LYONS, Edmund D.
MACDOUGALL, Hugh Cooke
MALONE, Gifford D.
MANSFIELD, William H., III
MARKS, Edward
MARSHALL, Douglas G.
MCGREW, William W.
MCNAMARA, Janies A.
METSON, W. Graham, Jr.
MEYERS, Donald F.
MICELLOTTA, Frank
MILLS, Hawthorne Q.
MONTGOMERY, James M.
MOORE, John H.
MOORE, Tom R.
MURPHY, Alvis Craig
NETTLES, George Clay
NETTLETON, Minot B.
NOBLE, Allen G.
O'DONOHUE, Daniel A.
OGG, George W.
OLESON, John R.
PECK, Edward L.
PLATT, Nicholas
POWERS, James I.
PRESTON, Kenneth W.
PRICE, William H.
PRINDEVILLE, Charles T., Jr.
PPOPER, Datus
PRYCE, William T.
QUIN, Frederick S.
RANDOLPH, Robert I.
RAU, Donald E.
RAVNDAL, Frank M.
RENDAIL, John D.
RIEGERT, Thomas J.
ROSEN, Gerald A.
SARTORIUS, James
SHAW, David G.
SHEINBAUM, Gilbert H.
SHOEMAKER, James M., Jr.
SIZER, Henry Sears
SLOTT, Richard J.
SMITH, Robert W.
SPANGLER, John D.
STARK, Craig M.
STEPHENS, John W.
STEVEN, Robert S., Jr.
STROMAYER, James
STYERS, Aleta D.
SULLIVAN, James P.
TANANBAUM, Louis A.
TIPTON, John B.
TULL, James L.
WALKER, Charles W.
WATTEL, Jerome V.
WEDDLE, Leonard B.
WELLS, Melissa F.
WEST, Walter G.
WESTFALL, Robert D.
WILEY, Marshall W.
WILLIAMSON, Larry C.
WILLNER, Robert T.
WILSON, Thomas F.
YOHN, Michael van Breda

Independence and Colonialism in Africa

by WILLIAM J. PORTER

THE AUTHOR of this little book (170 pages) is Professor of Government at Smith College, and is well known for her previous work on Africa (*The Politics of Inequality; South Africa Since 1948*).

Miss Carter's latest book is based on a series of personal experiences in Africa, and on interviews with African leaders, which she uses to illustrate the current (or nearly current) status of the drive for independence there. She states modestly that her discussions are not planned to add to the knowledge of scholars in the African field, that their primary purpose is to awaken interest in Africa and perhaps provide some insight into forces moving on that continent. However, despite its dispassionate quality, Miss Carter handles her material crisply and in a manner to interest scholar and newcomer alike. The book is well worth reading, as each of the fourteen chapters provides an interesting variant or discussion of Miss Carter's main theme, which is that the tide of independence is still rising and that there is reason to hope that Africa's future will be a bright one. The book does not deal with the states to the north or east of the Sahara.

INDEPENDENCE FOR AFRICA, by Gwendolen M. Carter. 170 pp., \$4.50. Praeger, New York.

THE AUTHOR of this book died suddenly in Tunis last year. Some time prior to her death, she had resigned as an American Vice Consul and had embarked on a journalistic career. She was deeply disturbed by the Algerian struggle, and was one of the few women to visit active Algerian rebel units in the field. The fact that the FLN took the trouble to enable her to do so was in itself a measure of the high regard the rebel leaders had for Miss Gillespie.

The views in her book coincide with the strong opinions on this subject which she often expressed to Foreign Service officers at home and abroad. For Joan Gillespie, there were no shades of gray in the Algerian war and any examination of possible compromises encountered her vehement impatience. So did the general Algerian policy of her Government, which she discussed in fairly bitter terms. This is strongly partisan fare. The book contains a good bibliography and useful maps.

ALGERIA; Rebellion and Revolution, by Joan Gillespie. Praeger, New York. 208 pp. \$6.75.

Dazed Twilight

THE MASS of material in this book (571 very solid pages) left this reviewer in a kind of dazed twilight, and with the general judgment that

the volume more nearly resembles a political encyclopedia than a political analysis. There are political opinions aplenty in it, however, and those on the merits of the various colonial regimes, their strong and weak points, will cause some surprise among the experts. In this work, Professor Easton, who is Associate Professor of History at City College of New York, deals primarily with developments in Africa south of the Sahara. Some of the opinions and facts are outdated, probably because such extensive compilations can seldom keep up with "the winds of change." Fairly heavy going, it is a book to pick up and put down, and good for reference purposes.

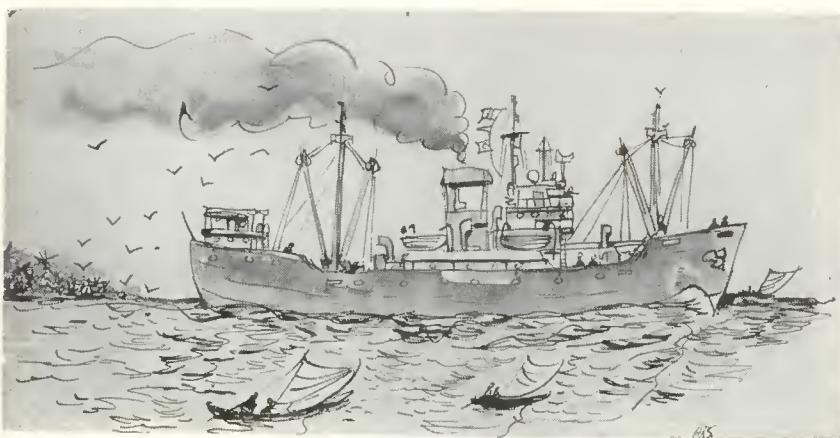
THE TWILIGHT OF EUROPEAN COLONIALISM, a Political Analysis, by Stewart C. Easton. Holt, Rinehart, New York. 571 pp. \$7.50.

The Associated Free State

Reviewed by MUNA LEE

SOME thirty-odd years ago a young man preoccupied with his people's uncertain destiny said bitterly Puerto Rico was a raft wrecked at sea. Now older in the land which made him its first elective Governor—a post to which on November 8, 1960, it re-elected him for a third time—Luis Muñoz Marin has not only witnessed, but led, the transformation of Puerto Rico, showing the way to economically underdeveloped peoples the world over. The story of that transformation of "the island possession" to its present status as the Commonwealth (*the Estado Libre Asociado*) of Puerto Rico is the theme of both volumes under review. The enthusiasm of the two authors for the achievement is indicated by the subtitles of their respective studies.

Mr. Hancock's acquaintance with Puerto Rico, while longstanding, is less intimate than Mr. Hanson's, who makes his home there and was one of those who in the 1930's began preparing the way for Operation Bootstrap, a program of peaceful revolution with tremendously productive economic and spiritual impact: "a social explosion



British Freighter in Lagos Harbor

Howard R. Simpson

THE BOOKSHELF

that freed the human spirit." It is therefore not wholly because his book is more than one-third as long again that Mr. Hanson's work is both factually more accurate and interpretatively more perceptive. Each however has its own special angle. In discussing the political status of the Island, Mr. Hancock inclines toward the view that eventually this will include statehood within the Federal Union. Mr. Hansen dwells more on the value to United States foreign policy of Puerto Rico's present accomplishment as an associated free state and says: "This is America's answer to communism."

PUERTO RICO, LAND OF WONDERS, by Earl Parker Hanson. Kempf, New York, 320 pp., \$4.50.

PUERTO RICO: A SUCCESS STORY, by Ralph Hancock. Van Nostrand, New York, 200 pp., \$4.75.

International Law

Reviewed by BARBARA B. BURN

Both books consider United States practice of international law. Dr. McClure, who was with the State Department for many years and is now with Duke University's World Rule of Law Center, suggests how the American people might strengthen "World Legal Order." He recommends that the United States strengthen both international law and international institutions, especially the United Nations. Dr. McClure's study contains stimulating ideas as well as informative discussion. His proposals appear far too visionary in view of current American public opinion, Congressional attitudes, and State Department policy.

Dr. McIntyre focuses on a single aspect of international law in his "Legal Effect of World War II on Treaties of the United States." He examines the effect of this war on some 170 treaties which the United States had with enemy states at the outbreak of the war. Not only is this book written with a welcome clarity of expression and organization; it is also a mine of information on the subject.

WORLD LEGAL ORDER, by Wallace McClure. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 326 pp. \$7.50.

LEGAL EFFECT OF WORLD WAR II ON TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES, by Stuart Hull McIntyre. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, pp. xii, 392. Gld. 28.50.

Erich Raeder

Reviewed by JOHN H. BURNS

IN THE WRITING of the history of the twentieth century an unfortunately large contribution thus far has necessarily been made by military leaders of the countries which have been major participants in the two great wars of that period. The German representation on the shelves has been more limited than most, especially in proportion to the importance of the role that Germany has played. Therefore the publication by the Naval Institute of the memoirs of Grand Admiral Raeder, Commander in Chief of the German Navy through much of the Nazi period and most of World War II, provides a welcome and highly readable addition to the documentation of the era.

The late Admiral Raeder writes with the matter-of-fact approach which frequently characterizes military memoirs and, if not with notable modesty, certainly, not with egotism. He is comprehensive in the recounting of his wide-ranging naval experiences spanning more than forty years, which makes this

MY LIFE, Erich Raeder. U. S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, 412 pp., \$6.00.

an unusually valuable sourcebook for students of naval, or of diplomatic, history. But the appeal of his book is by no means limited to the scholar or professional man. Every armchair sailor or adventure lover will discover enthralling chapters.

In describing his association with Hitler and his relations with, and opinion of, Nazi activities and personalities, Admiral Raeder is candid and forthright. This volume is no *apologia* and neither is it a platform for recrimination. Any bitterness harbored as a result of his conviction at Nürnberg and his subsequent long imprisonment finds no expression here.

There are many assets to this book. It is a valuable contribution to history and it provides, as observed, excellent reading. In addition, in contrast to some memoirs in which the central figure emerges only dimly, the character of Admiral Raeder stands out with increasing clarity throughout, a character reflecting, above all, a single-minded devotion to professional duty which motivated his entire life.

Some Approaches to Semantics

Reviewed by EDMUND S. GLENN

A THOUGHTFUL, useful, and somewhat misleading book. What is misleading is the use of the concept "the" where "a" would have represented the facts more closely. The jacket states and the text implies that this book is a survey of semantics in its present stage, while in fact it is a presentation—and a very good one—of some approaches to the question of meaning. A reader who would expect to gain an understanding of the problem of meaning as it is faced by those who study it would be disappointed. But a reader who expects to gain an understanding of the problem of meaning as it is faced by every person who speaks and listens can gain a lot from this book.

What is regrettable from the point of view of the Foreign Service is that the problems of understanding due to

THE HUMANITY OF WORDS, by Bess Sondel. Wall Publishing Co. 245 pp. \$4.00.

semantic differences between languages are among those not mentioned. Still, the suggestions about the organization of a presentation which make up the last part of the book are most useful to anyone dealing with situations in which good communication is not easy to obtain.

"Dictionary of Thought," by Dagobert D. Runes. Philosophical Library, 152 pp., \$5.00.

IHAVE a quarrel with the title, but none with the book. The title should have been something like "An Almanac of Thoughts," for although the presentation is alphabetical and not by dates, the content is made up of epigrams and not of a systematic explanation of concepts. The main thing, however, is that the epigrams—or the aphorisms, for this term is perhaps more suitable—are genuinely witty and wise and very pleasant to read.

The Hundred Franc Note

by Peter Brampton

AHUNDRED FRANCS if you will just take me inside the door," the man said.

I looked at him. He was small, thin, and curiously shrunken inside his threadbare suit. Owl-like eyes peered at me through steel-rimmed glasses, and the hand that offered me the money was blue-white from the cold. I looked hard at the crumpled bill. It was unmistakably a hundred francs. Almost a week's salary, I thought. Ten good meals in a restaurant. The temptation was great. I sighed and shook my head.

"I'm sorry," I said, and the brief spark of hope I'd seen in his eyes flickered and died. "I'd like to help you but I can't. It's against the rules. *Verboten*. Understand?" I felt rotten turning him down, but there was nothing that I could do about it.

"Ja, I understand, *Verboten*," he said, heavily. "I know all about *verboten*." He nodded and stepped back into his place near the end of the line. It stretched for two blocks from the door of the American Consulate. He turned up the collar of his coat and huddled against the side of the building. It wasn't much protection against the icy wind that was whipping across the Place Félix Baret, but it was better than nothing.

I moved on toward the Consulate. I didn't envy him. I knew from observation that it would take days for the line to move enough for him to get inside and make his application for a visa. That is, if he didn't catch pneumonia first.

The slowness of processing emigration visas was unavoidable. With the Germans occupying the northern half of France, and with Pétain and Laval firmly ensconced in Vichy, Marseille had become the last avenue of escape from

Peter Brampton was fourteen at the time of the incident described and was a British subject serving as an FSL messenger boy with the American Consulate General at Marseille. Since then he has become a free lance writer and is living in Washington.

Europe. Within six months after the signing of the armistice, the population jumped from its original five hundred thousand to almost two million. Cafés, streetcars, hotels, all were filled to capacity. Still people kept arriving. Each day new trains brought in more. All had the same hope: to leave Europe and the horrors of oppression as far behind as possible. This meant only one place to them: America.

The rest of the morning was so busy that I didn't have time to give the old man another thought. It wasn't until lunch time, when I met my sister, Eileen, and Sam Dashiell, a correspondent for INS, at the Café Pelican, that I remembered it.

Continued on page 40



Service Glimpses

1. **Tunis.** Ambassador Walter N. Walmsley, center, recently made his first hole-in-one in forty years of golf. He is shown holding the ball with which he made the shot and the trophy presented him by the Embassy staff. With him are the other members of the threesome, Georgio Carega, Counselor, Italian Embassy, and Robert Lindsay of USOM.

2. **Tegucigalpa.** Public Affairs Officer Robert W. Ades discusses his work at the opening of his exhibition of paintings at the Escuela de Bellas Artes in Tegucigalpa. Pictured are (left to right) Dr. Miguel Angel Navarro, Director of the Escuela de Bellas Artes, Arturo Lopez Rodezno, internationally-known Honduran artist, and Mr. Ades.

3. **Pago Pago.** Shown here during a stop on their return trip from the meeting of the South Pacific Commission at Noumea, New Caledonia, are (left to right) Dean Knowles Ryerson, Senior United States Commissioner, and Mr. Francis L. Spalding, Adviser to the United States Delegation. They are escorted by Mr. Alan M. MacQuarrie, Acting Governor of American Samoa.

4. **Madrid.** Richard S. Aldrich, Minister Counselor and USOM Director in Madrid, gave a reception in honor of Milton Barall, Economic Counselor, who was returning to Washington. Shown are (left to right) John W. Evans, Mr. Barall's successor, Mr. Barall, Mrs. Barall, Mariano Iturralde, the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, Mrs. Aldrich, and Mr. Aldrich.

5. **Manila.** Margaret Wright received the trophy for winning the first flight in the State Department's World-Wide Golf Tournament from Manila ICA Director Paul D. Summers. Miss Wright is Mr. Summers' secretary. At right is Leland A. Randall, ICA Deputy Director and a leading Manila golfer.

6. **Martinique.** The Honorable Cecil B. Lyon, Minister-Counselor of the American Embassy at Paris, recently visited the Consulate at Martinique as a part of a series of visits to the countries of the French Community. He is shown here assisting in a double ceremony, the swearing-in as a Foreign Service Reserve Officer of John W. L. Russell, Jr., and the presentation of a Visa Correspondence Course Certificate to Vice Consul Bazil W. Brown, Jr. Shown are (left to right) Mr. Brown, Consul David L. Gamon, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Russell, and Phifer P. Rothman, Caribbean Area Desk Officer, USIA.

7. **Brazzaville.** Alan W. Lukens here presents his letter of credence as Chargé d'Affaires to the Abbé Fulbert Youlou, President of the Republic of Congo, as Foreign Minister Stephane Tchichelle looks on.

8. **Mexico City.** Miss Isela Bulnes, daughter of Mrs. A. R. Bulnes of Highland Park, recently became the bride of Mr. Robert D. Burget in Mexico City. Miss Bulnes was secretary to Ambassador Robert C. Hill and Mr. Burget is with the Office of Internal Revenue of Los Angeles. After a honeymoon in Acapulco the couple will make their home in Los Angeles. Pictured are (left to right) Mrs. Bulnes, Mrs. Hill, Ambassador Hill, Mrs. Burget, and Mr. Burget.



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"You were quite right to refuse him," Eileen said, after I had told them of the incident.

"What do you think, Sam?" I asked.

He shrugged. "It doesn't pay to fight City Hall. Why get your nose in a sling for someone you'll never see again?"

"I suppose you're right," I said, "But he looked so cold and tired standing there. I wonder if he'll get to where he wants to go." I sipped at a cup of hot chocolate. "Besides," I said, "We could have used the money."

"Not at the cost of your reputation," Eileen said, firmly.

I didn't argue. I knew she was right. Rules *were* rules, and there was nothing that could be done about them.

The conversation turned to Spain and the latest rumor that the borders were to be closed to any further transit visas. This would mean that the only route to Lisbon was in danger of being cut off. If that happened it wouldn't matter whether one owned an immigrant visa or not; the only way to reach the States was by clipper or ship from Lisbon, and the only way to reach Lisbon was through Spain. It had become the main topic of conversation and concern for everyone who hoped to leave the country, my sister and I included.

Several days later I took some clothing and medical supplies from the office to a group of British soldiers living—if it could be called that—at the fort at the far end of the Vieux Port. They were remnants of the AEF that had been trapped at Dunkirk. Somehow they had escaped capture and managed to make their way to Marseille, where they hoped to be able to reach England by crossing the mountains into Spain.

They were all in bad physical condition. Many of them had been wounded. All of them suffered from dysentery or pneumonia. There were two doctors in the group and they did the best they could with what little they had to work with, but it was never enough and we all knew that they would never have the strength to make the arduous and extremely dangerous trip over the border.

After delivering the supplies I started back to the office. I had one other call to make at the Prefecture before going home. The late afternoon was cold and windy, and in the north the sky was purplish with a threat of snow in the air. Christmas was only a week away and I wondered if the events in the New Year would be as monumental as during the past twelve months. I didn't see how they could be.

I was turning off the Canebière and into the Rue Félix Baret when I heard someone excitedly calling my name. I stopped and looked around. The sidewalk was crowded, making it impossible to pick out an individual face. I could see no one I recognized. I started to move on, believing I had been mistaken, when I heard it again, unmistakably clear this time. Then suddenly I saw him, a short, dark-haired young man about my own age standing in the doorway of a café and waving to me. I felt my jaw sag. He must have seen my look of surprise because he started to laugh.

"Walter!" I yelled, and I couldn't have been more surprised if a archangel had dropped down in a blaze of light and dubbed me a cherub third class.

We started toward each other, dodging between people and sidewalk tables. When I got to him all I could do was stare in amazement.

"You old sonofagun!" I finally managed to get out, "What are you doing here?"

"I might ask you the same question," Walter grinned.

"Where are your folks?"

"Inside. Finishing lunch. Come on in and have coffee with us." He took me by the arm and steered me through the door.

The café was crowded, but I had no difficulty picking them out. Herr Schnabel, big, with dark brown hair and wide, sweeping handle-bar mustaches, would have stood out anywhere. Frau Schnabel was small, round, with ruddy cheeks and straight black hair pulled back in a bun. There was something warm and comforting about both of them.

They were as surprised and pleased to see me as I was to see them. Over a cup of coffee we exchanged news and adventures. None of us had seen the other since the beginning of the war, when we had all lived at the Hotel Brice in Nice. In those days Walter and I had been constant companions, fighting each other to a standstill on the tennis courts whenever our studies had allowed us a few free moments.

"What are you doing now?" Herr Schnabel asked, leaning back and lighting his pipe.

"I'm working at the American Consulate," I said. Then, remembering the time, I looked at my watch. "I have to get going. I must get to the Prefecture before it closes."

"Well, in that case, we'll be seeing you soon," Herr Schnabel said, "We're going to America. My brother, Carl, lives in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and we're going to stay with him."

"That's wonderful. When are you leaving?"

"We don't know. We're going to the Consulate this afternoon to make our application. I hope it's soon. You know what'll happen to dad if . . ." He left the rest of the sentence unfinished.

I nodded. I knew what he meant all right. Herr Schnabel had held an important government post in Vienna and had been on the "liquidation" list for some time. He wouldn't last long if Marseille was ever occupied. Then I got an idea.

"Look," I said, "I have to pass the office on the way to the Prefecture. Why don't you come along with me? I'll introduce you to someone who can help you with all the details. It'll save you a lot of time, and if you have all the information it shouldn't take too long."

"It would be a help," Herr Schnabel said, thoughtfully. "All these papers are very confusing."

"Then consider it done," I said.

The walk to the office was short. Walter and I reminisced and discussed our plans for the future. Behind us his parents chatted in German. When we reached the Consulate I started up the steps. The gendarme posted at the door stopped me.

"Who are these people?" he asked, suspiciously.

"It's all right; they're to see the Consul," I said.

He looked at them for a moment, then shrugged and stepped back. I opened the door for them.

"Go up the stairs," I said, "and tell the girl at the desk that you're to see Vice Consul Wiley. She'll know what to do."

Herr Schnabel put his hand on my shoulder and looked at me for a moment. Then he said, "You've grown up. You're a man now."

I nodded. "It's not difficult to grow up these days; the

secret is staying young. None of us will ever be young again."

He nodded. We didn't say anything. Then Walter broke the silence.

"How about having dinner with us tonight?" he asked. "Same place all right?"

I nodded. "Fine. About eight?"

I watched them as they went up the stairs. I hoped very much that they'd have a chance to get out before the lid blew off the world entirely. Nice people were getting hard to find; the world could ill afford to lose the few that were left. I shivered. Suddenly I felt very frightened.

I turned and went down the steps to the street. The wind seemed much colder now. Snow wasn't far away; I could feel the bite of it against my cheek. I started for the Prefecture. It was then that I came face to face with the old man who had offered me the hundred francs a few days ago. He was only a step or two away from the Consulate door. Patience and endurance had paid off for him, but the price the cold had extracted was terrible to see. The blue-white pallor of his skin had deepened until he seemed almost transparent.

For a moment we looked full into each other's eyes. He said nothing. I felt my mouth go dry. There was something about his eyes, how they stared straight at me and through me, that caused my stomach to twist into a cold, tight knot. I knew that he must have seen me enter with Walter and his parents, and he must have known that I was doing them a favor. For one crazy moment I wanted to tell him that it wasn't that way at all, that they were friends of mine and that I feared for their lives. But I knew that would be foolish. Nothing I could say would change anything.

I stepped around him and hurried on. He gave no sign of recognition, but as I went up the street I had the strange sensation that his eyes were following me. Somehow I knew he hadn't turned around, but his eyes followed me nevertheless.

I had dinner that evening with the Schnabels. Frau Schnabel had gone to a lot of trouble to find a menu of fried chicken to please me. But the chicken wasn't very good, or I didn't have much appetite, because I didn't eat very much.

I guess I just wasn't very hungry.



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THE DESPATCH

by JOHN E. CUNNINGHAM

THE DCM SAT in his office drumming on his desk with a troubled frown on his face. From his window he could see the rooftops and the palm trees of El Divieso, the capital city of the Republic of Calentura. Not a breeze stirred the tree tops. Not a car moved down the streets. Not a person could be seen anywhere. In fact, at three o'clock on a hot August afternoon, nothing was happening in El Divieso.

"That's the trouble," the DCM thought, "nothing ever happens in El Divieso."

He had been delighted to come here. The assignment as DCM in a small, out-of-the-way Embassy had seemed to him not only a deserved reward for many busy years as both political and economic officer in European and African posts, but also the next logical step forward toward greater things in a career which had so far, he had to admit to himself, been brilliant.

But he could not get used to this quiet, this lack of activity. He realized, of course, that Calentura had simply been going through its usual summer lethargy since his arrival two months before and that in the cooler weather it was capable of producing a volume of political activity which could put many a more sophisticated country to shame. Nevertheless, this was the quietest period in his Foreign Service career, and he did not like it.

In all his other posts, the DCM had come to regard intensive reporting activity as not only a normal but an essential diplomatic function. In his past post, as head of the political section in an Embassy in Southern Europe, hardly a day had gone by when he and each of the other two officers in his section had not drafted at least one despatch and one or two telegrams. Some of them may have seemed trivial, it is true, but who was to know what grist would prove important, even vital, in Washington's slowly grinding mill.

But here! The Embassy had sent only one despatch in the past two weeks—on the annual peppercorn crop (Calentura's most important cash export). During the same period, a number of telegrams had been sent but they were all either STCOR* jobs on visa cases or WIROM's on a crate of effects the Ambassador had lost in transit a year before.

The DCM felt not only slightly uneasy but vaguely guilty. Somehow, he was not doing his job properly. He was responsible for reporting activities. There must be things to report which would be of interest to Washington. If his political and economic officers (both able young men but in

need of direction) could not find events of interest in progress, then it was the DCM's job to point them out to them. The trouble was that the DCM had no idea where such events might be in progress himself.

At this gloomy juncture in the DCM's musings, the political officer breezed into his office. (The political officer never just went anywhere, he always breezed.)

The DCM looked up in some annoyance. The informality of this Embassy was something he hoped to improve in time, at least to the extent of getting people to knock on doors before they opened them. Then he saw that the political officer was carrying a sheaf of yellow paper and he brightened a little, almost imperceptibly.

"Have you got something?" he asked.

"You bet," said the political officer, "a little despatch I just knocked off." He put a neat stack of sheets of drafting paper typed in double space in front of the DCM.

"What's it about?" the DCM asked.

"Oh, a new political development that's just got underway. Not very important, but you never can tell. I've seen things like this blow up into something big before."

"Well," replied the DCM, "there's been little enough happening lately. I'll be interested in any new development. Leave your draft here and I'll let you know what I think in a little while."

"Fine," said the political officer. "See you soon." And with that he breezed out of the DCM's office.

GLAD ENOUGH to have something to do, the DCM tackled the draft with something like enthusiasm. Twenty-five minutes and seventeen pages later, he again had a troubled frown on his face. He had seen thin stuff before during his career, but he could not remember anything quite as fragile as this.

It appeared that a movement was in progress to organize study classes among officials and employees of the state railway of Calentura. The leader of this movement was a senior official in the main offices of the railway, the man in charge of the department which fixes freight rates.

Anything which affected the Calentura railway was admittedly important in the life of the Republic. Calentura, by the standards of its region, was a large country, most of it impenetrable jungle through which were scattered agricultural clearings. The country was nearly landlocked, but there was a narrow neck of national territory which pushed between two hostile neighbors to the sea, giving Calentura a seacoast only ten miles wide. It was at the end of this neck on the ocean that El Divieso was located.

*State cost of reply.

FSO John E. Cunningham, currently assigned to Conakry, Guinea, formerly served in Kuwait, Tehran, Khartoum, and Rabat. He has contributed to the JOURNAL several times in the past, his most recent article being "Are We Administering Away Our Effectiveness" in February 1959.

In all the vast area of jungle there was not a single road which was passable in all weather. The only communications link was the single-track railway which wound like a snake among the isolated communities and finally reached its terminus at El Divieso. Any disruption in the service of the railway brought immediate economic and political paralysis to Calentura.

The operating officials and employees of the railway lived in isolated settlements along the right-of-way, cut off from the world except during the brief passage of the thrice weekly train. From time to time these communities had in the past become restless, breeding certain types of aberrations among their inhabitants. These aberrations took various forms—strikes, shootings, community-wide orgies of over-indulgence—but whatever the form, the result was invariably chaotic to the railway.

Convinced that the root cause of all these troubles was boredom and lack of intellectual stimulation, the freight-rate official had decided to organize classes and discussion groups in the various railway communities. He was organizing the distribution to them of various texts and discussion outlines. It appeared that the first batch of materials now in the process of distribution was concerned with Plato's Dialogues.

The Political Officer had said all this (and a great deal more, including a long passage on the history of the railway) in the first fourteen pages of his despatch. Then came the heart of the report, a concluding section boldly labeled "Conclusion."

In this section, the political officer had adduced two possible reasons for the new development (he gave not a passing glance at the announced reason) which can be summarized as follows—in order to spare the reader his three pages of vibrant prose:

A. The freight-rate official was part-owner of Calentura's only printing and publishing house and wanted to dispose of some unprofitable stock at Government expense.

B. The freight-rate official may have been in the pay of a foreign power and wanted to stir up political unrest among the personnel of the Republic's key industry by exposing them to the dangerous political doctrine of the "philosopher king" and draw attention to their poor lot by showing them Plato's concept of Utopia.

The political officer naturally favored alternative B and developed it at great length. Had the economic officer been the drafter, no doubt alternative A would have received favored treatment (it would then, of course, have been alternative B for emphasis).

The DCM read through the draft for a second time, still



"Despite your reluctance to accept a second tour in Poongatamia, we hope you may soon find yourself in a position to reconsider."

with a troubled frown on his face. In his last post, he would not even have considered sending so far-fetched a report to Washington. But the lack of reporting from El Divieso bothered him and he decided to see what he could do with it.

At the end of another hour, by the judicious use of two freshly sharpened red pencils, he had excised eleven of the seventeen pages, toned down most of the more extreme statements, replaced all superlatives by comparatives, added seven probably's and twelve possibly's, and redrafted the two concluding paragraphs to tighten them up.

Though not pleased with the results of his work, the DCM thought that under the circumstances the despatch could now be sent to Washington. He accordingly called in the political officer and told him to have the despatch typed in final form. The political officer was unhappy at the mutilation his work had undergone, but he made only a few mild objections because this DCM was new and he did not know how far he could go with him and still not adversely affect his Efficiency Report.

El Divieso Despatch Number 21 was placed in the Friday Courier Pouch and, if all went well, would be on the desk of an action officer late Monday morning.

THE RED-HEADED young man in the Division of Communications and Records had had a bad weekend. It had not seemed bad when it was in progress, quite the contrary, but the Monday morning results were anything but desirable. His head throbbed as he slipped past the partly opened door of his supervisor's office hoping that the fact that he was twenty-five minutes late would go unnoticed.

The red-headed young man reached his desk, apparently unobserved, and cursed quietly to himself as he saw the neat stacks of communications from the seven posts in his area, the fruits of seven courier pouches which had arrived

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THE DESPATCH

over the weekend. He took off his coat, lighted a cigarette and pulled the nearest stack to the center of his desk.

On top of this stack was El Divieso Despatch No. 21.

The red-headed young man glowered at the first paragraph, searching for a clue as to where action should be assigned and this was not immediately apparent. Under normal circumstances he would have continued to read, but the thought of any more of this precise prose was too much for him in his present state. In the third sentence, his eyes lighted on a capitalized name followed by the descriptive phrase "Director of Freight Rate Division, Calentura State Railway." The red-headed young man took from the top drawer of his desk a thick paper covered volume titled "United States' Government Organization Manual" and flipped through its pages for a minute and a half. His dully glazed eyes lighted for an instant. He then took his pencil, and in the "action" block at the top of the despatch scribbled the initials "FRC" (for Commission for the Coordination of Railway Freight Rates). Well satisfied with this stroke of genius, he filled in the larger "info" blocks automatically—the regional bureau, Commerce, Labor, USIA and finally an illegible scrawl which looked like PRR but could not possibly be because no one connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad was cleared to receive classified Government information.

THE EXECUTIVE Director of the Commission for the Coordination of Railway Freight Rates sat staring in perplexity at the yellow document which the chief clerk had put on his desk a short time before. He had never seen anything like it before. At the top, it had the printed heading "Foreign Service Despatch." Typed below this was a cabalistic phrase: "Amembassy EL DIVIESO, Number 21" and a date. Printed at the bottom of the first page were some instructions about indicating the action taken and returning the whole to a mysterious place called DCR, of which the Executive Director had never heard.

As a matter of fact, this was the first time the Commission had ever received a Foreign Service Despatch, even as an info addressee, much less as the action office.

After considerable reflection, the Executive Director pressed his intercom button and gave some instructions to his secretary. As a result of these instructions, in due course the Commission's Deputy Executive Director presented himself in the Executive Director's office. That official was handed the yellow document and told to take whatever action was necessary. This done, the Deputy Executive Director was dismissed and the Executive Director turned his attention to a more familiar task, the consideration of a document from the Commission's Omaha field office pleading for an increase in its staff.

The Deputy Executive Director was, in many ways, a more perceptive man than the Executive Director. In less than half an hour, he determined that the mysterious document had been forwarded by the Department of State. He telephoned that Department and, after some difficulty and delay, was put in touch with an appropriate official, with whom he made an appointment for the next day.

The following day, the Deputy Executive Director received a long briefing at the Department of State on what Foreign Service Despatches were and how they should be dealt with by the office assigned action on them.

The Director of International Activities of the Commission for the Coordination of Railway Freight Rates was annoyed. It was not, however, his job or his title with which he was annoyed. Indeed, he had invented both himself. Only a year before, he had been the Deputy Executive Director of the Commission. But as a consequence of the emergence of the United States as the leader of the free world and because of the flow of information from Foreign Service posts abroad, it had been necessary to create this new division within the Commission for the Coordination of Railway Freight Rates. The Director of International Activities was pleased with his modest wing on the third floor of the Commission's building and with his small but select staff of an Assistant Director, Administrative Officer, four regional desk officers and twenty clerical workers.

But nevertheless at this moment, the Director of International Activities was annoyed. The Foreign Service just did not seem to be cooperating. During the past year, he had caused to be inserted in the Comprehensive Economic Reporting Programs of all posts situated in countries which had railways, two requirements for repetitive statistical reports, one monthly and one annual. In addition, he had sent, through the Division of Foreign Service Reporting in the Department of State, a large number of instructions for one-time analytic reports. Glancing at the chart which his Administrative Officer had just prepared, he could see that 28½% of all CERP reports and 57% of all one-time reports were overdue.

Really, this was going too far. How could the Commission for the Coordination of Railway Freight Rates be expected to perform its vital task if that arm of the Government charged with supplying all agencies with information from foreign sources refused to cooperate.

Well, if the Foreign Service refused to do its job, the time had come when the Commission would have to make its own arrangements.

The Director of International Activities called in his secretary and instructed her to make an appointment for him with a certain high official in the Department of State.

THE DCM WAS well pleased with the direction which events had taken. He had done well in El Divieso and he had a number of commendations from high places as well as a recent promotion to prove it. As the end of his tour approached, he had been afraid that the Department would round-trip him to Calentura after his home leave. But this morning's air pouch had contained the welcome news that he was being assigned as DCM to a more important embassy in one of the Arah countries. He was certainly on the right path and he could well believe that after two or three more tours he would be receiving letters with "The Honorable" placed before his name instead of "Esquire" after it.

The DCM was so excited with his news that, unlike his usual practice, he gave scant attention to the remainder of the official communications which had arrived in the same pouch and which were now in his "In" box.

He hardly did more than glance at one circular instruction which announced that Railway Freight Rate Attachés were being assigned to thirty-two Foreign Service posts, one of which was El Divieso.



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Chess in the Foreign Service

by FRED M. WREN

IN 1928 my doctor informed me to cut out basketball, badminton, and tennis and take up either chess or bridge. I decided to concentrate on chess, a game which provided both a mental stimulation and a needed relaxation. Since my retirement from the Foreign Service in 1956, consequently, most of my time has been spent in playing, teaching, lecturing, or writing about the game.

Despite the financial return as a supplement to my annuity, I realized only recently what vistas of future success might open to one skilled in chess. Not long ago, in one of his syndicated columns entitled: "What Are Qualities a President Must Have to Deal With Soviet?", Walter Lippmann said:

Once his availability for president in American political terms has been established, among the first questions I would ask a candidate is whether he had ever played the game of chess. For chess is, as we know, the national game of Russia. It is the kind of game which in its basic intellectual requirements is remarkably like high strategic and political action.

So far as I know, neither Mr. Kennedy nor Mr. Nixon was asked the question during the recent election campaign. An affirmative answer might pacify Mr. Lippmann, but a negative reply would have cost the presidential aspirant not only Mr. Lippmann's personal vote but also the electoral

FSS-retired Fred M. Wren is ex-editor of CHESS LIFE and lives in Perry, Maine.

votes of New York, Wisconsin, and California. Be that as it may, the prospects for 1964 are bright, with thousands of us standing by our telephones ready to answer the call from the smoke-filled room at the convention: "Sure, I play chess, and I'll accept the nomination."

The chessplayer in the Foreign Service may not get the presidential nomination; he may not even get by the promotion panel for his grade. But he'll have a lot more fun while he's in there, and he'll do a better public relations job for us than most of the non-chess-players can.

In 1928 I was assigned to the American Consulate at Rotterdam. None of my associates played chess, but a little investigation showed that the natives were friendly and that the old Hotel Coomans offered every facility for the enjoyment and practice of the game. My principal officer, Edward Dow, Sr., called me into his office one day and gave me my first chess assignment. I was introduced to the late Jose Raoul Capablanca, former chess champion of the world—then a Cuban ambassador at large—who was in Holland to play a chess match with Dr. Max Euwe, then champion of Holland, and later to become the world champion. I was given the pleasant task of escorting Capablanca to various official and unofficial functions, simply because I was the only chessplayer in our office.

A few years later in Halifax, Nova Scotia, I was once more the only officer who played chess. At this post I got my first

intimation of the position of importance which chess occupies in the Soviet Union. On one of the trans-Atlantic liners docking there I met a group of Soviet diplomats on their way from London to a new post in South America and discovered that the new ambassador was carrying an English chess book. "Of course I play chess," he replied to my usual question. "We all do."

It is important that every American Foreign Service officer realize the weight which Soviet diplomats attach to the prestige which their country has attained in world chess. Here, for example, was a Soviet ambassador who could, and did, point out correctly a mistake which an American champion had made on the 28th move of a 32-move game which had been played several months before.

Another amusing incident occurred when a new consul arrived in St. John, New Brunswick, and announced that he was a chess master and would be glad to give any of the would-be chessplayers of his host country lessons on the finer points of chess. He was not a master, but he was good. A few months later he and I were hooked up in a serious chess game, he playing Board Number 1 for New Brunswick while I was representing Nova Scotia. Knowing his reputation I played cautiously, and after four hours of play we agreed to call the game a draw. He had been cold, condescending, and unfriendly throughout the game, but upon returning to his hotel he paced up and down the lobby floor, holding his head in his hands, shaking his head in bewilderment, repeating, "What shall I tell my Government? What shall I tell my Government? Held to a draw by an unknown American!"

I've had many hot chess battles with consular officers of other countries: a Finnish VC in Rotterdam, Dutch and Yugoslav VC's in Zurich, Cuban VC's in Halifax and Montreal, as well as the unidentified consul in New Brunswick. In our own service were Sidney Brown in Rotterdam, Charles Adams in Halifax, Glion Curtis and Earle Dennis in Zurich. The only guy who ever made me feel that I should have chosen bridge rather than chess was Paul Brown, vice consul in Basel, who lowered the chess boom on me in every game we ever played.

From the safety of retirement I can tell you that the life of a chessplayer in the Foreign Service is not all beer and skittles. Your fellow club members at the *Schachgesellschaft*, or the *Cercle Caissa*, or the *Casa Ajedrez* are inclined to doubt your explanation after you have missed important tournament games on such flimsy grounds as "having to meet the courier" or "having to fix up a Marine Note of Protest" or just because "the chief is giving a party tonight, and he wants me to mix drinks for him." It is true, however, that the desire to juggle pawns and rooks must be subordinated in favor of these exigencies of the Service, plus many others, such as report deadlines, visiting VIP's, and periodic inspections.

THERE ARE, HOWEVER, glad tidings for the Foreign Service chess devotee. Although the Department has for years failed to meet the Russian chess challenge, it is now beginning to do something about it. Last July the Department, through its Bureau of International Cultural Relations, financed an American student chess team to go to Leningrad to play in the World Student Team Championship Tournament. How did they do? There, in the stronghold of world chess, they topped the thirteen other competing nations, and



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Let's hope that the success of this first all-out subsidization of American chess will continue, for our players, although fewer in number, are qualitatively among the best in the world. But they are also, for the most part, men and women who have to earn their livings from occupations other than chess. Not too long ago in a speech at Moscow, where an international team tournament was held two years ago, Mr. Khrushchev commented caustically on the fact that while South Africa and Eire and Indonesia found money to send teams to that tournament, "the country which claims to be the richest in the world—the United States of America—with many talented players, was unrepresented because the necessary expense funds could not be obtained!"

One final hope is that in addition to the usual language requirements for new Foreign Service officers, a knowledge of chess will be made another item of mandatory "equipment." And if they want to initiate a Department of Chess Instruction in the Foreign Service Institute, or if they are looking for a representative to accompany one of our chess teams abroad, let them remember that I am now a professional, and that I'm available.

Taxation Without Representation

by BILLY K. WALKER

ABOUT ONCE every two or three months we read that some ranking authority on U.S. foreign affairs has commented upon the fine job that our Foreign Service is or is not doing overseas. And whichever way the comment runs, it is good in that it, at least, shows that the Foreign Service is not forgotten.

Mountains of OM's, Instructions, Directives, etc. (and sometimes Personnel Actions) serve a similar although hardly identical purpose. Then, as busy days (and sometimes nights) succeed busy days, both categories of acknowledgments fade and are buried by fresh onslaughts from the endless diplomatic pouches.

But beware, for occasionally comes the ax, as it were, in a way that can neither be forgotten nor ignored. You've been remembered.

Mine came in an envelope bearing three dollars worth of the tax-payers' postage and tidings that as a legal citizen I was greatly in arrears and, in fact, in a spot of trouble as regards my income tax payments to the state of Oregon.

Now, we all love our wives and children, our dogs and cats, and our homes. And the old routine on whether a house is a home or a home a house occasionally or eventually comes to the minds of us all. Sometimes we even toy with the idea of settling down to a little cottage beside the road somewhere etc., etc. Consequently, it may come as no surprise to many of us that there is a close connection between houses, homes, and income taxes. And that although the reality of the home in the story may be zero, the taxes may be as real as the Washington Monument.

Billy K. Walker's last appearance in the JOURNAL titled "What Does a Communications Clerk Do?" was published in the October, 1958, issue. He has served at Sydney and Manila and is now at the Embassy at Colombo, Ceylon.

How many of us, while on home leave, have walked down the street in our home towns and not been accosted by once-close friends whose names we've completely forgotten?

Yet, when we fill out our Residence and Dependency Reports we still call the "old home town" home even though our parents and last surviving relatives may have moved away and we may spend our entire home leaves on grand tours of the U.S.A. We have to put something down on the form, after all, and what is more logical than "home?"

It must be faced, I feel, that many of us are rapidly joining the ranks of the homeless insofar as a permanent fixed abode is concerned. This is a situation which grows more definite with every passing year of overseas service and a two-year tour of Washington duty is not likely to forestall it.

When I entered the Foreign Service less than six years ago after an accumulation of college and Navy years, my parents were still granting me the privilege of calling their house my home. Since then, I have acquired a family of my own which precludes my parents' home being mine. The fact is that I do not expect to have a permanent home for some time to come.

It was a balmy evening in May 1955 when I waved the neighbors farewell and boarded a plane for Washington with high hopes and a promise of low pay—but with the opportunity to travel. Legal domicile and state taxes were the farthest things from my mind. In my mind were such questions as, "Would I ever see these people again?" One thing I knew, although it was not prominent in my thoughts. I would never make my home in Oregon so long as I had a free choice of warmer climes. I did not realize that any question of my legal domicile was automatically settled for me.

Not having given the matter much thought at all, I had presumed that when one departed a state more or less permanently, his domicile went with him until he settled upon a spot he wished to claim. And certainly I had not the slightest thought that any state would or could levy an income tax upon an income not earned in or from that state. But ignorance, of course, is no excuse.

The state advises me that Oregon shall forever be my one and only legal domicile—unless I am able to establish physical presence, intent to abandon old domicile and probably take out a newspaper subscription in another state. All was a bit difficult to do from my overseas station, and even more difficult to make retroactive.

Oregon wants about \$1000 from me. This may not seem like much—unless you like money. The figure includes a 100% penalty plus interest, and would I like to own a few stocks at their interest rate. The total has been calculated by the state since I'm forgetful.

At this point I might say that I don't care much for this particular facet of the tax laws of certain states.

But before writing to advise them that they had better scratch the whole thing off as a bad debt, I thought it reasonable to read the forms and literature they had sent me.

The first one I picked up showed the following happy heading in kingsized print: "This is your 1958 Income Tax Form 40 for Oregon . . . the Centennial State," and the rest of the page admonished me to be a good host to the state's visitors. Under the circumstances, I didn't see how I could.

Actually, I felt sick.

Bracing myself and getting right down to the form itself, I breezed over the part about name, social security number, occupation and "present address." Suddenly it got more

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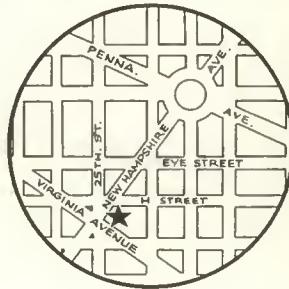
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complicated with a heading entitled "Questions." The very first question was "State number of months of Oregon residence during 1958."

While watching a lizard climbing up the wall here at my overseas post a local and appropriate saying popped into my mind, "What to do?"

I braced myself again, opened the instructions, passed over the table of contents rather easily, I thought, to "General Information—Who Must File." The first sentence read thusly: "Any individual (including a minor who has income paid from sources other than his parents), if single, or if married but electing to report his income separately, and whose net income for the tax year is \$600 or over, must file an Oregon income tax return."

Obviously, this is sweeping in its implications. Even assuming that the statement only applies to the U.S.A., there is certainly an element of applicability to people believing themselves to be domiciled in New England and Texas, Department of State or Foreign Service status notwithstanding, physical whereabouts or source of earnings notwithstanding. In fact, no excuses at all, unless maybe you don't make \$600 per year.

While trying to decide on a state to which to move theoretically, since I'm actually outside all the states, the possibility of joining the long and impressive list of tax evaders kept crossing my mind. The names I could think of, offhand, had all been Federal Tax evaders and had been disposed of in several ways that did not suit my purpose. A wave of nausea swept over me. A touch of fever, perhaps . . .

My personnel officer and my administrative officer recommended coming to terms with the state. One suggested that I get a lawyer; again I thought of Al Capone. But I didn't have his money—and I didn't know any lawyers.

I checked with a friend of mine who thinks he resides in Washington state. No income tax. Another friend comes from Florida. No income tax. New Jersey? Of course not. I've been inside "my" state only once in the past ten years. I haven't established any other legal residence by virtue of circumstance which made it almost impossible.

Well, it's good to be remembered. I certainly remember, and if I don't pay soon, I trust they'll remember me. I'm still feverish, and still thinking of the advantages of living in a country with 50 states. Think of the home leave advantages of Hawaii, for instance. Hmmm.

Meanwhile, I have a suggestion. I propose that the Department of State do the following: 1) Inform personnel from applicable states on an annual basis that they will have to pay state income tax from time to time whether or not they are outside the country, and 2) make representation to applicable states in regard to a possible waiver of tax on income earned entirely outside the state or United States by Foreign Service personnel. Surely foreign governments should not hold us in higher regard than our own home states do.

I want to be like my friends working right beside me from Washington, New Jersey, Florida and other states—and spend my money on "representation" rather than taxes without.

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Movies on the Move

By JOHN C. AUSLAND

ONE FORMULA for entertaining home movies is to photograph your family in an exotic locale. Who has a better opportunity to do this than the Foreign Service? You can make a travelogue of your trip from one post to another. While at a post, you can keep a diary of major events.

If you do a bit of planning before you take your films and edit them after they are developed, you will be able to show them at least to your family and friends. You cannot prevent your guests from groaning when you pull out your projector. This is now as well established a part of our social intercourse as the moan which follows a pun. You can, however, turn these cries of anguish into compliments, when your guests have seen some of your handiwork. It is not that your films will qualify you for an Oscar, but they can be so much better than your friends expect that they will be pleasantly surprised.

The first step toward home movies is to buy a camera. Since the industry is now turning out a plethora of makes and styles—I counted over a hundred in a recent catalogue—I shall first offer some thoughts on selecting a movie camera. Following this, I shall make some suggestions about how to get off on the right foot with your movie making.

When buying a movie camera, the watchword is "caution." Although, contrary to the advertisements, your choice will not determine whether your films are failures or epics, it will set the technical limits within which you must work. More important, your choice will dictate the cost of your movie making. A camera can cost you anywhere between \$40 and \$400, or more. Colored film for a minute's viewing can cost you anything between \$1 and \$3, depending on the camera.

Although you are now confronted with a bewildering choice of cameras, you can simplify your task by asking yourself what you want your camera to do. By answering the following questions, you can narrow your choice to reasonable proportions, say from a hundred to a dozen cameras.

What size film should I use?

In choosing between 8 mm. and 16 mm., you must choose essentially between price and quality. Not only does 16 mm. film cost about three times as much as 8 mm., the equipment costs about twice as much.

Against the cost, you should weigh what you want to see on your screen. Although 8 mm. cameras are constantly improving, 16 mm. still has an edge. While 16 mm. film is three times as expensive, it is four times as large. When

John C. Ausland was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1949. He has served at Frankfort, Belgrade, Canberra, and is currently Consul at Adelaide.

blown up hundreds of times by your projector, it will give a much clearer picture. Ask anyone who has used both, and he will tell you that he will never go back to the smaller film.

Despite the difference in cost, my advice is to get a 16 mm. camera.

Above all, don't fall into the expensive trap of buying 8 mm., with the idea of changing later to 16 mm. if you enjoy making movies. If you want to experiment first, borrow or rent both sizes and take some experimental shots which you would not mind discarding.

Should I use spool or magazine film?

Unlike the film size, this is not a question of price versus quality. There is no reason for your viewer to know which you used. The question is rather one of price versus convenience. Not only are magazine cameras more expensive, but magazine film costs about half again as much as spool film. Magazines are, on the other hand, much easier to use. Instead of retreating to a dark corner to thread your spool of film, you just pop the magazine into the camera and you are ready to shoot. You also eliminate the danger of light streaks on your film—a constant menace to spool film users.

Although I have used magazine film for ten years, I doubt that it is worth the additional cost. If you plan to take a lot of film, I recommend that you get a spool camera.

Should I buy a single or a multiple lens camera?

After using both, I recommend that you get a turret camera with three lenses: normal, wide-angle, and telephoto. The wide-angle and telephoto lenses allow you to get the unusual shots which are the spice of the movie dish. If you don't feel you can afford this, get the turret camera with only the regular lens. You will be able to make very creditable movies with it. Then, when you can afford them, you can add the other lenses.

Recently, zoom lenses have become the vogue. If you are getting a 16 mm. camera, you should consider a zoom as auxiliary lens, not a replacement for the standard lenses. If you decide on an 8 mm., a zoom lens may serve your purpose. Since, however, a zoom lens has its limitations, you should look before you leap. (The August, 1960 issue of CONSUMER REPORTS had an article on 8 mm. zoom lens cameras.)

Should I get a separate or a built-in light meter?

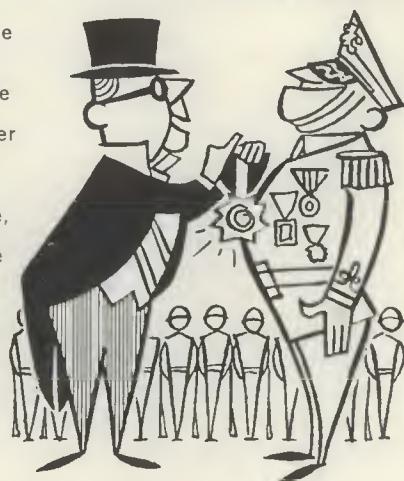
You will notice that the question is not whether to get a light meter, but what kind you should get. Although you can make movies without one, you will find a photo-electric cell more reliable than your eye. The light index which



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comes with the film is all right for bright sunlight, but you will find that you are guessing, sometimes inaccurately, for other light conditions.

By setting the lens opening automatically, built-in light meters have made it much easier to get a correct exposure of your film—at a price. You can, however, get as good or even better exposure with a separate light meter, which will cost you considerably less, particularly if you decide on 16 mm. Unless, therefore, you are convinced you cannot master a light meter, you may find yourself just as well off without an "automatic" camera.

One feature I urge you to consider is a camera which will shoot at different speeds. As you progress with your movie making, you may want to add magnetic sound or even get it shown on TV. If you do, you will be very unhappy with a camera which shoots only at the conventional sixteen frames per second.

By now, you have narrowed your choice of cameras down to reasonable proportions. Assuming you have opted for features only if they hold out the possibility of making better movies, you have decided on a 16mm., spool-loaded, turret camera, without a built-in light meter, but with variable speeds. It will cost you in the neighborhood of \$150 to \$300, depending on the lenses. This, or any other set of answers to the questions above, will limit your choice to less than a dozen cameras.

Your problem is to find which of these appeals to you, for style, quality, and price.

Before venturing into the market place, you will do well to get an idea of the range of cameras available, which meet your specifications. You can do this by looking at some of the camera magazines published in the United States, such as *HOME MOVIE MAKING* (the movie annual published by *POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHY*) or *BETTER MOVIE MAKING* (a bi-monthly). *HOME MOVIE MAKING* contains a directory of movie equipment.

Since these magazines take advertising from producers of cameras, you may want an additional source of information on quality. *CONSUMER REPORTS* has in the past tested various items of movie equipment, although unfortunately they have thus far limited themselves to 8 mm. Beyond that, the best thing you can do is to try to find someone who owns one. After using a camera awhile, an owner is only too well aware of its shortcomings.

One thing not to lose sight of is servicing as you travel from pillar to post. If you want to be sure of getting parts in various corners of the globe, you are pretty much limited to a small number of leading manufacturers with world-wide distribution facilities, such as Kodak, Bell and Howell, and Paillard (Bolex).

Once you have chosen a camera, you are almost ready to make movies. But not quite. While your camera, if operated according to instructions, should take technically competent movies, this does not mean they will be worth viewing.

Most amateur movie makers use a movie camera as they would a still camera. They take random shots as the spirit moves them and later project them as they were taken—poor shots and all.

You can turn these haphazard shots into entertainment at no additional expense by following a few simple rules.

1. **Plan your filming.** Think in terms of sequences instead of shots. Instead of taking a picture of a cathedral

starting at the spire and wandering down to the door, break your scene into several shots. Start with a long shot of the cathedral. Move in and take a shot of your wife coming out of the door and stopping. Then take a close-up of your wife's face. Finally, take a shot of what your wife is looking at.

2. **Keep your camera still.** If possible, use a tripod. Don't pan, except when following a moving object. There is nothing which gives an audience the willies quicker than a camera used like a garden hose.

3. **Edit your film.** Arrange your sequences in a logical order, to make a story. (This is when planning pays off.) Be ruthless about discarding poor shots. A short film of good shots is much better than a longer one interrupted from time to time by shots that didn't come off.

Since there is already considerable literature on making home movies, I will not plunge further. If you want to, I suggest you get a copy of "How to Make Good Home Movies," published by Eastman Kodak. It sells for only \$1.00.

With a few hours reading and armed with a camera, you will be ready to capture on film those fleeting experiences that come your way but once.

Education and Adjustment

By LEILA F. WILSON

SOME YEARS AGO, returning from Iran, our six year old entered an American first grade without benefit of previous educational experience. After a month or so I was summoned for consultation: the child was disrupting the entire school. When her misbehavior had been punished by relegation to the corridor, giggles and antics served to spread confusion; prolonged rest hours produced somersaults, squeals, and havoc; detention after school provided desks to dance upon. Later, when challenged, the wretched offender flung herself into my arms with soul-searing sobs: "But, Mummy, I don't know what to do. I am the only child in the class who has never, ever, been to school. The others have all been to school for years, and years and years!" Since it is possible to encourage, and even reason with, a six year old, life in first grade, in due course, calmed down.

A few years later it became necessary to send our older daughter home to school. It had to be boarding school since there were no grandparents or others with whom she could live, but we had, fortunately, explored the possibilities before leaving the United States. (A precaution I commend to everyone—just in case.) Up to this time our children had all been in an Indian boarding school in the mountains. Trachoma and plagues of boils at our previous post had made it obvious that continuous Calcutta heat could only cause disaster. Needless to say, this was not a happy solution to a problem, but, being necessary, it was accepted by all of us and we survived. However, going on to four more years of boarding school, leaving the family across the world, changing from a rather primitive mission school for underprivileged children of South Asia, to the comparative

Leila F. Wilson is the wife of FSO Evan M. Wilson.



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magnificence of an American school, with its pseudosophisticated, worldly-wise, well-dressed young girls, speaking and thinking a quite different English from that of foreign experience, all this, contributed to a shocking experience. It required nearly two years to achieve real integration with her group, but, again, since there seemed no choice, no sympathy was either asked or given. The memories that last are good.

There are unquestionably countless other children who have gone through similar, or even more difficult, courses in Americanization. These incidents serve only as illustrations. Everyone, sooner or later, is going to have to adapt himself to something, and usually in a big way. The process of adjustment is a necessary evil, a part of growing up, and it sometimes takes a long time. No particular school, public or private, will provide a short cut, though, as Clarke Slade remarked in his letter to the *JOURNAL* in October, a satisfactory home life will. While our lives may be made more complicated than many by living abroad and from one country to another, it is quite possible that by training our young to get along in varied circumstances, they may grow in tolerance and independence more than we realize, and be the better able to face later problems. However it is also quite possible that we may have to do some tutoring from time to time, buy more books from home, and encourage the use of USIS libraries, or the boys and girls themselves may even have to repeat a year at some point. But, in the long run, there are surely worse

fates. Basically, it is not our husbands' profession that creates educational difficulties when our children return to the United States; it is the population explosion! In the last ten years the number of students in college has leapt from 1.5 million to 3.6 million. Hence the race for places!

Finally there is another consideration in the education and adjustment of our children. It is trite but true that no one enters the Foreign Service to get rich; it is some other intangible that attracts. It therefore remains for the parents to make that attraction felt by the whole family just as they would were the profession in question medicine, the Church, or the arts. To accomplish this end it is possible to help the youngsters to become integral parts of their own communities. Then their lives will be satisfying, even thrilling. A few years in a foreign school may retard the strictly American aspects of an education but they will promote a sense of belonging to the immediate group and will help establish a stable morale. Obviously, foreign schooling may not prove feasible in every country or in every post of any country. However, where choices do exist it is clear that the children who are a part of the local group are far more cheerful, contented, and interested in their lives and surroundings than those who are segregated. Constructive aspects can be found somehow at almost every post, so let us make them count. No matter how hard they try it is not very likely that many Foreign Service offspring will become true conformists among their contemporaries in the United States. Perhaps herein lies the greatest good of all!

“The Clothes Unconscious, Intellectual Look”

RECENTLY in its women's section of the *INSIDER'S NEWSLETTER* (Cowles Magazines) published a startling tip-off for the girls.

The State Department, it announced, under a headline “The Dowdy American,” is now taking a dim view of wives who are too good looking or too well dressed. To quote the *NEWSLETTER*: “The State Department is sending circulars to diplomatic wives in Europe and other Continents that it's time to change their style. Gist of the message is that glamor is out and the clothes unconscious, intellectual look is in.”

Bursting with patriotism, this department could hardly wait to phone Washington to get the “clothes unconscious, intellectual look” defined.

The State Department countered with a flat rebuttal. “This is the first time I ever heard we had a fashion editor,” answered a voice in the State Department's press office. He quickly passed the buck to “the Army, the Marshall Plan Commission, the Foreign Institute, there are so many possible places something like that might have come from.”

The State Department flatly denied that there is any such thing as a circular to diplomatic wives, even though

the *NEWSLETTER* remarks that directives on diplomatic family teamwork are so stringent these days that newcomers to the Service complain that “two people are being hired instead of one.”

Naturally the general behavior of Foreign Service wives is of deep concern to us, is the way the voice of the State Department put it to us, but, it went on a little fearfully, we have never had the courage to suggest how they dress.

At this end of the phone the *NEWSLETTER*'s Women's Department stood firm on its information which, it said, came from a reliable source in Germany. “She's so reliable that we're sure she must have seen the directives herself, and held them in her hands.”

Probably the very best move the State Department could make at this point is actually to install a fashion editor. Fashion from hair to heels has got such a toe hold in political goings on this year that it's hardly likely to be booted out again in a hurry.

A State Department fashion editor could first of all clear up the clothes unconscious, intellectual look. A baffled news reader last week was already feeling it her patriotic duty to switch

to beatnik black stockings, low-heeled shoes and classic sweaters and skirts.

An official fashion editor could clarify how well a woman can dress (np to \$89.95 wholesale you can hear her saying, but no Norell) and how pretty she can be without being labeled a detriment to her husband's career. She could set heel heights and skirt lengths that won't bother voters. She could even name a national color, probably Navy blue, and design a national hairstyle that would, of course, look definitely do-it-yourself.

At first it may be a trifle hard on all of us periodicals for women if, after years of exhorting readers to more beauty, more charm, more elegance, more chic, we have to scream at them suddenly to put on the brakes. Too much success, girls. You're scaring the boys.

Whether the State Department, the Marshall Plan Commission, the Army or the Foreign Institute ever really uttered that fascinating phrase, the clothes unconscious, intellectual look, as reported in the Cowles *NEWSLETTER*, it certainly opens up a brand new angle for the whole fashion industry to consider.—Eugenia Sheppard, Women's Feature Editor, in the *New York HERALD TRIBUNE*.



Surrounding the Secretary: Norris S. Haselton, Mrs. Herter, Thomas S. Estes, Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., William L. Blue, Livingston T. Merchant.



At table: George V. Allen, Secretary Herter, Livingston T. Merchant, Mrs. Herter.

AFSA Luncheon

Under Secretary of State Livingston T. Merchant, president of the Association, introduced guest speaker Christian A. Herter to the more than 400 members at the January 9 luncheon. Mr. Herter told members of the Association:

••• I HAVE A very deep affection for the Foreign Service which goes back many years—as he [Mr. Merchant] says over four decades. . . . From those days to the present, I have had nothing but the closest feeling for the members of the Foreign Service. I have seen its tremendous growth from the days when the whole State Department was with the Navy and the War Department in one building, next to the White House, to its present growth when it has become a service that requires virtually the abilities of super people. When I read the last Executive Order issued by the President with regard to the responsibilities of our Ambassadors in the field—not only those which are normal for an Ambassador, or had been normal in the days gone by, but responsibilities for everything that is carried on through the country team, all the official American activities in the country to which he is accredited—I began to realize how tremendously the breadth and scope of the responsibility of the members of the Foreign Service had extended.

Today, the head of a country team or

the Executive Officers or those who work closely with him, carry a tremendous responsibility. It is not only the responsibility of carrying the image of this country to other countries, it is a great administrative responsibility for operations that range all the way from certain types of military or intelligence operations into the cultural field, with everything that goes between. All of them are of very real importance but all of them are centered in the one individual who is the top man assisted by Foreign Service advisers and associates.

This means a breadth of responsibility. It means an ability to carry various types of responsibilities far beyond what was known as diplomacy in its narrowest sense. It means that all of you in your careers are carrying loads infinitely greater than those which you had anticipated when you first came into the Service. Those loads are not going to be lightened. If anything, in the days to come they are going to be increased.

I have been filled with admiration at the way you have been carrying those loads.

Even though my individual contact with all of you may not have been close, I have read many, many, many reports from the field and many reports written in the Department. I have been amazed at the skill and the breadth of understanding of those reports. More than that, the news that filters into my somewhat cloistered office from the field with regard to the skill and the devotion with which people in hardship posts are carrying on their responsibilities, not only the individuals themselves but their wives and the members of their families, has filled me not only with admiration but intense pride in my association with this group. . . .

And so in leaving you, I do want to express my complete confidence in your abilities, and also tell you what a joy it has been to be associated with you, what an enriching measure your personal associations have been to me and to assure you that in the days to come, as a private citizen, I shall devote the rest of my life to doing what I can to enhance the opportunities, the prestige and the skills of the Foreign Service.



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.

Letter from an Embassy Under Siege

INSTEAD OF thinking about the "Night Before Christmas," as most Americans were, we, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, were more concerned at that time with the safety of men, women and children. The attempted coup d'etat by some of the Imperial Bodyguard of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie failed because of the quick and decisive action of his loyal Army. The fight between these two military factions was entirely an in-city action, and consequently civilians had to seek safety wherever possible. There was freedom from planes at night, but from bullets, hand-grenades and mortar barrages, there was no relief.

Riots I have seen in various countries, but I was not prepared for a shooting revolution, especially at close range. Many families spent hours prone on the floors of their houses and didn't dare flee to the Embassy or anywhere else, until there was a short respite, and even then, much risk was involved. Nor could we be sure these families were better off in the Embassy Compound—just before it became a refugee camp a large shell had fallen in our midst. Fortunately no one was hurt; several trees were felled, some windows were broken and a very large hole was

made.

There was no safe place in the city nor was there any escape from it inasmuch as the airports were closed to civilians, and the roads out of the city were blocked with the military. The lack of heat, light and water supply presented grave problems. All means were used to preserve water; heat and light were of less importance. Our supply of water within the compound is not good at best, and is often off for many hours. Baby foods and first-aid kits were distributed around the compound, and various bucket brigades were formed. Ladies divided nursery and school-age groups and made all-out efforts to avoid any panic. Much of the time was spent in basements (if the house had one).

There was an extremely close shave for the Ambassador and two of the Embassy officers who had gone on a mission of peace, when the entire building in which they were conferring was put under heavy attack. They escaped, by seconds only, through a shelled window and jumped into a vehicle which had keys but no driver at that moment. They commandeered it for long enough to make it back to the Embassy.

The Embassy's eight Marines, headed by Sgt. Charles W. Langford were most efficient and provided round-the-clock protection and valuable instructions. They found, during their patrol of the compound, spent bullets, shrapnel and a hand-grenade (fortunately the pin had not been pulled). The Embassy is situated between two Imperial family palaces, and in many instances fleeing bodyguards sought refuge in the wooded areas of the gardens. While the chase was on, the gunfire was terrific, and I spent time under the bed, in the closet and behind anything that looked substantial. And a good thing, too; our Chancery had one room shot through, the Embassy residence has broken windows, at least one house in the compound has about ten battle scars—this was a time when discretion was the better part of valor.

But finally, the Emperor returned from Brazil. He rode through streets lined with common folk, and the bird-like, throat-singing peculiar to the Ethiopians swelled in volume as they expressed their happiness over the return of His Imperial Majesty.

Addis Ababa (Mrs.) IDA M. RICHARDS

Beyond the Call of Duty

AS A CONSEQUENCE of my research for A.O.S.S. during World War II, I became deeply interested in Indonesia, and recently concluded a trip which took me through Djogjakarta and Surabaja to Den Pasar.

I encountered considerable difficulty in my travels in Indonesia, especially since part of the journey was accomplished by train. Indeed, so great was the strain that by the time I reached Surabaja and was told by the manager that notwithstanding reservations he could only offer me "fifth class accommodations" I felt I had reached the breaking point. Suddenly, on impulse, I asked whether there was an American Embassy and was informed that there was indeed an American Consulate.

Within moments I was talking to Mr. John Lloyd. A few more moments and I was picked up at the Hotel Simpang by the official car. I sensed the value which our country attached to its citizens. It is a feeling I shall never forget. I was driven to Mr. Lloyd's home

for a shower followed by lunch. Kindness mounted on kindness, until Mr. Lloyd, finding that the driver had not shown up, personally drove me at 5 a.m. to the Surabaja airport.

It was a source of immense gratification to realize the high calibre of our State Department personnel. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd evinced not only an explicit area knowledge and insight into its people, but an exceedingly healthy point of view toward them. The humanity and understanding evinced by them I rate even higher than the specific skills, for by such qualities our country is judged.

RACHEL GRACE OPPENHEIM
Brooklyn

\$1,000 Scholarship

VASSAR COLLEGE wishes to announce the establishment of a special scholarship to be awarded to the daughter of an American Foreign Service Officer. The first award will be made to a student in the academic year 1961-62.

In order to be considered for this scholarship, which carries a stipend of up to \$1,000, a student must:

- 1) Fulfill the regular requirements for admission to Vassar College.
- 2) Submit an application for financial aid to the Committee on Scholarships and Financial Aid at Vassar College, such application to include the required financial information.

The recipient of the scholarship will be chosen on the basis of outstanding academic achievement and promise, and must need financial assistance in order to meet her college expenses.

Applications for admission and scholarship for the year 1961-62 are due on April 1, 1961. Applications for the year 1962-63 will be due on January 1, 1962. Complete information may be obtained by writing the Director of Admission, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

SARAH GIBSON BLANDING
President
Vassar College

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"

CDIRCK KEYSER's excellent article, "Soldiering in State" in the November issue has been needed for some time.

Many officers will remember the mess at the beginning of World War II connected with military reserve personnel in the Department, followed later by the drafting of some officers who had been "persuaded" to resign their commissions. Mr. Keyser, rightly, does not dwell on that incident. It is in the far past and today it need serve only as a warning to avoid similar hassles in the future.

Mr. Keyser has put his emphasis on the same point I would choose by defending the net value to the Department, in peace or war, of Foreign Service officers who keep themselves informed on military matters.

As far as my own personal welfare is concerned, I would not mind going on stand-by status. The small amount of money earned now would be offset by the additional time, especially annual leave time, which I could spend in other ways. I could earn my credits towards retirement by other means. However, I would no longer have "my office in the Pentagon" where on one or two half-days a month I can catch up on military policy formulation and, on occasion, inject into a military policy paper some Department of State thinking on the subject. Also, I would not be as familiar with who-handles-what-subject in the Pentagon as I now am. Likewise a number of military officers would not be as familiar with the Department and its workings.

Since I am concentrating in this letter on what my reserve work has done for me as a Foreign Service officer, let me list some other experiences which are of value to me today:

1. Gained intimate knowledge of the workings of the Berlin Air corridors through Saturday mornings spent at Templehof Airport.
2. Learned something about rockets in two days at Cape Canaveral.
3. Learned about jets the hard way while riding in the rear seat of a T-33, wing-tip to wing-tip with 47 other jets while making low-level passes at German airports in celebration of Armed Forces Day.

4. Through several hours in the cockpit of Air Force planes, learned the details of a navigational aid system which was the subject of diplomatic negotiations for many months.

On the other hand I have participated in other valuable activities which would still be open to me in the stand-by reserve, such as completion of correspondence courses. How many reserve officers realize that some of the best of these are made available to all Foreign Service officers by the Foreign Service Institute, so that Reserve Officers can get both FSI and reserve credit for them?

As to Mr. Keyser's worthwhile proposal that the Department seek military schooling assignments for FSO's in the reserves, it should also be pointed out that many of the military schools give special two-week courses for reserve officers. Also available for some officers are two-week tours of overseas bases which might be of particular value to Departmental officers.

I cannot agree with Mr. Keyser that the Department alone should be able to overrule Defense when the latter desires to mobilize officers who at that time are in key positions. That attitude, I believe, is what led the Department of Defense to survey its pool of reserves available for mobilization. Payment for mobilization assignments comes out of the Defense budget and they have a right to expect a return on that investment. I believe a better solution would be a joint State-Defense panel which in case of mobilization would decide where each man would be most valuable. Such a panel might well decide that a number of reserve officers would best serve the defense effort in their key State jobs. In another case it might not make any difference whether a certain job, say a political adviser to a theatre commander, were held by John Brown, Esquire, in a sack suit, or by Major John Brown in uniform.

Furthermore, under certain types of warfare, particularly the widespread types that we all hope to forestall, there may be an over-abundance of Foreign Service officers because the posts they would serve are in the middle of a battleground. In that case well-defined and well-chosen reserve slots would be

an excellent way to continue to use such officers in the national effort.

Of course, whether the above premises are correct depends to a large extent on a careful assignment of the reserve officers. In my case I have been lucky. Both overseas and in Washington, I have found the military helpful in finding appropriate assignments and interested in making use of my efforts. The joint State-Defense panel mentioned above could, however, begin its work in peacetime by coordinating mobilization assignments to the mutual satisfaction of these two Departments which play the major roles in our relations with the rest of the world.

ALBERT W. STOFFEL
Washington

Snow—

Regarding the excellent photograph by Paul Child showing snow blanketing the harbor, page 18 in the December JOURNAL, the harbor is not, as the caption indicated, that of Oslo but a city far to the north, on the west coast of Norway, named Ålesund.

T. G.



Self Portrait, 1957
Mauricio Lasansky

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