

# Foreign Service Journal

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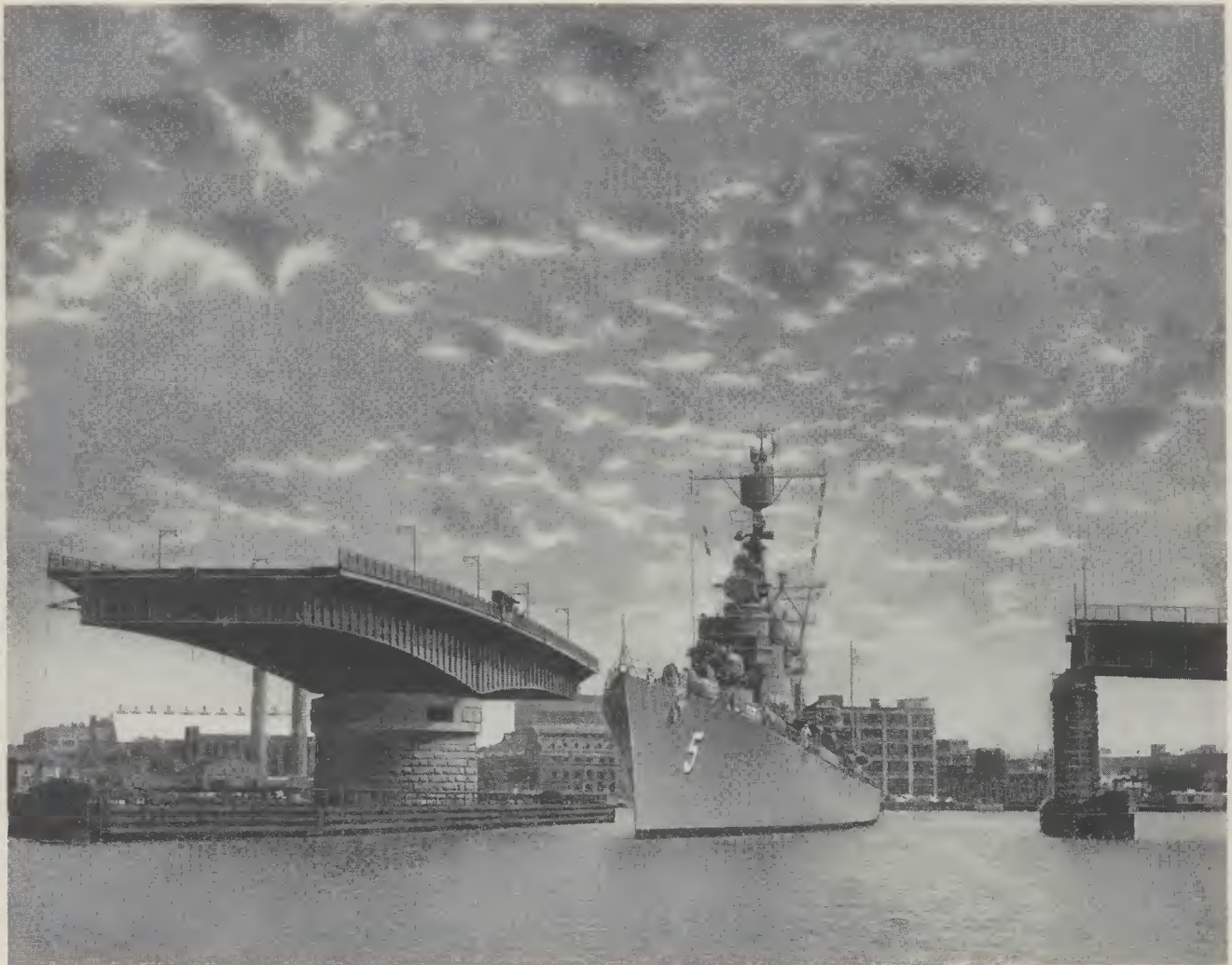
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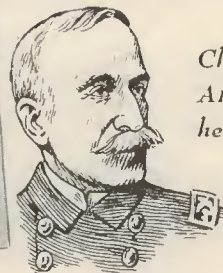
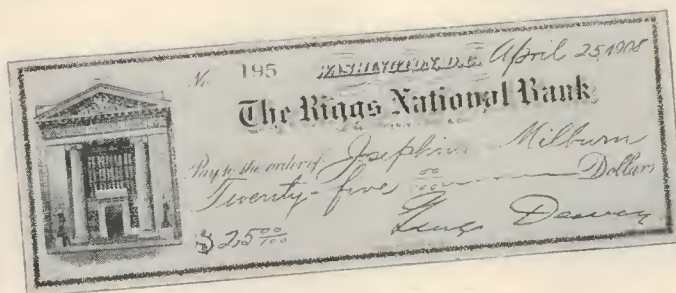
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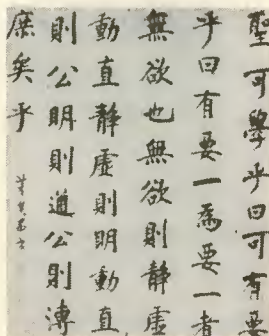
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COVER *by Tung Ch'i-ch'ang*

THE CALLIGRAPHY on the cover this month was painted by Ming dynasty painter Tung Ch'i-ch'ang whose signature appears in the smaller characters at the left. A translation of the text, which is concerned with the attainment of sagehood, may be found on page 51. The text is from an essay by Chou Tun-i (1017-1073).

This scroll and the tapestry on p. 29 are from the exhibit of Chinese art treasures currently showing at the National Gallery of Art.

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## Ambassadorial Appointments

JOHN S. BADEAU to the United Arab Republic

PHILIP W. BONSAI to Morocco

A. S. J. CARNAHAN to Sierra Leone

THOMAS S. ESTES to Upper Volta

PARKER T. HART to Saudi Arabia and Minister to Yemen

BEN S. STEPHANSKY to Bolivia

## BIRTHS

AYLWARD. A son, Bruce Allan, born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Alyward, Jr., May 8, in Washington.

BISHOP. A son, Max Brewton, born to Mr. and Mrs. Max W. Bishop, May 9, in Newport, R. I.

GROVER. A daughter, Janine Doris, born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Grover, Jr., in Dhahran. Mrs. Grover is the former Jean Cole, FSS.

LONG. A son, John Buchanan, born to Mr. and Mrs. Jay H. Long, April 15, in Washington.

MULLIN. A daughter, Catherine Hall, born to FSO and Mrs. Harry J. Mullin, Jr., in Casablanca, September 17, 1960, a week before the tragic death of her father, FSO Harry J. Mullin. Mrs. Mullin has recently been assigned as Consular Officer at the Consulate General at Rotterdam.

## MARRIAGES

BEATTIE-SULLIVAN. Rachel Montgomery Beattie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin M. Beattie of Chambersburg, Pa., and FSO Kenneth Paul Thomas Sullivan, son of Mrs. Peter L. Sullivan of Boston, Mass., were married, April 21, at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan will live in Washington, where Mrs. Sullivan is with the Department of Labor and Mr. Sullivan is with State.

CRAWFORD-FISHBURNE. Jean Rachel Crawford, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Barron Crawford, Jr., of Savannah, Ga., and John Ingram Fishburne, Jr., son of FSO and Mrs. John I. Fishburne (of the JOURNAL Staff), were married, June 10, at St. John's Episcopal Church in Savannah, Ga. The young couple will live in Charleston, S. C., where Mr. Fishburne is attending the Medical College of South Carolina.

WOLLAM-BALCH. Barbara Fields Wollam, daughter of FSO and Mrs. Park Fields Wollam, and John Allan Balch, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, USNR, were married, May 27, at the First Presbyterian Church of Newport, R. I. The couple will reside in Chicago after August, where Mr. Balch is rejoining the firm of Arthur Anderson & Co., following his naval duty.

## Alan Lukens' Family

Senator Gale W. McGee (D., Wyoming)\*; I rise this morning with a sadness of heart to comment on the tragic air crash which took the lives of 79 people in the Sahara, which involved an airplane of Air France. All these catastrophes bring great sorrow to many families, but in particular in this instance it involves the family of an American diplomat, and I single out this family and that diplomat because in our recent fact-finding tour in Africa, and in the Congo in particular, we had the privilege of spending many, many hours with Alan Lukens and his wife and their children, and observing at firsthand the heroic work they were performing, under very trying and dangerous circumstances, in Brazzaville at that time.

Since that time Mr. Lukens has been transferred as

\*From the Congressional Record, May 11, 1961

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## Alan Lukens' Family

Chargé d'Affaires to one of the new, blossoming African republics, the Central African Republic, in an even more remote area of that continent.

Mrs. Lukens and her three children and Chargé d'Affaires Lukens' mother all lost their lives in that crash. I remember well the effectiveness of Mrs. Lukens in her relationship and in her conduct in purchasing missions among the residents of Brazzaville, again in circumstances that were always trying, but as I observed them, in ways that were constructive and helpful to the Government of our own country, and in ways that made an impression on the people in that part of Africa.

It comes as a note of considerable tragedy that Mrs. Lukens was on her way to London to prepare for the arrival of the fourth Lukens child. Again, raising a family even of one on the frontiers of Africa requires a deep sense of dedication on the part of these people who have chosen to serve our country in the Foreign Service. I think Alan Lukens and his family have shown a notable sense of dedication, which has also been shown by many American personnel, in many parts of Africa. They have shown a genuine sense of committed devotion and dedication to our cause in an area of the world that is so critically important to our success at the present time.

I want the RECORD to show that in this moment of observance of the tragedy this morning the Senate of the United States shares in the sorrow that has come to Alan Lukens, who deserves commendation because, nonetheless, under these personally tragic circumstances, he continues to serve his country in the Foreign Service on the frontier of the battlefields of the world.

### Tribute to Mrs. Alan Lukens

**T**HE TRAGIC death in an air accident of Mrs. Alan Lukens, wife of the United States Chargé d'Affaires in the Central African Republic, with her children might well be regarded as a sorrowful event which took place in the service of her country.

As a correspondent covering the post-independence events in the Belgian Congo, I met Mrs. Lukens and her husband last July in Brazzaville, across the river from the strife-torn city of Leopoldville. Mr. Lukens was then Consul General in the former French colony. During the early July days when the former Belgian colony was on the brink of disaster his undermanned office became headquarters for refugees, particularly American missionaries and their families, who were streaming across the Congo River or else being flown out by United States helicopters.

Mrs. Lukens, a young woman of generosity and energy, undertook to feed and house dozens of families at the consulate until air transportation could become available. Like her husband and staff, she worked round-the-clock besides taking care of her own children.

Truly, she performed with valor and she was a memorable example of the quality and character of so many Americans who serve their country in hardship posts all over the world, either as a Foreign Service officer or as the unsung wife.—  
**ARNOLD BEICHMAN** in a letter to the New York TIMES.

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... "The chunkiness of an Asiatic god."

**Gopi Krishna**

By EVELYN B. STRACHAN

ART, SO THE old saw goes, is universal. It speaks a com-  
 mon tongue. It knows no international boundaries.  
 After living in Asia for the past eighteen months—listen-  
 ing, looking, watching—this seemed to come true for the  
 first time as I watched the Indian Dancer, Gopi Krishna,  
 dance in Lahore, Pakistan.

This was an added performance to the Music Festival.  
 I had not visited the Festival itself because still to me the  
 half-tones of the East are best enjoyed as a chowkidar blows  
 his pipe in the early dusk, the snake walla wails to the  
 eager children, or the melodic beat of the tubbla drum  
 throbs over the garden wall. Many dancers, mostly male,  
 have I watched as they meaningfully moved an eyebrow,  
 a finger, a toe, almost any muscle of the body.

But Krishna had the chunkiness of an Asiatic god. He  
 was like a houncing teddy bear. He was straight up and  
 down with no going in for a middle. He was a thick-set  
 male, but like a prize fighter every square inch of him was  
 power and stamina. Like an opera singer he was developed,  
 with power for his art. He was supple and light-footed, but  
 his body was the antithesis of the muscular linessomeness  
 of the classical ballet dancer's.

Krishna was like a golden Buddha with that sophisticated  
 smiling demeanor that sometimes makes one query the sex.  
 Dashing from one side of the stage to the other, he could  
 be either male or female in the little dramas. As a maiden

## Krishna

—shy, country type, or sophisticated—plucking flowers to bring to the God, he was wrapped in the coquetry of feminine wile. The rouge and eye shadow and bobbed hair defied the half-naked glistening barrel chest. Then, just as convincingly, he was all male as the whirling dervish or a Punjabi peasant showing off with all the bravado of a country bumpkin, thumbing his nose, or interjecting a split or a couple of handsprings.

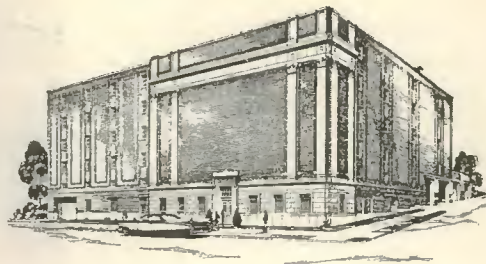
Never for a moment were his feet quiet, even while he waited briefly between numbers at the rear of the stage. Powerful, capable and disciplined feet with toes pencilled like a bronze statue—just one of the tools of this dancer who made the audience gasp with ah'd pleasure as he played a tune with an ankle bell. He was sometimes shy as a maiden in love, sometimes naughty and convincing when as the God Krishna he licked Rana's butter churn. The butter tasted wonderful as he cleaned his fingers.

His props were few, an added bright scarf or two, several lightning changes of costume, a squatting Indian orchestra attired in ballooning white trousers that are more like a skirt tucked into a waistband, topped by a loose sleeveless black vest hanging over a white shirt. All dancers are accompanied by musicians, no music is scored and they sing as they twang the tubbla or squeeze the harmonium. They are masters in their own considered right. Once when this West Punjabi audience failed to applaud according to expectation the leader cried out in his native Mahrati that this was a folksong of the very best Mahrati tradition, making with his thumb and forefinger the universal sign of the "O."

The audience and setting were like a jazz jive session. As Krishna danced to some known rhythm, the Pakistanis joined in the dance by clapping out the beat. The advertisement had suggested bringing cushions, but as the seating capacity had been oversold, one sat where one could, regardless of the price of the ticket—on the stage near the musicians, in the wings of the cardboard trees (the only artificiality of the entire performance)—just so long as one didn't get in the path of the dancing feet. Two or three black burka-shrouded Muslim girls had even defied convention and joined the crowd on the stage; at times they became so eager that they not only peeked from behind the corner of the face-covering, but wrenched it entirely free. Such was the power of the dance.

Why, I wondered, were all the policemen present? Had they expected international tensions, or excitement that would carry the crowd into a surging multitude that might engulf the performer? But the beat of the audience was one of approbation: *Shabaz, Shabaz* (Bravo!). Yes, where logic has raised supposed barriers, Krishna and his magic body were tearing them down with one artistic tinkling of the ankle bell.

Evelyn B. Strachan, wife of D. Alan Strachan, and the mother of two daughters, lived six years in Athens and was once a social worker. Mr. Strachan is assistant area director, ICA, at Lahore.



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JULY 1936

by JAMES B. STEWART

### U. S. Marines Storm U. S. Consulate

ONE of the strangest episodes in the history of the United States is related in the July, 1936 JOURNAL. The story opens with the death in 1870 of Queen Kalama, widow of Kamehameha III, Monarch of the Hawaiian Islands. Immediately following the Queen's death the Foreign Office informed all members of the consular corps in Honolulu of her passing. The British and the French consulates lowered their flags to half mast. The Stars and Stripes continued to fly at the top of the masthead.

Since both the Queen and the King were devoted friends of America, this mark of disrespect was soon a topic of bitter conversation. Consul Adamson refused to lower the flag to half mast. He gave as his excuse the fact that a month before a false report of the Queen's death had been circulated with the result that the British and French consuls had been embarrassed by lowering their flags.

Consul Adamson steadfastly refused to act and so Lieutenant Cochrane of the *U.S.S. Jamestown* stated that he would have to use force. The Consul replied that he would resist. After a brief scuffle he yielded to superior force and the flag was lowered.

The Minister-resident fired the Consul and ordered the Vice-Consul to take charge.

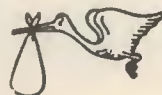
### Briefs from 1936 Journal

► Coert DuBois was elected President of the American Foreign Service Association and Edwin C. Wilson was elected Vice President. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee: Thomas Wilson, Edward Reed, Jack Simmons, Lowell Pinkerton, George Brandt, Donald Heath and Julius Holmes.

► An officer (A.V.C.) suggests a revolving motor-car fund, object being to make available for use of consular officers on leave a motor car in either New York City or Washington, D. C. Each officer interested would contribute \$5.00 each year to the fund.

### Some of the 1936 Transfers

Walworth Barbour	Athens to Baghdad
Daniel Braddock	Barcelona to Caracas
Selden Chapin	Port-au-Prince to Department
Vinton Chapin	Department to Prague
Merritt Cootes	Hong Kong to Bilbao
Everett Drumright	Shanghai to Chefoo
Donald Edgar	Habana to Ciudad Trujillo
James Henderson	Tallinn to Salonika
Fred Jandrey	Calcutta to Naples
David Key	Department to Ottawa
Nathaniel Lancaster	Bombay to São Paulo
James Riddleberger	Geneva to Berlin
Joseph Satterthwaite	Buenos Aires to Baghdad
Francis Spalding	Zurich to Stuttgart
William Trimble	Buenos Aires to Tallinn
Robert Woodward	Buenos Aires to Bogotá



Born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul C. Hutton, at Dublin, May 29, 1936, a son, Paul Churchill Hutton, Jr.

**Comment 1961:** Church attended seven schools at home and abroad before entering West Point. He graduated in 1958, went to Korea in 1959, and in 1960 he was assigned to Ft. Riley, Kansas. A first Lieutenant, Church is dedicated to the Army. • Powell was born in 1938, also in Dublin. He went to the same schools as his older brother and graduated from West Point in 1959. A Rhodes Scholar, he is now at Oxford. Like Church, he is dedicated to the Army. Incidentally, for two years running he was national undergraduate intercollegiate pistol champion of the U. S. • Clelland was born in Guatemala in 1947. He is with his parents in Winnipeg, where his dad is Consul General. Clelland hopes to follow in the footsteps of his brothers, and of his grandfather, General C. P. Stearns, and go to West Point.

**And More Recently:**

Former Ambassador Hornbeck has taken on a new responsibility in his retirement days. Recently in the National Washington Cathedral he became a god-father to a husky infant, Nelson Monroe Johnson, a grandson of the late Nelson Trusler Johnson.

Mr. Hornbeck is an old China hand and so was Mr. Johnson. They first met in Mukden in 1910. After serving as Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Mr. Hornbeck succeeded the present Ambassador to Spain, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, as Ambassador to the Netherlands, and retired in 1947.

Former Ambassador Johnson was appointed a student interpreter in China in 1907. He was appointed Ambassador to China in 1935, after having served as Assistant Secretary of State.

One afternoon, accompanied by our little daughter, we called on the Assistant Secretary in his office in Old State. Mac, the messenger, ushered us in and there was our friend having a gay old time throwing a paper airplane around the room. Mary joined in the fun, and their giggles resounded down the corridors.

**It All Depends On Where You Sit:** In John E. Cunningham's article, "The Despatch," in the February JOURNAL, the DCM sat in his office drumming on his desk with a troubled frown on his face because nothing ever happened in "El Divieso" and so he had nothing to write Washington about.

It was not that way with a certain Consul General who had plenty to write about. At one function which the Consul General attended, he had the good fortune to get an ear full. He was seated between the Communist Mayor of the city and his arch enemy, the pro-West Chief of Police. "How lucky I was to have been right in the cross fire," chuckled the C. G. "Might have been seated between two nonentities who stuck to the weather."

**International Friendship:** Tom Sutton, successful American businessman in Tampico, has been a contact for every U. S. Consul since the time Ambassador John Hicker-son was Vice Consul there. Mr. Sutton is a Past President of Rotary International, and referring to the 52nd annual convention of Rotary International in Tokyo from May 28 to June 1, 1961, he noted with satisfaction that the new U. S. Ambassador to Japan, Edwin O. Reischauer, speaks Japanese.

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**USIA Honor Awards**

AT AN HONOR AWARDS ceremony in States' New Auditorium, June 9, Edward R. Murrow, Director of USIA, presented awards to USIA personnel at home and abroad saying that he was convinced "the greatest reward on earth for achievement is the satisfaction in human conscience which comes with self-realization of a job well done." He said further:

This agency, with the President, "recognizes the value of daring and dissent" and greets "healthy controversy as the hallmark of healthy change." So I exhort you to dare to dissent, to push your ideas with assurance that all will be welcome. . .

How can we best reflect not only our heritage but our drive toward the future? Reduced to simple terms, the answer lies in the programs we produce and successfully present to the right audience abroad. . .

We must recognize that there are no easy answers. . . . If we are to make our contribution to the defense and expansion of freedom on this minor planet, we must have pride. We must not be defeated by secondary victories or discouraged by major reversals. However dreary the drudgery, we must believe it to be of consequence. I believe that history even in a footnote will so regard it.

**Distinguished Service Awards**

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| CORRIGAN, Francis P., Jr.<br>(Posthumous) | SCHWARTZ, IRVING S. (Posthumous) |
| POSNER, Ben                               | SODASRI, Cherd (Posthumous)      |
|   | THOMPSON, Clary (Posthumous)     |

**Unit Awards**

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| USIS Cuba | USIS Laos |
|-----------|-----------|

**Superior Service Awards**

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| GUILANPOUR, Kazem M. | POST, Edward E., Jr.  |
| KEYS, James M.       | SCOTT, Duncan N., Jr. |
| KIRRY, Burton R.     | SMITH, Robert D.      |
| KIRCHWEHM, Howard E. | STRICKER, William     |

**Unit Awards**

- USIS Chile; Latin American Division, IBS, Washington, D. C.;  
Office of Security, Washington, D. C.

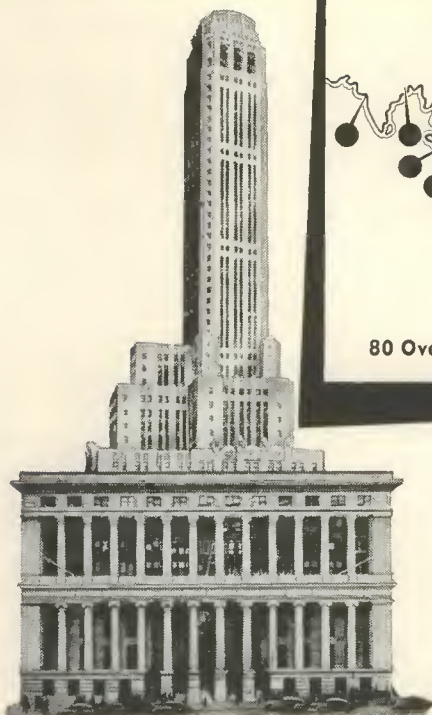
**Meritorious Service Awards**

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| BAER, Rexford L.           | McGEACH, Albert           |
| BERNARD, Sofie H.          | McGINLEY, Charles A., Jr. |
| BLUTH, Manfred             | McNERTNEY, Donald E.      |
| BONETTI, Sergio            | MEAGLIA, Blanca           |
| BORDEN, Richard L.         | MITTER, Bishwaranjan      |
| BROPHY, James J.           | NISHIYAMA, Sen            |
| BROWN, Dean K.             | NAZARETH, Edgar S.        |
| BUSHARA, Kamal Abdel Magid | OAK, Liston M.            |
| CACERES, Augusto Escobar   | PICON, Leon               |
| CHEE-A-TOW, Ena Rebecca    | RAMAN, Subramania         |
| COHEN, Edward              | RASIDI, Abdul Mannan      |
| COMERIO, Luiz Mario        | ROSS, Julius              |
| DEL ROSARIO, Salvador      | RUSSELL, John S.          |
| DELUISE, Amelio C.         | SCHIEGER, Gertrud         |
| DHARMASENA, H. Don         | SCHLOSSMAN, Alvin         |
| FEHNER, Cornelia M.        | SCHNEIDMAN, Harold F.     |
| FOTOS, Eyan                | SHAMEEN, Mohammed         |
| GOPAL, Chik Sitaran        | SHREEVE, Lyman S.         |
| GREEN, Philip Leonard      | SINGH, Premi Lal          |
| GUTERMUTH, Hermann         | SMEATON, Mary             |
| HAFERD, Margaret R.        | SOAD Mohammed Mohammed    |
| HERNANDO, Hebe             | SOKOLOSKI, Edmund J.      |
| HOQUE, Muhammad Sayedul    | STEPHENS, Nancy Gunn      |
| KAWAR, Elias               | P. Subramaniam Chettiar   |
| KIM, Jung Chan             | SWING, Raymond            |
| KIM, Tac Wan               | ATO Tadesse Wendimou      |
| KHAU, Bun Hok              | WAGLEY, William N.        |
| KHOU, Chea                 | WALDMANN, Helmut          |
| LECKEL, Gerhard            | WATTSON, Kenneth          |
| LEE Wan Hyun               | WELCH, Milton E.          |
| MACCOY, W. Pierce          | WHIPPLE, Dorothy A.       |

**Unit Awards**

- Employee Accounts Section, Washington, D. C.; Exhibits Section, USIS Phnom Penh, Cambodia; News Division, IBS, Washington, D. C.; USIS Monterrey, Mexico; Special Projects Office, USIS Vienna, Austria; Traffic Section, IMS, New York, N. Y.

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## INTERNATIONAL DOUBLES

by IDA M. PARDUE

GLOBE TROTTERS will have no trouble matching each of the items in column 1 with its alias in column 2. For instance—Indian corn is a double for maize; they are the same thing. Can you match the others?

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Spanish bayonet | a. Prickly pear     |
| 2. French endive   | b. Virginia creeper |
| 3. German measles  | c. Karakul          |
| 4. Japanese quince | d. Yucca            |
| 5. Swedish turnip  | e. Washington       |
| 6. Indian fig      | f. Rutabaga         |
| 7. American ivy    | g. Chicory          |
| 8. German tinder   | h. Japanica         |
| 9. Chinook State   | i. Rubella          |
| 10. Persian lamb   | j. Punk             |

Answers on page 36



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**GRANTED THE PROBLEM** of increasing educational expenses, how will you meet them? Institutional scholarships . . . Work grants . . . Federal aid . . . State loans . . . these are possibilities which in individual cases may provide a satisfactory solution. But, in almost every case, the demand far exceeds the supply. College is, after all, a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity and for you a once-in-a-lifetime investment in your children's future. It is the growing acceptance of education as an investment that is prompting more and more middle-income parents to turn to private educational financing as a reliable source of needed funds.

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1	1	½	\$ 350	\$ 1,250	4	.153%†	2.8470%‡	\$128.75
2*	1*	½	\$ 350	\$ 1,250	8	.416%†	3.5840%‡	\$ 65.00
3	2	1	\$ 700	\$ 2,500	8	.416%†	3.5840%‡	\$128.75
4	2	1	\$ 700	\$ 2,500	12	.660%†	3.8400%‡	\$ 87.08
5	2	1	\$ 700	\$ 2,500	18	.695%†	4.3987%‡	\$ 59.80
6	2	1	\$ 700	\$ 2,500	24	.726%†	4.8700%‡	\$ 46.33
7	4	2	\$1,400	\$ 5,000	20	.675%†	1.7250%‡	\$104.00
8	4	2	\$1,400	\$ 5,000	24	.690%†	2.0600%‡	\$ 87.92
9	4	2	\$1,400	\$ 5,000	36	.735%†	3.2277%‡	\$ 62.16
10	4	2	\$1,400	\$ 5,000	48	.783%†	4.0130%‡	\$ 49.66
11	6	3	\$2,100	\$ 7,500	30	.690%†	1.3100%‡	\$105.00
12	6	3	\$2,100	\$ 7,500	36	.700%†	1.4667%‡	\$ 88.75
13	6	3	\$2,100	\$ 7,500	48	.740%†	2.4120%‡	\$ 70.38
14	6	3	\$2,100	\$ 7,500	60	.784%†	3.1880%‡	\$ 59.93
15	8	4	\$2,800	\$10,000	40	.690%†	0.8100%‡	\$105.00
16	8	4	\$2,800	\$10,000	48	.708%†	1.1670%‡	\$ 89.58
17	8	4	\$2,800	\$10,000	60	.742%†	1.9324%‡	\$ 75.59
18	8	4	\$2,800	\$10,000	72	.785%†	2.6368%‡	\$ 66.96

\* Available for second semester only in conjunction with another contract of longer duration.  
 \*\* Monthly payments include interest and insurance costs and are computed for a contract which provides \$500 per semester or \$4,000 for four years or eight semesters.  
 † Denotes term charge rather than per annum charge.  
 ‡ Per annum insurance and interest charges shown represent percentages of the total amount to be financed under each contract.

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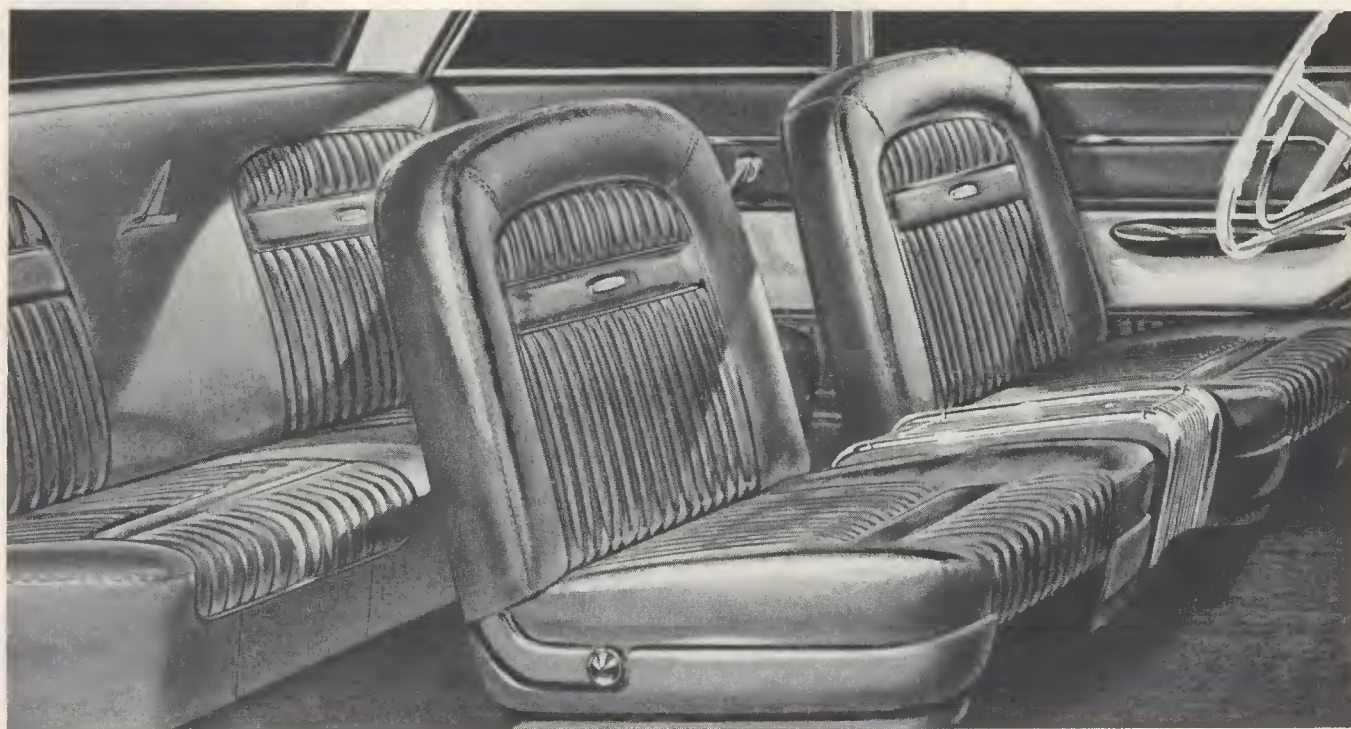
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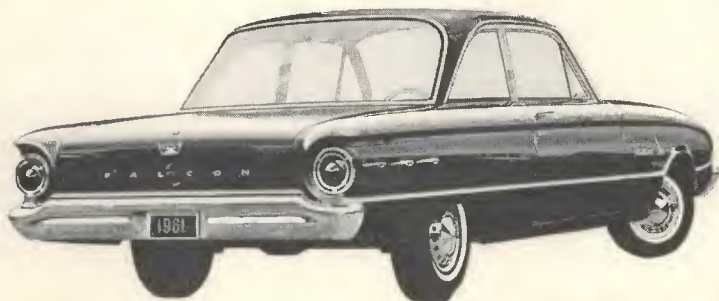
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## “To Insure Domestic Tranquility Overseas”

The JOURNAL has acquired, through the kindness of Edward L. Killham, SOV/P, a draft copy of a report on the Foreign Service prepared by a private research organization for possible submission to the Secretary of State. In order to expedite consideration of the report and provide an opportunity for individual members of the Foreign Service to offer constructive suggestions before it is finally approved, the JOURNAL has been asked to publish the following portion of the report:

### **Salaries and Expenses of the Foreign Service**

#### **b. Dependents**

The panel has considered this problem *in extenso* with the helpful assistance of scores of consultants drawn from the fields of business, banking, law and the universities. Naturally, in order to guard against any possibility of bias in favor of so-called professional diplomats, it has been necessary rigorously to exclude both from the panel and the ranks of the consultants, any individual with more than sixty days service in any diplomatic post. While a perfect unanimity of view was not expected nor attained in the course of our discussions, we have reached agreement on the need for a fundamental reorganization of Foreign Service personnel as well as housing allowances and shipment of effects. The plan finally decided upon is designed not only to eliminate the costs of transportation of dependents but also to reduce

the amount of dollar currency required for their maintenance abroad.

The panel recognizes the regrettable fact that the average Foreign Service officer continues to spend more than one-half of his career abroad. Accordingly, it does not appear feasible to require that this service abroad be performed in all cases in a “without family” status. However, the success already achieved in reducing to a minimum the shipment of effects of Foreign Service personnel by the provision of Government furnished quarters appears to indicate a logical way out of the dilemma. The panel gave long and thoughtful consideration to a proposal that a system be set up which would allow the nominal shipment of dependents on a basis analogous to the present arrangement permitting the shipment of effects up to 25 percent of an average household. The proposal was regrettably rejected because of its administrative complexity and the panel’s inability to agree whether the 25 percent allowance was to be figured on a gross weight or a per head basis.

Implementation of the agreed plan may be effected by the adoption of the recommendations listed below. We believe that our recommendations are administratively, legally

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Edward L. Killham has been an FSO since 1952. He has served in London, Edinburgh and Moscow and is currently assigned to the Office of Soviet Union Affairs.

and fiscally sound and that they will contribute greatly to a broadening of the present inbred nature of the Foreign Service.

#### Recommendations

1. We recommend that, effective July 1, 1961, no funds be made available to pay the transportation costs of dependents of Foreign Service personnel transferred abroad.



2. The dependents of Foreign Service personnel presently assigned abroad may return to the Zone of the Interior at government expense only until December 31, 1961.

3. All dependents remaining abroad as of January 1, 1962 will be frozen in their present posts for the duration of the dollar shortage.

4. Incoming personnel will be assigned quarters and dependents on the basis of their job responsibilities, with particular attention to their representational needs.



5. Newly arriving officers will normally take over the quarters and dependents of their immediate predecessors. Exceptions to this policy may be granted only by the principal officer or his designated appointee and must take due account of rank and seniority as an indicator of representational responsibilities.

6. Officers departing the post must, in addition to the normal check-out procedure, obtain a certificate (Form FS-123) from the Administrative Officer that the dependents assigned to him have been left in good order. If the Administrative Officer believes that the dependents have been subject to more than normal wear or depreciation, he shall convene a board of three officers to consider the case. The findings of the board shall be included in the personnel record of the employee concerned.

7. In order to provide a continuing supply of well-qualified dependents at all grade levels, the Career



Development Staff will establish career ladders for dependents in accordance with their age and experience. Specialization will be encouraged by providing advancement possibilities within such functional areas as housewife, high-school student (male), toddler, and aged parent. Newly inducted dependents will be afforded on-the-job training through the establishment of trainee positions in existing households or family "teams." In making assignments, Personnel Officers will try to take into account the preferences of individual dependents and officers but in all cases, of course, the exigencies of the Service must prevail.

8. Efficiency reports on all dependents will be due in the Department annually, not later than 1 October so that the Selection Boards will be able to produce a promotion list in time for Christmas. It must be emphasized that great care is to be exercised in writing dependents' efficiency reports. All reports written by an officer will be included in his personnel file and will occupy an important place in the deliberations of his own selection board which will be especially alert to instances of prejudice or personal bias.

9. Existing stocks of dependents will be used until exhausted. Vacancies are to be filled as they occur on a full staffing pattern, as appropriations permit. In order to reduce as much as possible the drain on dollar funds, replacements will normally be requisitioned from a pool of indigenous contract personnel payable in local currency. In exceptional circumstances, where security considerations dictate, the procurement of American citizen dependents only may be authorized. Such procurement



will not be undertaken without the express consent of the Department.

10. In order clearly to establish fiscal responsibility for their use, individual dependents will not, repeat *not*, be exchanged between households without the approval of the Administrative Officer.

## Personal Savings in Latin America

by ROBERT CUTLER

THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, organized in El Salvador in February 1960, opened its doors for business on October 1, 1960. It is soon to be an international lending institution with three Windows.

The first two of these Windows were provided for in its Charter. From the First Window loans are made which (like loans made by the World Bank) are repayable in the currency loaned; from the Second, loans are made which (like loans made by IDA, the new World Bank affiliate) may be repayable in the currency of the borrower. In its first eight and one-half months, the Bank approved \$32,000,000 in First Window loans and \$29,000,000 in Second Window loans.

The Third Window is being provided by U. S. authorization and appropriation legislation which implements the Act of Bogotá and the Alianza para el Progreso. From this Window the Bank (under agreement with the United States) will lend on flexible terms and conditions up to \$394,000,000 for social development projects in Latin America.

The Inter-American Development Bank, a multilateral and cooperative institution composed of the United States and nineteen Latin-American nations, was established to accelerate the economic development of Latin-American countries and to encourage their private investment. Later the Bank was chosen as a "primary mechanism" for administering the resources to be provided for the social development of Latin America.

Through the developing change in U.S. policy there runs a common thread, the thread of self-help by the Latin-American Republics. Such self-help is prerequisite to building a solid foundation for the effective use of external help.

The vast dimensions of what is needed to the south of us cannot be met by domestic taxation in the Latin-American countries or by grants and loans from foreign governments, or by both these sources added together. It will be the resources of the people themselves, much more effectively mobilized, that must play a large and determining part.

The private resources of Latin America are very great. Stable economies, free of the thieving curse of inflation, can encourage the development of indigenous savings institutions which are so familiar in the United States and lead to a much larger volume of personal savings. A healthy investment climate can bring Latin-American private capital out of hiding, both at home and abroad and put it to work side by side with U.S. dollars in building strong economies and raising the living standard of the citizen.

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General Cutler has been a lawyer, a banker, a soldier, Special Assistant to President Eisenhower, and is now U.S. Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank.

In mobilizing greater personal savings in Latin-American countries, comparison might first be made between individual savings and mechanisms for savings in the United States, on the one hand, and in our sister Republics to the south, on the other.

The capacity of the people of the United States to save, to continue saving through thick and thin, and each year to push higher and higher the towering total of personal savings is a wonder of the modern world.

WE NORTH AMERICANS have just about everything to tempt us away from saving. You have only to look at the constantly expanding volume of installment credit to see how often and how joyfully we invite the tempter right into our own parlor. It seems a paradox that, at the same time, we Americans keep on saving.

The latest figures I have seen indicate that the annual flow of individuals' savings in the United States is around \$18 billion. This is more than 4 percent of our annual net national income. The components making up this total are savings in mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, savings divisions of commercial banks, postal savings, credit unions, U.S. Savings Bonds, and reserves of life insurance companies.

It may not be orthodox to measure our total accumulated individuals' saving to date by our net national income for a particular calendar year. I do so, however, in order to produce a percentage that can be compared with a statistic derived from Latin America.

The estimate for 1960 of the total accumulated individuals' savings in the United States exceeds \$313 billion. This savings accumulation at the end of 1960 approximated 75 percent of the net national income for that calendar year.

Perhaps it's not a paradox, after all, that we Yankees are the greatest savers and at the same time the greatest borrowers on earth. Rather, it is two sides of the same coin: the coin of freedom. As free men, we recognize thrift as the precious ingredient in building individually and collectively the nation's economy. Also, as free men, we enjoy exercising the right to dispose of our spendable income as we ourselves decide.

In the Latin-American Republics, the picture of individual savings is enormously different.

A generally similar calculation for Latin America, indicates that, in 1959, less than half of the Republics could show a percentage that was over one-tenth as large as the U.S. percentage of 75 percent. These Latin Republics and their respective ratios of accumulated individual savings to net national income are: Peru, Ecuador, and El Salvador

12% each; Venezuela 11%; Argentina 10%; Colombia 8%; and Mexico, Panama and Guatemala with more than 7 but less than 10%. At the other end of the spectrum, four Republics were either just over, or only a fraction of, 1%.

The theory and the benefit of individual savings is not unknown in most of these countries. But the applicable procedures for encouraging, receiving, administering, and effectively investing the peoples' savings are often in their infancy or perhaps as yet unborn.

Take, for example, Nicaragua. There exists in the entire Republic one specialized institutional arrangement for individual savings—INFONAC, the national government's development institution. In 1954, INFONAC placed coin banks in the schools to develop in students the habit of saving. In six years the savings accumulated in these piggy-banks have more than quadrupled; but the gross figure in *córdobas* (equivalent to \$450,000) is still less than two-tenths of one percent of that country's gross national income for 1959. For the moment, disregard the fact and consider the spirit. That the school children of a small, not highly-developed Central-American country (with a population of only 1,400,000) could save the equivalent of \$450,000 in six years has a singular significance.

**T**HINK BACK to our own modest start in the U.S.A. with mutual savings. It is not for nothing that, among North America's 25 largest mutual savings banks, four bear honored names reflecting the humble character of their initial accounts: the "Dollar" of New York; the "Dime" of Brooklyn; the "Dime" of Buffalo; the "Five Cents" of Boston.

In Latin America, the Republics of Mexico and Colombia are fine examples of nations in which the institutional structures for encouraging and administering the peoples' savings approach those with which we are familiar at home.

In Mexico, such savings (exclusive of life insurance reserves and social security) at the end of 1959 approximated 8 billion pesos (equivalent to about 640 million U.S. dollars). Mexican savings have been growing steadily and at a faster rate (despite rising prices) than Mexico's national income. Mexicans save directly through one hundred and two commercial banks with savings departments, five savings banks, ninety-eight *financieras*, twelve capitalization societies, twenty-six mortgage credit institutions, and three savings and loan institutions.

In the Republic of Colombia, the Government has been influential for thirty years in the process of mobilizing and utilizing the savings of the private sector. Colombia had accumulated personal savings at the end of 1959 (exclusive of life insurance and social security) totalling almost 200 million U.S. dollars (8 percent of the net national income of Colombia for that year). Of this total, one-third flowed into seventeen commercial bank savings departments, and one-third into three savings banks, three mortgage banks, and three other financial institutions.

**T**HE REASONS why Latin America, thus far, has lagged far behind in providing effective structures for mobilizing personal savings are fairly obvious and easy to state:

First: The level of the peoples' cash income is distressingly low. In Bolivia, Northeastern Brazil, and Haiti, for

example, the total per capita income is little more than 70 U.S. dollars a year. This fact more than limits, it prevents an individual's capability to save. In addition, in such areas it is traditional to pay by coin or note. To the man on the street and the man on the farm the check is an unfamiliar device that doesn't look or feel like money.

Second: The development of institutions for savings has been lethargic, for such mechanisms seem alien to the customs and traditions of the native peoples.

Third: The Latin peoples have an abiding, continuing, haunting fear of inflation, which in so many Latin countries has historically run off with and devoured the nest eggs. The burned child fears the fire.

There has, however, been a slow stirring in recent years in Latin America. A trend has developed toward the establishment of several types of institutions which are relatively novel in Latin America:

1. Savings and loan associations, supported by a central institution; which gather savings from home buyers.
2. Mutual funds, which (using foreign seed capital) seek savings from domestic sources to be invested in securities contributing to the development of the country.
3. Domestic housing institutions, through which an individual wanting to buy a home is committed to save a pre-determined portion of the value of the home that is to be built.

The overwhelming needs for social and economic development in Latin America—caught up in the revolutionary spiral that is sweeping over under-developed areas throughout the world—throw into bold and immediate relief the pressing requirement of mobilizing the private wealth of Latin America.

Housing, especially low-cost housing for low-income people, is a priority need. Over one million family housing units are annually needed; whereas only 30 percent of that demand is currently being met.

Sanitation and potable water is another priority need. In the United States we think of water to drink as we think of air to breathe. But in the second largest city of one Latin-American Republic, one-third of the population must daily drink and wash with water subject to contamination . . . and even that is very scarce. In some rural villages in the tropical area of the Continent, such is the lack of pure water and modern sanitation that only fifty percent of the children born in a given year live to attain twelve months of age.

Housing and sanitation are but two critical fields. A changed U.S. policy, which has been developing since 1958, sharply recognizes these needs, that the urgency to strive to meet them is imperative to the survival of freedom, and that a predominating ingredient towards their solution will be self-help by the nations and by the peoples themselves.

The great leaders in Latin America recognize these facts. The distinguished Prime Minister of Peru, don Pedro Beltrán, spoke thus at the Inter-American Development Bank's Second Annual Meeting in Rio de Janeiro, on April 14 of this year: "I have the conviction that we still have time to take up and complete the work which the peoples of America are awaiting. I also have the certainty that tomorrow will be too late."



Robert Frost at the Mandelbaum Gate

H. E. Howland

## Visit to the Land of the Bible

by HAROLD E. HOWLAND

"I GIVE YOU, tonight, not a lecture about American civilization and culture; rather, I give you American Civilization and Culture itself: I give you Robert Frost." Thus, Robert Frost was introduced to Israel at Hebrew University at Tel Aviv in his first public appearance in this Land of the Bible, on March 13, 1961.

Robert Frost, for the next hour and a half, held his audience of poets, philosophers, educators, artists, politicians, and students spellbound as he "said" his poems and talked about his America in that informal and unpretentious way of his so familiar to his fellow Americans. In a fleeting hour and a half, Robert Frost presented America—what she is and what she stands for—more solidly and with more clarity than can be claimed for any other single effort of this post's educational and cultural exchange program.

"Shalom means Peace." Mr. Frost told them, "but Peace is not what we need in the world today. What we need are challenges—troubles—elevated to a higher plane. Assured security is not for us. Life has got to have a challenge in it. If someone were to say to me, here is \$30 a month for the rest of your life and that's all you need to live on, you know what I'd do? I'd put half of it on the Irish Sweepstakes!"

Harold Howland has directed various activities of the Department's cultural exchange program for the past decade. Previously, he was educational consultant to the U.S. High Commissioner for Austria and a high school principal in Pennsylvania.

He spoke in praise of the President—his "friend, the first to think of asking a Poet to appear at an Inauguration." He commented on the President's book "Profiles in Courage," and using that text as the theme, he spoke of the need for statesmen to stand up for those ideals they hold dear; of their divine right to differ with their followers; their final answerability to something higher, even in the face of endangering their political careers. This led to his reciting of "Choose Something Like a Star," during which he laid heavy emphasis on those lines the President quoted in one of his speeches shortly after taking office:

So when at times the mob is swayed  
To carry praise or blame too far,  
We may choose something like a star  
To stay our minds on and be staid.

And so, Robert Frost went on that night, and on succeeding nights, in public appearances over the next nine days, "telling" about America and "saying" his poems. Those Americans privileged to hear him and observe the reaction of his audiences were proud men, indeed.

Mr. Frost and his biographer, Professor Lawrence Thompson of Princeton University, had been invited to Israel as the guests of the American Embassy and the Hebrew University. This reporter had had the pleasure of inviting Mr. Frost to lecture abroad, in South America in 1955 and again in London in 1957, on behalf of the Department. So the impact he would make in Israel was en-

visioned long before his arrival. The President's invitation to Mr. Frost to read his poetry at the Inauguration and the public announcement of the President's telegram to Mr. Frost wishing him well as he took off for Israel were added boosts to Mr. Frost's public appeal in this land, and assured us top interest in his appearance here. His visit was a public event. The whole nation hung on to his every word, the press covered his every utterance, carried his poems and recounted long stories of his life.

Mr. Frost, with all his 87 years, travelled about talking about his America with such a dedication, a vigor, an abundance of energy, that we "youths" who accompanied him found it all we could do to keep up with him. Genuinely concerned with his well-being, aware of the Israeli public's drive to get to him, we again and again implored him to take it easy, but there was no holding him. He was here "to do a job." "I have promises to keep and miles to go before I sleep."

We recalled our conversation with him in the spring of 1957, when we asked him to go on a similar speaking tour in London. His answer then was: "Tell me where you want me to go. Tell me what you want me to do. I'll go if my country thinks I can do some good. But don't send me as an 'unguided missile.'" He went on then and said: "You know, they asked Voltaire in 1778 to leave the serenity of his village in Ferney, Switzerland, to again appear with the crowds of Paris on a mission similar to the one you are asking me to undertake. It was a strenuous visit and he died on that trip. Voltaire," he said, "was only 83. But I'm ready. When do we start?"

**T**HE POET ROBERT FROST took one occasion at a dinner with a number of Israel's top scientists to rib the scientist a little. He told them: "I was born in San Francisco and I guess because of my association with the Chinese there I grew up to worship my ancestors. But when the scientist tells me that I've come from a monkey, my ancestor worship stops. Then when the scientist says that's not what he means; he doesn't mean that we came directly from a monkey, but that both the monkey and we came from common stock, I tell him that's not much better—that doesn't give me a code of moral conduct for improving my behavior."

Lest his audience feel that he was preaching to them, Mr. Frost made it clear in Israel, as he does at home, that what he says should not be construed as pronouncements. "I talk only to clarify things for myself," he said.

He told a group of educators that some American universities were afraid of growing too large. He said, "I tell them let's not talk that stuff. If we have got to grow, let's go in for bigness. Let's give them all B.A.'s and M.A.'s, and the rest Ph.D.'s. I tell the girls to stay at home and get two M.A.'s and be Mama. You can't stop them, you know, they are all going to be educated."

He was asked at a session with students: "Do you believe that poetry can be written in a language that is not one's own?" His reply: "Poetry ought to be in your mother tongue. I knew Professor Sukenik, your great scholar—now gone—who deciphered the Dead Sea Scrolls. We met in the United States. I asked the Professor how many languages he spoke. He said, 'only eight.' I said I spoke only one. 'If you had more than one, you wouldn't be a poet,' said the Professor." Mr. Frost went on: "We, each of us, from our various

ethnic groups and racial stocks, must persist, if only to preserve our language. Translation blurs the idiom."

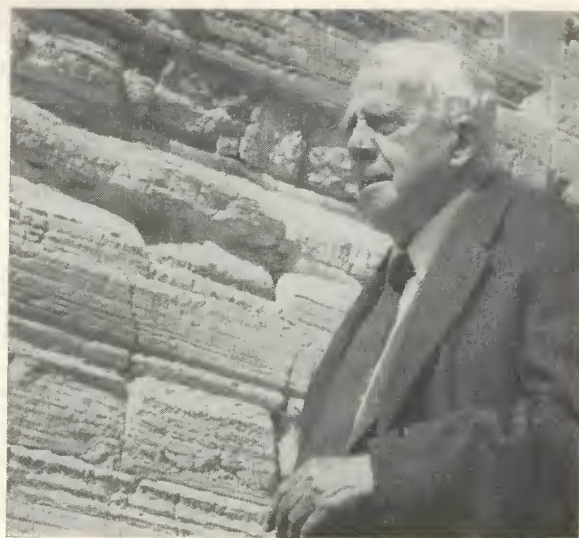
At another session he told them: "You have 10,000 square miles of land here in Israel and I have 10,000 square miles in my home state of Vermont. You have rocks piled on rocks. One civilization built another." Reflecting on all these walls being used over and over again, he quoted another poet: "'After me cometh the builder. Tell him, too, I have known. After me cometh the builder.' My farm is a land of rocks, too. You can hardly walk a foot of it without stepping on stone. Life in Vermont is rugged. It was always rugged. But we had, and still have, a spirit for enterprise—a determination to overcome obstacles, to succeed in the face of adversity. Some of my friends—easy liberals, you know—have forgotten that we have an enterprise in America."

**A**RT BUCHWALD had written in the New York HERALD TRIBUNE of a little byplay between Mr. Frost and Harry Golden in which Carl Sandburg's name was brought up. So they asked Mr. Frost about Sandburg. "Sandburg is a great poet; he writes poetry about 'The People, Yes!' I say, though, 'The People, Yes—and No.'"

During Mr. Frost's last night in Israel, at a Tel Aviv Cultural Center with a rapt audience filling the hall and with crowds standing about outside the hall listening over the loudspeakers, he said some of the foregoing, said his poems and said much more. He told them that he liked to play with couplets, and he gave them a prayer to contemplate:

Forgive, oh Lord, my little jokes on thee,  
And I'll forgive thy great big one on me.

He closed with an exquisite poem about Sirius, the dog star—a poem of immense beauty and faith—one this writer had never heard or read before. Later, we asked Mr. Frost why we had not read it before, and he said it hadn't been published yet: "I wrote it only three years ago." I reflected to myself, then, that that poem, written at the age of 84, may very well prove to be Mr. Frost's greatest. Now, I'm not so sure. His vigor of mind and vigor of wit today are no less than a miracle. We may yet see even greater and greater poems come from the mind and hand and heart of our beloved poet. For, indeed, Mr. Frost has promises to all of us to keep and miles to go before he sleeps.



Walls Upon Walls

H. E. Howland

## New Journal Editorial Board Members



Chairman Woodruff Wallner

**I**F THE depression had not held up appointments to the Foreign Service, he would not have been a wine salesman, an office boy or an editorial and production apprentice in motion pictures. But he ceased glancing backwards after arrival at his first post at Naples in 1935. The next years he spent in countries at war: Spain, where he found himself at Valencia in 1939 as the last U.S. representative in the rapidly shrinking Republic; France, where he retreated to Bordeaux with the last Government of the Third Republic and sat out the first years of the French State at Vichy until the North African landings made him the reluctant guest of the Fuehrer in Germany; and finally here at home in the European Office. In 1948 he returned to Paris under the Fourth Republic. He was in Belgrade during the years of the Trieste crisis and settlement, and had a tour of duty as Political Adviser to the European Command. After two eye-opening years in Brazil, he returned to Washington in 1959, to begin a new apprenticeship as Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs.

**H**ERMAN POLLACK has toiled in the Department's vineyard since 1946. He spent several years in "A" working on the transfer of the occupied areas responsibility from Defense to State. After an interlude of five years in the EUR Executive Director's shop, he returned to "A" in 1955, first as executive assistant to the Assistant Secretary and subsequently as head of the newly reconstituted Management Staff. Several months ago he was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel. He, physician wife and three children live on a back-breaking acre in the Bethesda suburbs.



Herman Pollack



Jack R. Perry

**B**ORN in Atlanta in 1930, Jack Perry graduated from the same high school (Boys' High in Atlanta) as Dean Rusk and the same university (Mercer University, Macon, Ga.) as Walter C. Dowling; no other FSO can say that. He spent three years in the army and three in graduate study as Columbia, where he was a Ford Fellow. Between those he worked for the Associated Press in Atlanta and New York, the MACON TELEGRAPH, and his alma mater, where he edited the alumni magazine. He entered the Foreign Service in 1959, and is now assigned to the Soviet and Eastern European Exchanges Staff in EUR. His wife, Betsy, and he have a boy and a girl.

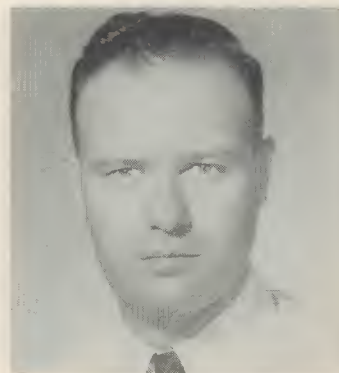


Heyward Isham

In 1957 he has served in INR and as staff aide to Messrs. Murphy and Bohlen. He is currently Deputy Chief of European Personnel in POD. He acts as art critic for his lithographer wife, the former Sheila Eaton, while trying to keep at bay three high-spirited children, a pampered muensterlaender and (a recent acquisition) one box turtle.

**H**EWYARD Isham, a graduate of Andover and Yale, first entered the Foreign Service in 1948 as a Staff employee in the Press Section of the Paris Embassy. After graduate work at Columbia he was assigned as an FSO at Berlin, Oberammergau, and Moscow. Since returning to the Department

**J**OHAN HOLDRIDGE received a B.S. degree from West Point in 1945 and spent three years in the Army, two of them in Korea, before entering the Foreign Service in 1948. This taste of the Orient led him to Chinese language and area training during 1948-1950, after which, contrary to all normal procedures, he was *not* assigned to Belgrade or São Paulo but instead spent the next eight years in Bangkok, Hong Kong, and Singapore. Assigned to the Department in 1958, he is presently Officer in Charge of Political Affairs, Office of Chinese Affairs. He and his family (wife, two sons, and a daughter) live an easy freewayman's twenty minutes drive from the Department in Montgomery County.



John H. Holdridge

# EDITORIAL PAGE

## “Generalist” or “Specialist?”—Room for Both

MRS. ZARA STEINER, a Research Associate at Princeton University, has just taken another critical look\* at the Foreign Service. Not all will agree with her conclusions. We do not emerge unscathed: Wristonization is rated at less than a success; the Foreign Service Institute's training is considered to be inadequate and incomplete in important respects; and the Service is accused of not having resolved the problem of the generalist *vs.* the specialist, either philosophically or structurally.

The study properly recognizes the requirement of specialists in the various fields of the new diplomacy: administration, labor relations, informational activities, fiscal and military policy, parliamentary diplomacy, intelligence analysis, specialized fields of economics and trade, disarmament and nuclear matters, science, and the all-important area of social, economic, and political modernization. The Service must recruit, train, nurture, and advance this type of specialist. But, it is concluded:

The question is whether the Foreign Service as it is presently constituted can produce the kind of top-level generalist it needs. It is not a contradiction to suggest that the first step in this direction is for the Service to develop first-rate specialists and then to select, from all its branches, the men with the talents needed for posts where initiative, imagination, and breadth of vision are required.

The study, correctly we think, draws a distinction between a specialist thus defined and a language-and-area expert, since the latter will be expected to deal with a large variety of problems within the area of his expertise. The area expert is an embryonic top-level generalist of the type for which the study pleads and into which certain of the specialists may develop, through a combination of aptitude and opportunity. The area expert should no longer be a “political officer” in the traditional sense: he must be able effectively to cut across functional and agency lines both at home and abroad.

This done, the area expert should graduate toward the top-level generalist who can coordinate, execute and plan policy at the apex of the Department and fulfill the expanding responsibilities of an ambassador abroad:

The Foreign Service must concentrate on creating a group of officers who can use the methods of the natural, social and military sciences in hammering out a national strategy . . . The Department sorely needs men who can bridge fields: political officers who can deal with questions of military strategy, who can assess the political and propaganda value of a proposed ICA policy, who can foresee the social problems that the industrialization of the underdeveloped states will create. At the very top, the Secretary of State must have men who can assist him in meshing the various strands of foreign policy into a coherent pattern.

Within this context, the study finds the controversy over generalists *vs.* specialists “a singularly sterile one.” It thinks a diplomatic service consisting of nothing but experts would have neither cohesion, a sense of direction, nor a

general line of policy and that “a service of the prewar type would be unable to handle problems which are now at the core of all foreign relations.” Traditionally, the generalist was a political officer—this at a time when relations between nations were primarily political and diplomacy was thought of in political terms. But now:

The generalist of today should be a master in one field of knowledge or operations but capable of dealing with problems which do not fall into any single category. While knowing his own area thoroughly, he must have sufficient knowledge of other disciplines to understand what the specialists are saying and to use their findings for his own problem-solving activities.

All of this makes eminently good sense and provides helpful guidelines to charting new areas and new responsibilities which have perplexed us all in the troublesome and continuing controversy of the generalist *vs.* the specialist.

### Sitting In New State

NEW STATE IS, or will be, a sort of home to Foreign Service officers. Our periodic leave-takings and homecomings give the building a meaning to many of us that government buildings do not customarily have. At least until we have a Foreign Service center, New State must be the very heart of Foreign Service official life.

Pity, then, that our imposing new building is so stark and naked of color within, so devoid of any homelike air. Granted that New State is designed as an efficient place for a large number of people to work without distraction, and that it is a tremendous improvement over our former scattered condition, still it lacks a certain necessary element of restfulness, of repose. It should have more places to sit, ponder, and revive oneself. Somehow the sheer walls and geometric corridors make one want to hurry in, to hurry along, to spare no moment for reflective thought or quiet conversation.

The Foreign Service Lounge is pleasant enough, but highly purposeful. The auditorium is for press conferences, the cafeteria for crowded eating (though it has a small lounge adjacent), the eighth floor for splendid occasions. Probably the library comes closest to offering an atmosphere favoring contemplation, though it is rather sternly functional.

Clearly, we must make the best of the whole grand edifice. Therefore, we support any move to make New State more human, if not homelike. We endorse statues for the entrances. We favor pictures or tapestries on the walls. We cheer flower vendors, paper peddlers. Most of all, we support places to sit. At present there are few—except for the august seventh-floor reception rooms. When meeting old friends, taking an after-lunch stroll, breaking away to figure something out incommunicado from the telephone one finds no place to sit. The magnificently planted courtyard is conspicuously bare of benches. Many's the problem that might be solved, or at least endured, if a man could sit himself down with a pipe and watch for a spell a cloud's career.

More benches for New State!

\*PRESENT PROBLEMS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE, by Zara S. Steiner, Center of International Studies, Princeton University.

# WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS



Gainsborough's "Master John Heathcote"  
(From Ambassador Harriman's collection, at  
the National Gallery recently)

## Back to the Book Front

Perhaps it was the long, cool spring and good reading weather that made us more than ever book conscious, and eager to hear the latest about book activity. At any rate, it was well worth visiting the American Booksellers Association convention mid-month at the Shoreham Hotel.

While looking at the Booksellers' exhibits, asking questions about the current habits of the American book buyer, our ears were flattened back by terms such as "the social book image," "the juke-book" and "speed buying" (which we'll explain later). It made us want to see what was happening on the book front at New State. (It's curious that a small book store hasn't grown into the walls of the new building—just as a barber shop has yet to make its appearance.)

Books there are aplenty, however, for borrowing or reading on the premises if one but curve around to the Library's modern quarters on the third floor, C Street side.

There was a time when the duties of the Translator-Librarian included the translating of "all letters, papers, and documents in a foreign language, relating to the business and duties of the Department." Moreover, "the translation is to be made immediately after receipt of the original and is to be filed with it in the proper bureau." In addition to immediate translations he had, of course, to manage the Library. He was paid \$1,600; the year was 1836.

By 1850 the Library Rules were stipulating that: "Gentlemen will be held responsible for the value of any book, magazine or newspaper which they may lose," and that "The Library is for the exclusive use of the Department and the Diplomatic Corps." Whereas the former rule remains in effect, but has been liberalized to permit ladies to be responsible, too, the "exclusive" has been taken out of the latter ruling and the number using the Library since its installation in the new quarters has been increasing this spring by about 1,000 a month. In line with the more outgoing approach of Secretary Rusk, last month diplomatic missions in Washington were formally invited to use the Library's facilities. More and more the Library is becoming

an information center. Most popular visiting time these days, it seems, is between 12 and 2, and the busiest section, as in any USIS library overseas, is the periodical and newspaper section.

As a result of a single book review in the JOURNAL, we discovered, it is not unusual for the Library to get a score of requests for the book.

But back to the jive talk of the Booksellers convention for a moment. Their new ideas: "Social book image" refers to the fact that today many books are read not as a result of book reviews or advertising but because of word-of-mouth mention. The "juke-book" approach permits the buyer to put his money in a slot machine and to receive back a book in the category he has specified. "Speed buying" refers to the fact that many of the publishers are offering speed-reading kits, figuring that if people read books faster they will want to buy books faster. We've talked with people who can read—and remember what they read—at a speed of 30,000 words a minute. But it's like playing the violin: one has to practice daily or the technique is lost. The techniques are useful and should be made more easily available. Book reading, as well as book buying in America, limps behind that of most civilized countries in this minor planet.

## Format and Functions

With many of the big-time magazines currently getting new formats, it was not too surprising to discover a similar tendency New Stateside, with the NEWS LETTER getting new funds, format and personnel. Its former editor, Peggy Barnhart, had been appointed to the Foreign Service and is going to the field. The new staff includes Editor Gerson Lush and his three assistants.

NEWS LETTER'S first issue was crammed with news and full of interest. The second is even more comprehensive, more picture-packed and sure to be a best seller at home and abroad. Our congratulations to our confrères.

More than ever,



Reynold's "John Musters"  
(From Ambassador Harriman's collection, at  
the National Gallery recently)

the JOURNAL (which is read by many of the same audience) will be cultivating its own garden: producing material which is of professional, personal or cultural interest to Foreign Service personnel. The JOURNAL's aim, as always, will be to be sufficiently bright and topical and well-edited, that it will be actively read and discussed, and disagreed with, by its readers and contributors. Our advertisers make it a going concern and our contributors are responsible for its quality.

Today there is less need than ever before for the JOURNAL to be a house organ (the NEWS LETTER will perform this function) and greater need for the JOURNAL to mirror the wide-ranging interests, pursuits, attainments, and above all, opinions of what should be one of the most sophisticated groups of readers in the world. As always, the entertainment of our readers will continue to be highly important to us. That we sometimes succeed is shown by the rather frequent reprinting of JOURNAL material.

### "Ain't It Grand"

In this town, politics are both an occupational hazard and a therapy. Perhaps nowhere else in the world would the Head of State and the top men of his staff voluntarily spend an evening seeing themselves being spoofed before a sizeable audience. But it's an old Washington custom. And a healthy one.

So popular, in fact, that some years ago the Women's National Press Club borrowed the tradition from the (Men's) National Press Club's annual Gridiron party and added some of their own considerable sauce and spice to it.

Last month the President, the Speaker of the House, the Secretary of State and other top officials, Senators and Representatives, were all invited to the Statler-Hilton to watch themselves lampooned in song and skit by members of the Women's Press Club. But home in bed was the youthful original of the actors whose lines and antics stole the show: Caroline chérie.

From the Stunt Show's "Ain't it Grand" we'd like to give just a sampling of the lyrics. There was, for instance, the "Rehearsal for Cabinet Meeting, including Soapie Williams, Dean Rusk, and Bobby Kennedy," during which, to the tune of "Bongo, Bongo, Bongo," Secretary Williams sang:

*This morning I'm in a rather gloomy mood  
For all the native populations say Westernization's no good  
All the dedicated nationals shooting up the bombo screen  
See civilization on the down and off the beam—Yes—*

*Bingo, Bango, Bongo—oh those tribes along the Congo  
Soy, "Oh go take some air"  
Wringle, wrangle, wringle—they're not happy when we mingle  
We get in their hair.*

*Don't want our friendship, feed grains, soft coal, hard roads  
They call us bums  
And no matter how we treat them, they say, "Go home."*

*Kasavubu and Gizenga—they don't like it when we linga—  
Shout, "Oh go away."  
Bingle, Bangle, Bungle—and the tom-toms in the jungle  
They complain all day . . .*

At that point, Secretary Rusk (in cutaway, sequined striped shorts, lace stockings and high-heeled pumps) tried to console him: "Soapie, I know how you feel. I get that

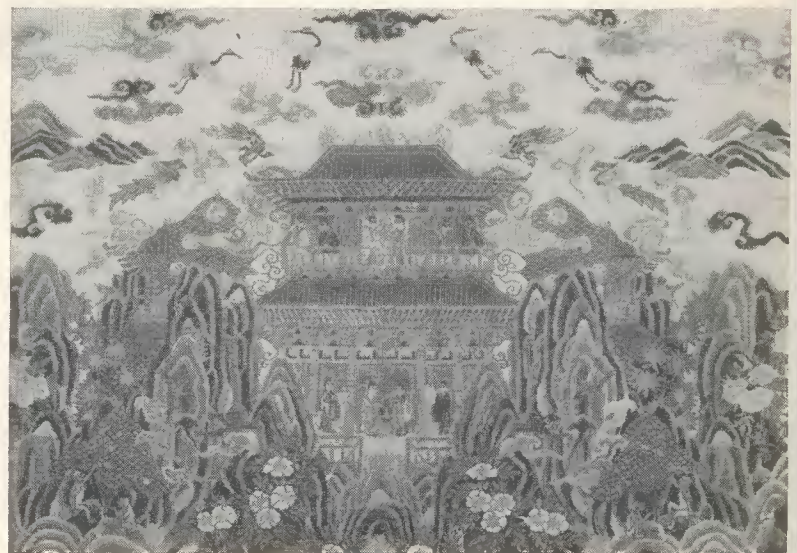
way myself after some of these jet flights. You ought to let me do most of the worrying, though. I'm used to it, and I got the overall view." Then, to the tune of "Man on the Flying Trapeze" Rusk sang:

*. . . Oh, once I was carefree, but bring on your noose—  
I get it all fixed and a loophole breaks loose  
And I'm left all alone in the Global Coboose  
Betrayed by a complex of things . . .  
Ohhh I'm tired of the tension and I hang by my teeth  
Most versatile man on the Flying Trapeze  
My programs are fluid, and my plans never cease  
I'm still the best man on the Flying Trapeze!*

Finally, winding up the songs, the President (in Navy jacket and white ducks) sang to the Porgy and Bess tune "It Ain't Necessarily So":

*It ain't necessarily so—  
I swore on a Bible  
And now I'm held liable—  
It ain't necessarily so.  
I picked all advisers who think  
To keep us away from the brink.  
Though eggheads I'm choosing  
To keep us from losing  
It ain't necessarily so . . .  
I thought it would just be a breeze  
To succeed Eisenhower with ease  
That I wouldn't travel  
Stay put in the saddle—  
It ain't necessarily so . . .  
I've lived through the first 100 days,  
The torture would simply amaze,  
Oh how can I dazzle  
When worn to a frazzle?  
The lessons I'm learning will show  
It ain't necess—ain't necess—ain't necessa, ain't nessa  
Ain't Necessarily so.*

The nine-act spoof of the New Frontier, "Ain't It Grand (When the White House Changes Hands)?" was warmly received by a distinguished audience. Caroline was home resting, as was the President, but the limelight picked out a radiant First Lady with the Vice President, and Mrs. Dean Rusk.



"Immortals in a Mountain Palace"

Sung dynasty, 960-1279  
(At the National Gallery currently)

## *Handy Guide to Chinese Pronunciation*

by GERALD STRYKER

**I**N THESE DAYS of world languages and languages not so worldly, no Foreign Serviceman worth his soya sauce can be without a rudimentary knowledge of how to reproduce the sounds of a language spoken by one-fifth of the world's population.

Take Chou En-lai, for instance, that eminent statesman of the Mao Dynasty. It is obviously improper to pronounce his surname **Cho** (as in the first syllable of **chosen**) because in the third tone of Mandarin it turns out to be a word meaning "ugly." Equally unfortunate would be the pronunciation **Chow** (as in **chowhound**), for depending on the tone the word could mean "clamor," "ridicule," or "brawl." The correct pronunciation, as every Foreign Serviceman will know after he has read and absorbed this learned article, is **Joe** (as in **Joe Blow**).

Chinese is a simple language—which is, of course, what makes it so complex. But in this modest Guide to pronunciation we are concerned only with a reasonably accurate reproduction of the sound, and this is fairly simple. What makes it seem complicated and difficult is that foreigners insist on pronouncing Chinese words, when they are written in English letters, the way they would normally be pronounced in English. For example, whenever an American sees an **a**, he gives it the flat treatment, as in "bang"—not knowing that the flat **a** sound simply does not exist in Mandarin Chinese. Thus, all those fine people bearing the name **Wang** or **Fang** or **Chiang** are caused to wince.

Another complication is that Chinese words are quite often misspelled in English. Allied with this is the unhappy inclination of some free thinkers, Chinese as well as foreign, to invent their own romanization rather than to follow the accepted Wade-Giles system. Moreover, one may be easily thrown off by trying to render, in Mandarin sound, a word transliterated from Shanghai or Cantonese dialect.

To clear up this latter complication first; for the purposes of this Guide, we'll only worry about Mandarin because (a) it is accepted as the national language by both Nationalists and Communists, (b) it is by far the easiest of all the dialects.

There is another thing we can dispose of quickly, and that's the tones. Mandarin has four of them, which anyone who has undergone his first lesson will be happy to demon-

strate. In fact, if you barely mention the subject, it's unlikely you'll be able to prevent a demonstration, generally using as a sample the sound **ma** which in first tone means "Mom," second tone "hemp," third tone "horse," and fourth tone "scold." The more advanced students enrich the pattern with other homonyms. But for this Guide, we ignore tones completely. You need worry about tones only if you plan to learn to speak the language.

One of the beauties of Mandarin is that it has a very limited number of sounds. That is what makes it possible to put every last one of them down in this Guide. And that is what makes proper pronunciation so (relatively) simple. All you need do is to consult the Guide for the correct sound of the "initial" and of the "final"—or the "final" only, if it stands alone—and then put them together.

It goes without saying that every Foreign Serviceman already knows that Chinese is monosyllabic. That is, each character has the sound of a single syllable. Thus, the word "communism" is **kung ch'an chu i**—four separate characters, written separately, pronounced separately, but run together in what may sound like a polysyllabic word. The "initials" and "finals" used in the Guide should not be construed as doing violence to the integrity of Chinese monosyllables. The initial and final are simply designed to break monosyllabic sounds into two parts which can be easily identified and described in the Guide.

The only thing you need—besides this Guide—to achieve near perfection in pronunciation is to have the Chinese words spelled "properly" in English in the first place. "Properly" is in quotes to indicate that custom and usage have settled upon the aforementioned Wade-Giles system as the standard. The perpetrators of this system were a couple of Englishmen, Wade (Sir Thomas Francis) and Giles (Herbert Allen), who were late-19th early-20th century diplomats and scholars in China and both of whom later taught at Cambridge.

The main trouble with the Wade-Giles system is that to be really accurate—and hence to provide a basis for really accurate pronunciation—apostrophes and unlauded "u's" must be employed. But the sad fact of the matter is that these important signs appear only in scholarly publications, certain good maps, and other such rarified places. Once in a while you'll find them used in a despatch by a diligent (or martinetish) FSO, assisted by a sensitive secretary.

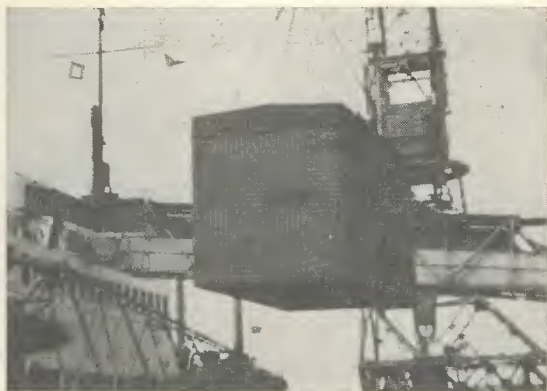
Now if you will look below at the Guide, you will see that we have **ch** with and without the apostrophe; similarly, **k**, **p**, **t**, **ts**, and **tz**. And we have two **u's**, plain and mit unlaud.

---

Gerald Stryker, a former FSO and Chinese language student in Peiping, served in Nanking, Canton, Bangkok, Taipei, and Washington (five years with the VOA). He is now Deputy PAO at USIS Hong Kong.

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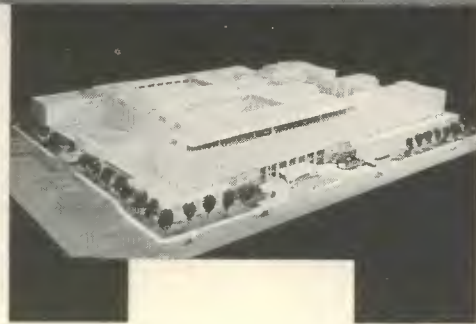
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Now, if only everyone would use the apostrophes and umlauts, there would be no problem. But nobody does except, as noted above, ivory-tower types. Thus, when you bump into the word for "wall," which non-purists will romanize as **chiang pi**, you have no way of knowing that the first word should really have an apostrophe after the **ch**, making it sound like "cheeahng"—but that the second word should NOT have an apostrophe, making it sound exactly the way it looks, like "bee" (the buzzing kind). If at first it seems a little warped to claim that **pi** is a dead ringer for "bee," just stick with the Guide and you will develop the necessary facility for double vision in no time.

Readers with an analytical turn of mind will note that there is some rhyme and reason to the Wade-Giles system, after all, in the matter of these apostrophes. The apostrophe denotes aspiration; its absence denotes non-aspiration. Thus, **k'** stands for the aspirated English **k** sound, while the Wade-Giles **k** without apostrophe represents the unaspirated English **g** sound. The same holds for all six of the

Wade-Giles initials to which the apostrophe applies: **ch, k, p, t, ts,** and **tz.**

Lastly, consider the **j** as another example of the malevolent machinations of Messrs. Wade and Giles. It is pronounced more or less like the English **r**—and, as you might expect, Wade-Giles doesn't use the letter **r** at all. Thus, **ch'** with the apostrophe is the English "ch," **ch** without apostrophe is English "j"; and **j** is equivalent to English "r." May the souls of those who committed this Original Sin rest in peace.

And now that you are suitably confused, you are ready to consult the Guide. After you have looked through it, try out these words and then compare your new proper pronunciations with the awful mess you used to make of them:

Mao Tse-tung	Ma-tsu
Liu Shao-ch'i	P'eng-hu (the Pescadores)
Ch'en Ch'eng	Chiang Chung-cheng (Chiang Kai-shek's official name)
P'eng Te-huai	Hu Shih (have you been saying "Who She?")
T'ai-pei	
Pei-p'ing	T'ai-chung (FSI language school)
Chin-men (Quemoy)	

## MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

### I. INITIALS

Wade-Giles	Pronounce like	As in	Wade-Giles	Pronounce like	As in
<b>ch</b>	j	job	<b>p</b>	b	beast
<b>ch'</b>	ch	chase	<b>p'</b>	p	parc
<b>f</b>	f	fill	<b>s</b>	s	sell
<b>h</b>	h	house	<b>t</b>	d	doll
<b>k</b>	g	gun	<b>t'</b>	t	tempt
<b>k'</b>	k	kill	<b>ts</b>	dz	birds
<b>l</b>	l	love	<b>ts'</b>	ts	tsetse
<b>m</b>	m	match	<b>w</b>	w	wind
<b>n</b>	n	nuts	<b>y</b>	y	yes

Wade-Giles	Pronounce like	As in
<b>hs</b>	sh	sheep—this <b>hs</b> is used only before <b>i, ii,</b> and <b>iu</b> and has a special hissing quality about it which distinguishes it from <b>sh</b> —but this is a fine point best ignored here
<b>j</b>	r	brrrh!—make sound of <b>r</b> with teeth together
<b>sh</b>	sb	shout—see note on <b>hs</b> above
<b>ss</b>	s	sub
<b>sz</b>	s	sub
<b>tz</b>	dz	birds
<b>tz'</b>	ts	tsetse

} **ss** and **sz** are used interchangeably and are used only before **u**—in which case the **u** has a special sound—see **u** under finals  
 } used only before **u** in which case the **u** has a special sound—see **u** under finals

### II. FINALS

Wade-Giles	Pronounce like	As in	Wade-Giles	Pronounce like	As in
<b>ai</b>	ai	aisle	<b>ou</b>	o	dough
<b>an</b>	ahn	autobahn	<b>ua</b>	wah	guava
<b>ang</b>	ahng	ping pong	<b>uai</b>	wai	wide
<b>ao</b>	ao	ouch	<b>uan</b>	wahn	wander
<b>ei</b>	ei	eight	<b>uang</b>	wahng	wahng
<b>eng*</b>	uhng	lung	<b>uei</b>	wci	weigh
<b>erh</b>	er	earth	<b>ui</b>	almost exactly the same as <b>uei</b>	
<b>iao</b>	ee-ao	cat's meow	<b>uo</b>	waw	waliz
<b>ih</b>	er	germ	<b>yeh</b>	see note after <b>ieh</b> below	
<b>in</b>	in	gin	<b>yeu</b>	see note after <b>ien</b> below	
<b>ing</b>	ing	sling	<b>yu</b>	see note after <b>iu</b> below	

### FINALS (con't)

Wade-Giles	Pronounce like	As in
<b>a</b>	ah	<b>ah</b> wilderness—the Wade-Giles <b>a</b> is never pronounced other than <b>ah</b> except in <b>üan</b> —see below
<b>e*</b>	eu	French <b>en</b> in <b>seul</b> —interchangeable with <b>o</b> following <b>h, k,</b> and <b>k'</b>
<b>en*</b>	uhn	<b>done</b> —Wade-Giles <b>en</b> is NEVER pronounced <b>ehn</b> as in English when
<b>i</b>	ee	flee—Wade-Giles <b>i</b> is NEVER pronounced as in ice—that <b>i</b> sound is written <b>ai</b> , see above
<b>ia</b>	ee-ah	inter <b>alia</b> —but run together as one syllable, not two
<b>iang</b>	ee-ahng	Chiang (Jceahng)—Kai-shek—Kai-shek is not Mandarin
<b>ieh</b>	ee-eh	fiesta } the <b>i</b> changes to <b>y</b> —thus, <b>yeh</b> , Vienna } <b>yeu</b>
<b>ien</b>	ee-en	Vienna
<b>iu</b>	ee-oo	<b>phew!</b> —When this syllable stands alone, it is spelled <b>yu</b> and the sound changes to <b>yo</b> as in <b>yokel</b>
<b>iung</b>	ee-oong	German <b>jung</b> in <b>jungfrau</b>
<b>o</b>	l - eu or 2 - aw	<b>eu</b> in French <b>seul</b> following <b>h, k,</b> and <b>k'</b> —thus <b>ho, ko, k'o</b> but <b>aw</b> as in <b>saw</b> mill following all other initials
<b>u</b>	oo	<b>rule</b> —but when <b>u</b> follows, <b>ss, sz, tz,</b> or <b>tz'</b> , it sounds like <b>u</b> in <b>put</b> . A closed <b>u</b> sound
<b>un</b>	weun	German <b>wun</b> in <b>wunderbar</b> —but pronounce <b>w</b> like <b>w</b> not <b>v</b>
<b>ung</b>	eung	German <b>ung</b> in <b>Gotterdammerung</b>
<b>ü</b>	iu	exactly like French <b>u</b> in <b>tu</b> — <b>ü</b> occurs only after <b>ch, ch', hs, l, n,</b> and <b>y</b>
<b>üan</b>	iuan	French <b>u</b> followed by <b>an</b> sound as in <b>pants</b>
<b>üeh</b>	iueh	French <b>u</b> followed by <b>eh</b> sound as in <b>bluette</b>
<b>ün</b>	iun	French <b>u</b> with terminal <b>n</b>

\*in really scholarly publications you'll find these e's surmounted by a circumflex

## "Few Women Ambassadors"

ALTHOUGH there have been a few women ambassadors in other countries in other centuries, diplomacy has been a man's profession and the women in it have had hard going. In recalling an ambassadress of the seventeenth century, a nineteenth century expert on diplomacy observed: "One cannot deny that it hardly accorded with the dignity of a King to be represented by a woman." Until our own generation women diplomats have been conspicuous by their absence. Few have applied for appointment and still fewer have received the call. A woman lawyer from New Hampshire, for instance, who wanted President Cleveland to name her Minister to Colombia felt that she could improve upon the performance of the man who was then serving there as Minister: "If Luther McKinney can fill the place, I can overflow it." But it had not occurred to the State Department that a woman could serve in any diplomatic capacity; the lady from New Hampshire did not get the call.

It was not until 1925, the year after the establishment of the Foreign Service under the Rogers Act, that Lueile Ateherston, our first career service officer of the feminine sex, passed her exams. And it was not until two years later that Miss Frances Willis, who was to become our first woman career Chief of Mission, won her appointment to the Foreign Service. Today it is commonplace to find women doing both diplomatic and consular work in United States missions and consulates all over the world. They are generally excellent officers. Most of them will tell you that in diplomacy a woman has to be better than her male competitors to get the appointment.

There are convincing reasons why women have been given ambassadorial honors only in western Europe. There is a rough-and-tumble quality about the ambassador's work elsewhere that a woman cannot be called upon to face.

A bronze plaque in the foyer of the State Department building in Washington bears the names of seventy-one members of the Foreign Service "who, while on active duty, lost their lives under heroic or tragic circumstances." The State Department could hardly wish to call upon a woman to tour her country of assignment seeking out Communist elements as Ambassador Bowers toured Spain in Civil War days there, or to take responsibility for the Budapest Embassy that sheltered a Cardinal Mindzenty from an anti-American regime. Mrs. Harriman's expedition into the wilds of Norway to snatch an American vessel from its Nazi captors and Mrs. Luce's encounters with Italian Communism were more strenuous than appropriate for lady diplomats.

It is most unlikely that males are going to have to yield fifty per cent of the ambassadorial appointments to female competitors in the foreseeable future. The number of women diplomats may, however, be expected to increase and it will therefore be useful to glance at the careers of the female "big six." The distinctive personalities of the ladies in question render their careers of more than passing interest. Indeed, the feature writers have found them so different from their male colleagues that they have given them far more attention than masculine diplomats are wont to receive.—from "Ambassadors Ordinary and Extraordinary," by E. Wilder Spaulding. Public Affairs Press, Washington.

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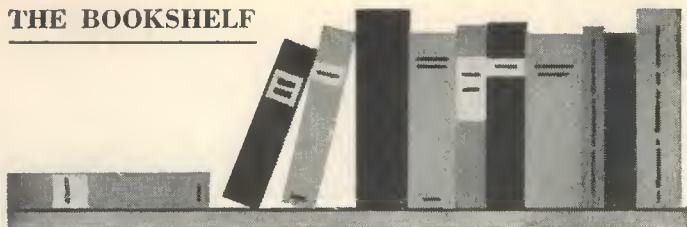
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### "The New Politics"

WHEN HE got off the plane at Key West on March 26, President Kennedy was carrying a book. It was "The New Politics," by Stillman and Pfaff.

Small wonder. For Messrs. Stillman and Pfaff have written one of the most important studies dealing with American foreign policy since George F. Kennan's "The Sources of Soviet Conduct" appeared in *FOREIGN AFFAIRS* in July, 1947.

This book has defects—a number of them. But the total of these is insufficient to detract in any measure from the service its authors have rendered every American, and *a fortiori* every American Foreign Service officer, who is seriously interested in his country's relationship to the rest of the world.

"The New Politics" both describes a condition and prescribes the necessary outlines of the policy that condition presses upon us. The condition is the

re-emergence of a plural world from the bipolar world in which we have lived for much of the past fifteen years. The prescribed policy? "We can seek . . . to recreate the conditions of an international balance of power. By reopening alternatives, we can re-create the conditions in which an intelligent diplomacy can hope to succeed."

Readers who have a special knowledge of one or another of the countries and topics dealt with will have criticisms. But these should not be permitted to obscure the fact that this book is a real achievement, a fruitful, topical, and far-sighted synthesis of knowledge, analysis, and creative thinking about our country and the tasks it must perform in the world.

—RICHARD T. DAVIES

*THE NEW POLITICS: AMERICA AND THE END OF THE POSTWAR WORLD*, by Edmund Stillman and William Pfaff. Coward McCann, Inc. \$4.00.

### Portraits by Acheson

FOREIGN SERVICE readers will be grateful that former Secretary Acheson has put this portion of his memoirs in the form of personal portraits. Many, if not most, present officers served under Mr. Acheson, and will remember well the days and deeds he writes about. But few have had the privilege of knowing the men and women he describes, so the book is especially rewarding. And pleasurable—for the author has written wittily and incisively about Marshall and Bevin, Churchill and Vishinsky, Schuman and Adenauer, Vandenberg and Salazar, and other tall figures he knew.

There is something peculiarly American in Mr. Acheson's insistence upon character as decisive in the men he de-

scribes, in his regard for principle and disregard for rhetoric. General Marshall and Ernest Bevin come out with particularly high marks in this book. Churchill is painted warmly, but with a caveat about his rhetoric, his "sheer oratory" or his "transcendentalism" about a "conference at the summit."

At the end, the author calls us to remember that these men practiced the "best diplomatic method"—"confidence inspired by good faith and open dealing." Foreign Service people will enjoy Mr. Acheson's book thoroughly—and will be glad he is gathering material for new chapters.

—JACK R. PERRY

*SKETCHES FROM LIFE OF MEN I HAVE KNOWN*, by Dean Acheson. Harper. \$4.00

♦♦♦ "International affairs are a key business of which people should either know more or talk less. Of the two solutions the former is greatly preferable, and incidentally leads to the latter." *Lord Vansittart*

### Russia and the West

THIS is so obviously an important book as well as a useful one for Foreign Service officers that this department can render its greatest service to the reader by simply urging him to read it—and reminding him that he need not pay \$5.75 to have this volume on his bookshelf. Members of the American Foreign Service Association can obtain such books at a discount by ordering them through the Association.

It is an important book because it reviews almost the entire record of Soviet relations with the West from the February 1917 revolution until the end of World War II. The treatment is authoritative, stimulating, and very instructive. But the title is somewhat misleading because the period of Stalin's rule which has perhaps the greatest relevance to the present state of Russia's relations with the West, the period between World War II and the dictator's death in 1953, is not covered.

The volume is based on Ambassador Kennan's lectures at Oxford and Harvard in 1957, '58, and '60. It covers the essence of his definitive studies, "Russia Leaves the War" and "The Decision to Intervene." It then traces and explains the period of isolation, the breakthrough at Rapallo, the rise of Hitler, the purges (which Kennan attributes to Stalin's foreknowledge that he would come to terms with Hitler), the deal with Nazi Germany, and the equally unnatural alliance with the Western democracies.

Pervading the work is an understanding of the force of ideology and of the realities of power, of the role of personalities as well as of historical forces, and of the limitations of the moral approach to international affairs. The concluding chapter takes up the essence of Kennan's analysis of the secular struggle in which we are engaged and sounds a warning against the repetition of old mistakes—including the mistake of failing to recognize that the Russia of today is not in all respects the same as Russia under Lenin and Stalin.

—MARTIN F. HERZ

*RUSSIA AND THE WEST UNDER LENIN AND STALIN*, by George F. Kennan. Little Brown and Co. \$5.75.



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**Arabian Sands**

**T**HE RUB Al Khali (The Empty Quarter) of Southern Arabia, one half million square miles of dead earth, is an awesome place. Blasted by wind-borne sand, oppressed by a merciless sun, there is nothing but empty wastes, and the magic and mystery of the desert.

It was one of the last places to succumb to the probings of Western explorers. Bertram Thomas crossed it in 1930; St. John Philby crossed it a few months later. Wilfred Thesiger, also an Englishman, became the third Westerner to cross it. That was in the second half of the 1940's. Arabian Sands is Thesiger's account of his travels in the desert.

Thesiger is one of that long line of adventurers who through the ages have faced great danger and endured cruel privation in search of glory, or treasure or knowledge, seeking perhaps a means of self-expression.

He wrote: ". . . I knew instinctively that it was the very hardness of life in the desert which drew me back there . . . it was the same pull which takes men hack to the polar ice, to high mountains, and to the sea."

And he adds: "To return to the Empty Quarter would be to answer a challenge, and to remain there for long would be to test myself to the limit."

Finally he says: ". . . in those empty wastes I could find the peace that comes with solitude, and, among the Bedu, comradeship in a hostile world."

The Bedu (Thesiger prefers this over the more current form, Beduin) emerge as thoroughly likeable. While the author is not entirely blind to their faults, his enthusiasm for the desert people is almost boundless. It is difficult not to share it when you read his stories of their code of solidarity. He tells, for instance, of his Beduin companions, after being without water for more than twenty-four hours, waiting beside a well for an additional five hours and refusing to drink until the rest of the party was able to join them at the well.

Thesiger, a romantic, is deeply resentful of the economic forces and modern technology which is rapidly wiping out the civilization of the desert nomad, based as it was on camel-raising, brigandage and the exaction of tribute in exchange for peace. He regards the new civilization of the oil fields as an abomination.

There are so many quotable passages in Arabian Sands that it is unfair to attempt by citing a few to give the flavor of the whole. Thesiger writes with such a clear, simple style that it is possible to skip over it for quite a while without noticing its literary excellence. The whole book has an indefinable quality about it—like the desert itself. What comes through best is Thesiger's feeling for the desert and the desert people. As he leaves Arabia for what he knows will be the last time, he writes: "As the plane . . . swung out above the sea I knew how it felt to go into exile."

STEPHEN J. CAMPBELL

*ARABIAN SANDS*, by Wilfred Thesiger. E. P. Dutton and Company Inc., New York. Photographs and maps. \$5.95.

ANSWERS: International Doubles (p. 16)  
(Webster's Collegiate Dictionary)

1. d; 2. g; 3. i; 4. h; 5. f; 6. a; 7. b; 8. j; 9. e; 10. c

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## Summer Reading

*This list, prepared by FSI for the Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy this fall, is printed here as an aid to all officers, senior or not, who may wish to put added value into days spent "catching up on my reading this summer."*



Illustration by Rudolf Freund, from "Shots Heard Round the World" by Ellis O. Briggs. Viking, 1957.

### I. GENERAL

**Lippmann, Walter.** "The Public Philosophy." Mentor Book, New American Library, 1955. 144 p.

**Murray, S. J., John Courtney.** "We Hold These Truths." Sheed and Ward, New York, 1960. 336 p.

**Dawson, Christopher.** "The Movement of World Revolution." Sheed and Ward, New York, 1959. 179 p.

**Brinton, Crane.** "The Shaping of the Modern Mind." Mentor Book, The New American Library, 1959. 287 p.

**American Academy of Arts and Sciences.** "Arms Control." Daedalus, Special Issue, Fall, 1960. 1075 p.

(This issue will be published in revised book form in June under the title: "Arms Control, Disarmament and National Security" by George Braziller, New York).

**Drucker, Peter F.** "Landmarks of Tomorrow." Harper, 1959. 270 p.

### II. THE SCIENCES AND CULTURE

**Whitehead, Alfred N.** "Science and the Modern World." Mentor Book, The New American Library, 1925. 212 p.

**Conant, James B.** "Modern Science and Modern Man." Doubleday Anchor, 1952. 187 p.

**Snow, C. P.** "The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution." Cambridge University Press, New York, 1959. 58 p.

### III. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**Hoffman, Stanley.** "Contemporary Theory in International Relations." Prentice Hall, 1960. 293 p.

**Morgenthau, Hans J.** "Politics Among Nations; The Struggle For Power and Peace." 3rd edition, Knopf, New York, 1960. 630 p.

**DeVisscher, Charles.** "Theory and Reality in Public International Law." Princeton, 1957. 381 p.

**Bloomfield, Lincoln.** "The United Nations and U.S. Foreign Policy: A New Look at the National Interest." Little, Brown and Company, 1960. 276 p.

**Berle, A. A., Jr.** "Tides of Crisis." Reynal and Company, New York, 1957. 328 p.

**Rostow, Walt W.** "The United States in the World Arena: An Essay in Recent History." Harper, New York, 1960. 568 p.

**Almond, Gabriel A. and Coleman, James S. (eds.).** "The Politics of the Developing Areas." Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1960. 591 p.

### IV. U. S. NATIONAL STRATEGY

**Brodie, Bernard.** "Strategy in the Missile Age." Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1959. 423 p.

**Hahn, Walter F. and Neff, John C. (eds.).** "American Strategy for the Nuclear Age." Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y., 1960. 455 p.

**Kissinger, Henry A.** "The Necessity for Choice; Prospects of American Foreign Policy." Harper, New York, 1961. 370 p.

**Stillman, Edmund and Pfaff, William.** "The New Politics: America and the End of the Postwar World." Coward-McCann, New York, 1961.

### V. ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Galbraith, John K.** "The Affluent Society." Houghton, 1958. 368 p.

**Rostow, Walt W.** "The Stages of Economic Growth, A Non-Communist Manifesto." Cambridge University Press, New York, 1960. 178 p.

**Lewis, William Arthur.** "Theory of Economic Growth." George Allen and Unwin, London, 1955. 453 p.

**Center for International Studies, M.I.T.** "Economic, Social and Political Change in the Underdeveloped Countries and its Implications for United States Policy." Study No. 12 for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 1960. 98 p.

### VI. THE UNITED STATES

**Lerner, Max.** "America as a Civilization." Simon and Schuster, 1957. 1036 p.

**Brogan, Denis W.** "The American Character." Vintage Press, New York, 1956. 217 p.

**President's Commission on National Goals.** "Goals for Americans." Spectrum Books, New York, 1960.

**Neustadt, Richard E.** "Presidential Power; The Politics of Leadership." Wiley, 1960. 224 p.

**Editors of Fortune.** "America in the Sixties." Harper, New York, 1960. 266 p.

### VII. AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

**Bailey, Thomas A.** "A Diplomatic History of the American People." 6th edition, Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, 1958. 896 p.

**Luckacs, John A.** "A History of the Cold War." Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y., 1961. 288 p.

### VIII. COMMUNISM AND THE SOVIET UNION

**Moseley, Philip E.** "The Kremlin and World Politics: Studies in Soviet Policy and Action." Vintage Books, New York, 1960. 557 p.

**Brzezinski, Zbigniew K.** "The Soviet Bloc; Unity and Conflict." Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1960. 470 p.

**Barnett, A. Doak.** "Communist China and Asia; Challenge to American Policy." 1st edition. Published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper, New York, 1960. 575 p.

### IX. ALLIANCES

**Knorr, Klaus (ed.).** "NATO and American Security." Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1959. 342 p.

**Wolfers, Arnold (ed.).** "Alliance Policy in the Cold War." The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1959. 314 p.

**Kennan, George F.** "Russia, The Atom and The West." Harper, New York, 1958. 116 p.

### X. FOREIGN POLICY PLANNING AND OPERATIONS

**American Assembly.** "The Secretary of State." Spectrum Books, New York, 1960. 200 p.

**Hilsman, Roger.** "Strategic Intelligence and National Decisions." Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1956. 187 p.

**Brookings Institution.** "The Formulation and Administration of U. S. Foreign Policy." Study No. 9 for Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 1960. 191 p.

# The Pen and the Door

*Diplomats are always welcome in the most exclusive club in the world: the society of great writers. All those with talent are urged to apply.*

by TIMOTHY J. LARKIN

*"Doors open on the sands, doors open on exile  
The keys with the lighthouse keepers,  
and sun beaten out on the  
threshold stone:  
Leave me, dear host, your house of glass on  
the sands. . ."*

St.-John Perse, "Exile"\*

THIS THEME, the theme of the doorway, the portal through which life passes, through which life goes out, and returns once again, is one of three minor themes in the poetry of Marie René August Alexis Saint-Léger Léger, most recent arrival among the select winners of the Nobel prize in literature. Léger, known to the world of poetry as St.-John Perse, was born on the isolated coral island of Saint-Léger-les-Feuilles, south of Guadeloupe. The idea of the doorway, and his other themes of Robinson Crusoe-conquistador, and of the sea, were perfectly natural. The mouth of a small island is its harbor, through which passes nourishment for body and mind; the sea is both barrier and highway, and island life dances to its mood and tempo; and Robinson Crusoe would be doubly attractive to a boy living on an island not too unlike Robinson's own. But Léger did not remain on a small island. At age eleven, he went to France. In 1941 he entered the Diplomatic Service. Then, a seven-year tour in China, including time out to explore the sea-like waste of the Gobi desert. His brilliant work at the 1922 Washington Disarmament Conference attracted the attention and approval of Aristide Briand, just as his brilliant *versets* have attracted the attention of one of his translators, Dag Hammarskjöld, who translated his "Chronique" into Swedish.

Léger served Briand for ten years, becoming, at Briand's death, Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs, the ranking civil servant at the Quai d'Orsay and, through his devotion, supple intelligence, and continuity throughout the siftings and winnowings of ministries, the "permanent master of French foreign policy," from 1933 to 1940. Then Léger, vulnerable to the wrath of the Nazis, fled to safety, first to England, and then to the United States. Here, penniless, his property confiscated by the Vichy régime, he was befriended by MacLeish, at that time Librarian of Congress.

So Léger, the poet, was also Léger the fully committed diplomat, the career civil servant. And the life of diplomacy lends new insight into his themes. For the diplomat

stands in peculiar relationship to the door. His is a life of passing through the door to new worlds, of returning through the door to home. His, too, is a life familiar with the sea, the highway after the door. Again, each diplomat is a Robinson Crusoe, landing in a strange, perhaps hostile land, building there a familiar world in ways he knows, and to some degree subduing it, conquistador-like, to his will, modifying through understanding its unpredictability and wildness. Finally, and this is Léger's major theme, the *leit-motif* of all his work, the diplomat is a man in exile, temporary, self-imposed but, nonetheless, exile.

Léger was once described by Mauriac as "one of the human élite," a man of genius. And as a man of genius, Léger is one of the unique figures of our age. Unique though he may be as diplomat, as writer, and as a human being; unique in the form, rhythm and symbolism of his prose poems, he is not unique in combining the arts of diplomacy and literature. In fact, it is reported that some of the members of the Academy in Stockholm preferred another diplomat for the 1960 Nobel Literature award: Ivo Andric, pre-war Yugoslav diplomat, for his "Bridge on the Drina."

One of the major influences on the poetry of Léger, and on his choice of a career, was Paul Claudel, poet, diplomat, and like Léger, an old China hand. Claudel's career as professional diplomat had begun as Vice-consul in Boston, included thirteen years as Consul in Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, and First Secretary in Peking, and ended with the Ambassadorships to Japan, the United States, and Belgium. Claudel and another distinguished playwright, Jean Giraudoux, were both favorites of Philippe Berthelot, Léger's predecessor as Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs. Giraudoux, one-time lecturer at Harvard, and author of "Amphitryon 38," "The Madwoman of Chailot," "Electra," "Undine," "The Trojan War" (Tiger at the Gates), many other plays, and fourteen novels, began his career in the consular branch of the French Foreign Service. Later he transferred to the diplomatic branch, and subsequently became head of the section for cultural relations with other countries. Giraudoux's lightning intelligence and perception—"he hears the things that one doesn't say, and detects the

Mr. Larkin, formerly a technical writer and editor, is with the Department's Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs.

*Continued on page 42*

\*"Exile and Other Poems," St.-John Perse, Bilingual Edition, (translated by Denis Devlin), New York: The Bollingen Series XV, Pantheon Books: 1949.

# Service Glimpses

**1. Kuala Lumpur.** Ambassador Charles F. Baldwin and members of his staff with Malayan officials when the Ambassador presented his credentials. Members of Ambassador Baldwin's staff pictured are (L. to R.): Counselor of Embassy James L. O'Sullivan and Colonel Raymond W. Allen, Army Attaché; third row (L. to R.): PAO Harry S. Casler, Lt. Col. Everette E. Zweifel, Air Liaison Officer, and Commander Ben W. Blee, Naval Attaché; fourth row: Joseph W. Smith, Political Officer.

**2. Vientiane.** U.S. Roving Ambassador Averill Harriman being greeted by Gen. Andrew Jackson Boyle, Chief of MAAG Laos, upon the former's arrival in Vientiane for a three-day fact-finding visit.

**3. Togo.** Ambassador Leland Barrows at the presentation of a mobile film unit as an Independence Gift. On his right, Mme. Dina Olympio, wife of Prime Minister Sylvanus E. Olympio, and Mr. Paulin Akouete, Minister of Social Affairs. On the Ambassador's left are Mme. Marguerite Trenou, Secretary General of UFEMTO, and Mr. Jonathan Satide Tove, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

**4. Monterrey.** Vice Consul Charles W. Carey and Mrs. Carey are pictured with children of staff members of the Monterrey Consulate General at an Easter party given at the residence of Consul General John F. Killea.

**5. Stockholm.** Ambassador to Sweden, James Graham Parsons, on his way to a private audience with H. M. King Gustaf VI Adolf. With the Ambassador is Baron Ove Ramel, Introducer of Foreign Chiefs of Mission.

**6. Washington.** At a recent AFSA luncheon meeting, former Editorial Board Chairman James Penfield (right foreground) chatting with FSO-retired Joseph E. Jacobs. FSO Margaret Hayes profiled (left background). Since then Mr. Penfield has gone to Iceland as Ambassador.

**7. Berlin.** E. Allan Lighter, Jr., Assistant Chief of Mission, Berlin, congratulates the winners of the 1960-61 World-Wide Bridge Tournament sponsored by the State-USIA Recreation Association. Captain John Moller (R.) and Mrs. Sonja Wozencraft (second from R.), were the World-Wide North South Champions. Mr. Ernest Nagy (L.), and Mrs. Helen Nagy (second from L.), were the Berlin East-West Champions.

**8. Omaha.** Members of the Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy recently visited the SAC Communications Center in Omaha. Shown are: (front, L. to R.) J. Kross, Agriculture; FSO Josiah Bennett; FSO Thomas Estes; N. Pelcovits; Air Force Colonel M. Itz; Mary Heyl, ICA; FSO Albert Post; (rear L. to R.) FSO Philip Dur; FSO James M. Byrne, Deputy Coordinator of the Seminar; FSO John Dorman; FSO Valdemar Johnson; S. Marlowe, USIA; FSO John Devine; FSO G. McMurtrie Godley; Navy Captain C. Cassel; FSO D. Chadwick Braggiotti; Marine Colonel J. Moore.



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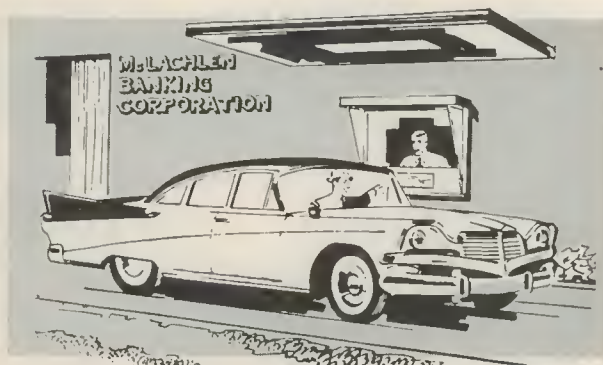
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**PEN AND THE DOOR**

heart-beats of swallows in the sky"—his appearance more the Harvard man than the product of the École Normale Supérieure, his understanding of the youth of many countries, his vigor (he had been a fine athlete at the lycée), and his courage (twice wounded and three times decorated for valor in World War 1) made him the ideal Ambassador of French culture.

Before Giraudoux took his post at Harvard, he spent two months tutoring a young man in philosophy. Afterwards this young man, Paul Morand, passed the foreign service examination and, perhaps as a result of his year at Oxford, was sent to London as an attaché. Morand's career took him to the brilliant penthouses of diplomacy: "I passed my time with duchesses. In a word, I was a snob."

His intelligence activities in London, and later in Rome and Madrid, before and during the first World War, brought him to the cellars and somber below-ground vaults as well. There the off-scourings of the Continent, the adventurers, the go-betweens, the intriguers, the sly purveyors of secrets—rather than duchesses—were now his main concern. Later, the war over, a wave compounded of dejection and disorientation broke across Europe. Values crumbled. Morand and the young men of his age became the "sacrificed generation." "And sacrificed for what?" was the unanswerable question. Morand mulled over possible solutions: "Books or suicide, which?" Suicide was not the path for the tough minded. "There remained books. Writing enables the blood to circulate. So I wrote."

**T**HE CONSTELLATION of Léger, Claudel, Giraudoux, and Morand, however, is but the most recent combination of men of letters and men of diplomacy. Indeed there is a similar constellation which dates from the dawn of diplomacy. Most authorities agree that our present concept of diplomatic practice is rooted in the climate of intercourse and rivalry, of shifting alliances and counter-alliances, among the numerous independent states of late pre-Renaissance Italy, particularly Florence, Venice, and Rome. It was Florence which chose the 35-year old Dante as its Ambassador to the walled and many-towered city state of San Gimignano. Later Dante, like Léger, was banished, his property confiscated. He was forced to wander, an exile.

Condemned with Dante was Petrarca, father of Francesco Petrarch the poet, humanist, scholar, father of the Renaissance in Italy, and diplomat. Through his diplomatic missions Petrarch met another giant of literature, Giovanni Boccaccio, the father of Italian prose, pioneer novelist, poet, and effective diplomatic agent for the Florentine Republic. After Boccaccio looms another, and larger, figure, a writer-diplomat whose thought still exerts a potent influence.

Those who see in Machiavelli but a dark, sinister figure, a kind of political anti-Christ, very often have not read him. They almost always know nothing of his life. If it were necessary to summarize that life in a few words, one could say that Machiavelli's was a life of service to his country; a life of struggle to recreate the tradition of the sturdy soldier-citizen among a people grown accustomed to the snug ways of comfort, within a Republic sapped by the canker of mercenary armies; a life of difficult missions. The success of Machiavelli as a diplomat is reflected by his being sent three times as ambassador to the Court of

by Timothy J. Larkin

France, and twice to Rome. The despatches and observations on his travels to France, Germany, and Switzerland, which are contained in his "Political Correspondence," are remarkable for insight, keenness of perception, and judicious appraisal of leaders and of national character. From his diplomatic work, particularly his experience in observing the methods by which Cesare Borgia administered conquered provinces, united conflicting parties, and disposed of treachery and weakness, he acquired the rich store of practical knowledge on which he later drew for his political writing.

For eighteen years Machiavelli toiled for the good of his country with all his strength of body and power of intellect. The reward: exile, degradation, imprisonment, the rack. Still in the bloom of life, constrained to scratch a living from a bleak farm near San Casciano, he was used to retire to his tiny study after dining, dressed in his robes of state. There, the intense energies of his mind found release in writing. There it was that his comedies "Mandragola" and "Clizia," and his "Art of War," were written. There also were written his "History of Florence," and his two seminal political works, "The Discourses" and "The Prince." These latter two are remarkable for their treatment of politics as a series of facts to be analyzed for themselves, without recourse to external or ethical values. Machiavelli brought science to politics, as Sir Francis Bacon was to bring science to the natural world.

After Machiavelli, there was no diplomat who could claim to be a writer of the first rank until Stendhal (if we admit his intermittently attended consulate at Civita Vecchia.) There are, however, many writers of lesser stature who were engaged in diplomacy. There was, for example, Machiavelli's colleague, the historian and political scientist Francesco Guicciardini, a professional diplomat of such exquisite cynicism that he considered Machiavelli to be something of a political enthusiast and impractical visionary. A few of the others: Castiglione, Ariosto, Chateaubriand, Lamartine, James Viscount Bryce, and Washington Irving. And, of course, there was John Cleland, ex-British Consular official whose naughty and tremendously successful "Fanny Hill" earned him a life-time pension in return for a promise *not* to write any more such books.

**B**UT ONE MORE name needs to be mentioned. A man whose book has, through print, through stage and screen, reached out to touch and to move men who have never heard of his more illustrious diplomat-writer colleagues. This democracy of communication is matched by the features of a life which, in almost every respect, reflects a road not travelled before America was born. His life in its large features is the American story: it is a tale of success; it is a tale of a man not bound to one field or to one profession; it is a tale of honor and aspiration. This man earned through his one major work the greatest monetary reward ever secured by an American novelist. He was also the youngest Major General in the Union Army; a State Senator; a Major General in the Mexican Army; Governor of New Mexico Territory; and very successful Minister to Turkey from 1881 to 1885, (U. S. ambassadorships were not instituted until 1893.) The man was Lewis (Lew) Wallace. The book: "Ben Hur: a Tale of the Christ." Wallace embodied the



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**PEN AND THE DOOR**

American traits of vigor, ambition, and friendliness. Among those who were touched by his manner was the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamid, who, after offering the departing Wallace a high post in his service, told him, "I regard you as more than a Minister. Since I have been on the throne, no foreigner has come to me officially or in private capacity for whom I have the friendship I have for you. . . I find it difficult to part with you."

Wallace was versatile. He was lawyer, politician, painter, editor, diplomat, soldier, and writer. He was effective: in delaying the Confederate General Jubal A. Early in the July 9, 1864, action at Monocacy, Wallace is thought by some to have saved Washington from being captured. He also made mistakes. But he was also a man who got what he aimed for. His rapid ascent up the ladder of military preferment was based on ability and solid service. "Ben Hur," written after the success of his earlier novel "The Fair God," was not an accidental piece of writing success. It was laboriously researched by Wallace who spent hundreds of hours in the Library of Congress reading, exhausting the Library's works on the subject of the Jews. Although when he began to write "Ben Hur," he "had no conviction about God or Christ," Wallace introduced Christ as a character in the book after losing a train-ride debate over religion with agnostic Col. Robert Ingersoll. The revised "Ben Hur" served as Wallace's answer to Ingersoll's articulate agnosticism.

President Garfield, who found "Ben Hur" fascinating reading, and who recalled his earlier acquaintance with Wallace, noted in his journal: "I am inclined to send its author to Constantinople where he may draw inspiration from the modern East for future literary work." Send him he did, with the injunction, later heeded by Wallace, that "I expect another book out of you. Your official duties will not be too onerous to allow you to write it."

From Wallace to Léger is a considerable leap in time, in talent, and in comparative aesthetic value. It is fortunate that diplomacy can claim both of them; and fortunate indeed for diplomacy that it can find room for such talents.

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## Language Escorts to the Entire World

by JACOB ORNSTEIN AND A. E. SMITH

**S**HOPPERS in a small Iowa city were recently surprised to see a local supermarket invaded by a group of Italian visitors. As they made their way along the shelves and displays, an alert young man furnished a running commentary in Italian on how this uniquely American institution functions. After consuming soft drinks, the party of agricultural economists strolled along Main Street and viewed the local park, the bank, and other points of interest. That evening the mayor received the visitors at his home, where the interpreter, switching easily from English to Italian and gesticulating to drive home basic facts of American life, literally stole the show.

At this very moment, hundreds of foreign visitors from every continent of the globe are touring the United States by land, water, and air. They are not just ordinary sightseers, but administrators, technicians, and specialists here under the sponsorship of the United States Government. Each of the groups in which they travel is provided with a carefully arranged program and an itinerary including visits to typical grass-roots communities. Yet, despite the most elaborate preparations, it is the effectiveness of the escort interpreter which may finally determine the success or failure of their stay.

Premier Khrushchev's visits to the United States highlighted the importance of the interpreter's function in an age of jet travel and frequent diplomatic exchanges. Even when less influential personalities are concerned, the latter's function assumes proportions which few people fully realize. Acting as an official host for our government, he must see to it that distinguished visitors from abroad get around to the places that most interest them. Breaking through the language barrier, he is expected at the same time to keep them informed, contented, and if need be, entertained.

The vocation of escort interpreter was virtually nonexistent ten years ago. Before 1950, most official visitors were polyglot and needed no linguistic support. As our international exchange and technical assistance programs expanded, it was found that an increasing share of the participants were unable to cope with English. It became evident that something had to be done about the language problem.

A new-style interpreter was needed whose work was not limited to high-level translation in a soundproof booth at a summit conference. The escort interpreter was one who could feel equally at home with German governmental leaders, Italian labor functionaries, Turkish writers, Brazilian reporters, and Korean educators, as well as with scores of other nationalities and occupations. Obviously, the im-

Jacob Ornstein, a professional linguist who speaks seven languages, is with the Department of Agriculture's Graduate School. Al Smith, a student of foreign languages and international relations, is with the Department of Defense.

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## LANGUAGE ESCORTS

pressions and know-how gained by these widely diverse groups of guests might have considerable significance in our nation's future foreign relations. For example, the interpreter who accompanied a delegation from a Near Eastern land through America had no way of knowing that one of its members was to return in a few years as Prime Minister of his government.

Resourcefulness is the main quality demanded for the difficult job of escort interpreter. He is expected to interpret conversations and speeches with Americans, plug programming gaps in emergencies, and develop good working relations between visitors and hosts. Accordingly, our linguistic Man Friday is also a shopping consultant, sightseeing guide, entertainment director, and advisor on the difficult matter of finding acceptable dishes for palates of the most diverse backgrounds.

This does not mean that the escort accomplishes his mission alone. The fact is that he actually follows a detailed itinerary prepared in advance by a program officer. If the delegation is a large one, a "group leader" and special "escort officer" may also be assigned to it. At many points en route, Department of State reception centers and regional offices of the Institute of International Education, as well as a network of local sponsors, help to make the visitors' stay a profitable and pleasant one. Yet it is ultimately the escort interpreter who must implement on-the-spot decisions as the need arises.

What does it take to fill the boots of this new breed of linguist? A broad educational background is essential, with the bachelor's degree or its equivalent a minimum, and experience in a wide range of fields is desirable. Candidates are also expected to be familiar with the customs, geography, history, economics, as well as traditions and attitudes of their area of specialization. Some public speaking competence is also essential. Above all, the would-be escort must be able to think on his feet and render not only the words of the speaker but also his nuances, humor, and earthy sayings.

It is, however, the field assignment which provides the proving ground for the escort's performance. As many an interpreter has discovered, it is not always easy to generate enthusiasm under the pressure of tight schedules, limited leisure and the annoyances of living out of suitcases. At the same time, he must work out a delicate balance, knowing when to draw the line between personal friendship with the members of his group and his official duties. There are no cut-and-dried answers to the types of situation he may encounter as his delegation makes its way across the United States, and in the final analysis his own ingenuity must be his mainstay.

Fortunately, there is also a lighter side. A bulky anthology of "escort stories" could easily be prepared from the annals of State Department escort interpreters. There was the case of the Southeast Asian visitor who journeyed through the country lugging a suitcase almost half his size. The interpreter, not wishing to ask embarrassing questions, almost burst with curiosity regarding its contents. These suddenly came to light one day when the valise broke open in the lobby of a large hotel. To the onlookers' amazement, the visitor had brought two large oriental blankets, a pillow,



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sheets, and a large supply of soap, for he had not realized how readily available these items were here. Then there was the case of the security-minded Latin American who toted his office safe in a large handbag some seven thousand miles from his homeland, carefully guarding it wherever he went.

The corps of official escort interpreters itself constitutes a colorful array of backgrounds and cultures. In it one finds former diplomats, retired army officers, professors, graduate students, attorneys, free-lance writers, and high-powered conference interpreters. Its ranks also include erstwhile nightclub and TV entertainers, clergymen, journalists, and at least one corporation vice-president. Versatility in a wide range of occupations would seem to be the major common denominator of this élite calling.

While the distaff side is sparsely represented, women have given a good account of themselves as official escorts for the relatively few foreign women leaders and specialists who are sent here under the exchange programs. These include members of parliament, newspaper women, curators of museums, librarians, and the like.

Responsibility for providing language escorts lies with the State Department's Division of Language Services in Washington, which maintains an active roster of interpreters who serve primarily under contract. It is constantly on the look-out for competent personnel, and the Division offers tests in twenty languages to all those felt to be qualified.\* Mere language mastery, however, is no guarantee of acceptance into this exclusive fraternity. In addition to the abilities noted previously, a candidate must demonstrate the capacity to grasp an entire stream of ideas and render them into another tongue. The individual who tries to rely on word-for-word translation had better turn elsewhere for a livelihood. First-rate interpretation requires a sort of linguistic sixth sense—the knack of describing a thing or notion to the listener for which no exact term in the latter's native tongue exists. More than that, he must also be able to grasp an idea not well or coherently stated and explain it in terms which are understandable.

This peculiar brand of *Sprachgefuehl* or linguistic savvy must be part of the escort's equipment, since he is called upon to cope with literally hundreds of fields represented by the visiting delegations. For example, in serving the International Cooperation Administration the interpreters have had to deal with specialties as divergent as animal husbandry, genetics, meat-packing, saw-milling, and city planning—all with highly technical terminology. This means that they must acquaint themselves in record time with the essential notions of each field so that they can function intelligently.

Escort interpreters agree that their most thorny problem is that of semantics. Although dictionaries readily yield "equivalents," these can often be misleading because of the radical differences in meaning that occur. A short time ago the escorts took an informal poll of the terms which have caused the biggest headaches in the field. A number of the "winners" might well surprise those who take their American English for granted.

\* Persons interested in applying may write to: Division of Language Services, U. S. Department of State, Washington, 25, D. C.

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**LANGUAGE ESCORTS**

One of the most troublesome of the expressions, for example, is "community spirit." This means nothing to the visitors unless the interpreter explains the complex of activities which are here left to the voluntary efforts of civic groups, but which in Europe are handled by government agencies. Another puzzler is "municipal government," which is meaningless unless the escort familiarizes his listeners with our tradition of state's rights and local option for a number of matters which are in other lands administered by the federal government agencies. Then there is the "Department of the Interior," which sounds simple enough but isn't. In most lands this would not include such offices as the "Fish and Wildlife Service" but would refer to the ministry under which the central police authority operates.

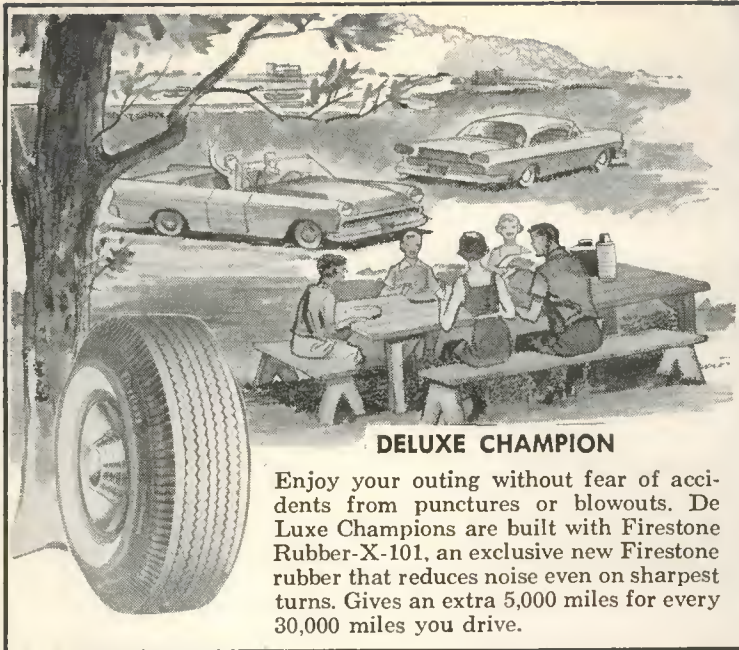
It is obvious that the ideal escort should be well grounded, not only in the fine points of each language, but also in the societies of both host and visitor. Unless he is, he will continually fail to offer explanations which are meaningful within the listener's own terms of reference. All of which means that he emerges, in the truest sense, both as an interpreter of words and of different patterns of living in today's universe.

Unhappily, the fact that there is a "Help Wanted" sign almost continually outside the door of the Language Service Division's Interpreting Branch reflects our chronic shortage of top quality language-area experts. Although most of the escorts are by now American citizens, the majority of them are foreign-born. Few individuals born and educated in this country can meet the qualifications for this demanding but vital branch of government service. The answer to the problem, of course, is to improve our language teaching facilities to the point where they satisfy our truly global linguistic requirements.

Somewhere today in the United States a delegation of foreign experts is returning to Washington, and eventually their homeland. In their midst there is an escort interpreter who has served as their personal "voice of America" for the duration of their sojourn. Whatever may have been the stresses and strains of their cross-country trek, that escort, if he is typical of the men in this unique service, must take pride in the knowledge that he has made a contribution toward international goodwill and understanding.

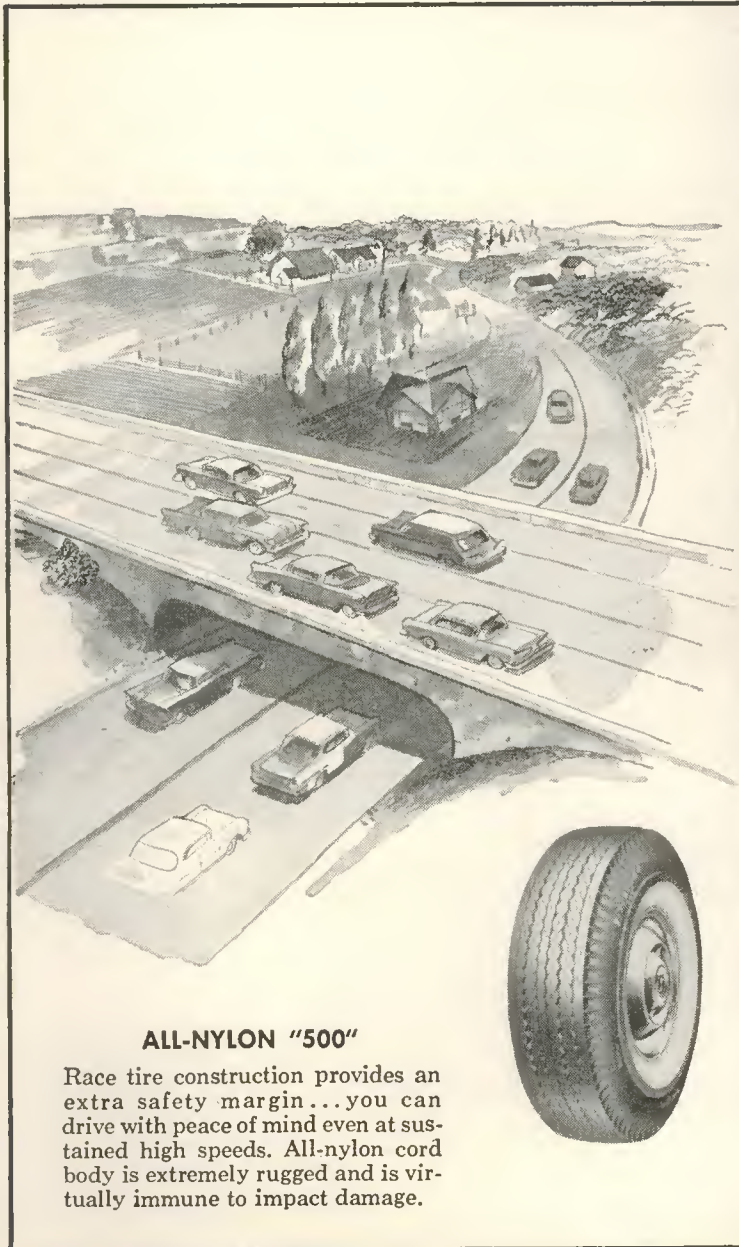


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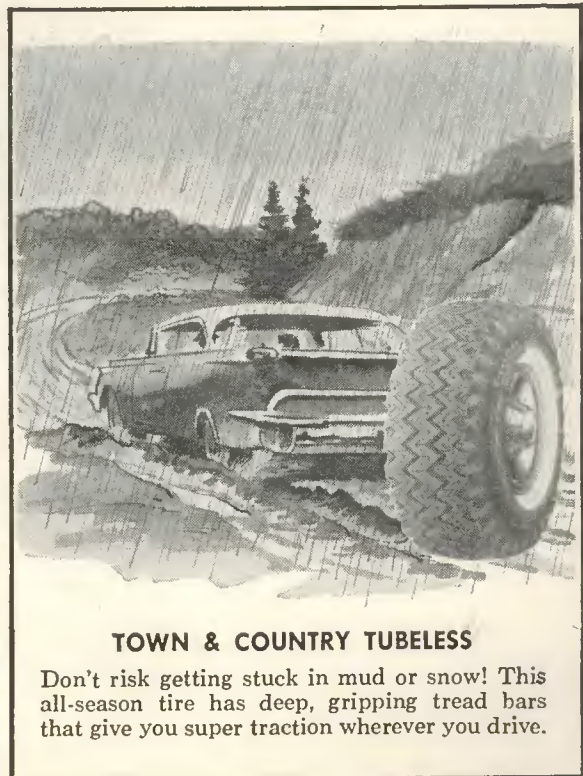
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## AT THE SPEED OF LIGHT

by EDWARD DEVOL

AT 7:30 ON THE NIGHT of January 19, while one of the heaviest snowfalls on record was blanketing Washington, teletype machines began to clatter in a room at 1776 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The first words of John F. Kennedy as President—punched on teletype tape—were starting their quick journey to USIS posts around the world. They went first by land lines to New York and San Francisco. There the coded impulses were fed into powerful radio transmitters.

Seconds after the text of Mr. Kennedy's inaugural address began moving from USIA's teletype room, it was being received on radioteletype monitoring equipment in 67 cities in Europe (including the Iron Curtain countries), Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East.

By eight o'clock Washington time, the receivers in these distant USIS offices had fallen silent. USIS officers now had the full text of the address Mr. Kennedy would read to a shivering throng 17 hours later. Soon the embargoed text was on its way to newspapers, radio and TV stations, press services, and government offices in London, Bonn, New Delhi, Tokyo, Cairo.

The next morning, still hours before the inauguration, Foreign Service officers in dozens of countries found the text on their desks when they came to work.

At noon on January 20, a Spanish translation of the inaugural address was transmitted to 21 posts in Latin America.

So, by the time President Kennedy walked to the lectern, looked out over Capitol Plaza and said, "My fellow citizens. We observe today not a victory of party but a celebration of freedom," editors and officials and newspaper readers in most of the capital cities on earth had in their hands the eloquent speech that ended, ". . . here on earth, God's work must truly be our own."

This speedy circulation of a speech of obvious importance was accomplished by means of a 26-year-old institution known as the Wireless File. Now a mainstay of USIA, it was created by the foresight of the Department of State. Michael J. McDermott, Department Press Officer for years, delighted in reminding USIA's representatives of that proud fact.

It was born of a desire to provide information quickly to

U. S. representatives abroad. Although the Wireless File has assumed broader purposes since then, its editors have never lost sight of this responsibility—to provide ambassadors, counselors and the most junior Foreign Service officers with information of use to them in their official duties.

Examples of how they use such information are numerous. We can mention two here—

Last July, Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio summoned the U.S. Chargé on five-minutes notice to ask him about a purported statement by Admiral Arleigh Burke. Either radio or press reports had quoted Burke as saying the United States wanted a base in western New Guinea. The Chargé handed the Foreign Minister a copy of the Wireless File, which contained denials by both State and Navy.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER Ikramullah, when our Ambassador brought him the text of an important Lodge speech the day after it had been delivered, asked that the File be brought to him every morning at the opening of business. He said he wanted to use it to check the often confused accounts of top stories in the daily papers.

The Wireless File began in April 1935, under the name of "Radio Bulletin." Using Navy radio facilities, the Department started sending some 2500 words daily, six days a week, to sixteen embassies and consulates in Europe, Latin America, South Africa, Australia, India, Egypt, and China.

by Howard R. Simpson



"Well, don't forget to write!"

A former reporter on the Louisville COURIER JOURNAL, Mr. Devol joined USIA in 1950. For seven years he was editor of the European Wireless File. He is now assigned to Press and Publications Service.

This bulletin consisted of speeches by the President, digests of his press conferences, important statements by the Secretary of State and other cabinet members, summaries of Congressional bills, and brief summaries of U.S. news. Navy radio operators were stationed at each of the sixteen monitoring points to receive the Morse Code transmissions. On receipt, the bulletin was mimeographed and distributed by mail to all nearby missions and consulates.

A pre-war Department paper prepared for budget hearings commented:

The tendency of incorrect or inadequate information to reach the officers abroad through the ordinary local news channels has made it increasingly important, especially in these trying days, to know exactly what the situation is here and exactly what any American official has said on a given subject . . . many of our principal representatives abroad have characterized [the Radio Bulletin] as the greatest single contribution the Department has made in recent years to the efficient performance of their duties.

The Radio Bulletin continued throughout World War II. Meanwhile, the Office of War Information began its own daily Morse servicing of news and texts, with both regional and world-wide transmissions seven days a week. The OWI and State transmissions continued independently until 1946, when the OWI overseas news operation became part of State. At this time all transmissions were combined into one, which was called the Wireless Bulletin. The name was changed to Wireless File in 1953.

Morse transmission continued until the mid-1950's, when conversion to radioteletype started. Conversion to RTT was completed in June 1959. RTT sends material almost twice as quickly as Morse, and does not require a trained radio-man at the receiving end.

**T**HE PRESENT Wireless File resembles its parents, but like each generation, has discarded some of the old ways and devised new techniques. The name itself conceals one of the most drastic changes.

The use of the singular (Wireless File) to identify the daily radioteletype output through USIA's communications center, tends to set up an unfortunate concept: one is tempted to imagine an enormous pile of identical unwieldy packages, one to be hurled at each of the 89 USIS monitoring posts, and there to be opened, mimeographed in alarming profusion, and dumped on every official and newspaper editor in town.

**SAGEHOOD**

... **S**OMEONE asked, "Can sagehood be attained through study?"

I answered, "It can."

He then asked, "Is there some special requirement for this?"

I answered, "There is indeed; singleness is the requirement. Singleness is the absence of desire. If one is without desire, he is empty in his quietude and straightforward in his actions. To be empty when quiet brings enlightenment; to be straightforward in one's actions brings impartiality. Enlightenment leads to penetration, and impartiality to universality. This is not far from it [sagehood]."

**Chou Tun-i (1017-1073)**

For the original Chinese of this text see the first cover.

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Whereas the old Radio Bulletin did send the same material to all missions, there are seven editions of the Wireless File today—to Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Far East, Middle East, and separate transmissions to Ottawa and Rio de Janeiro. The Latin American file is sent in Spanish, the rest in English. They are on the air from two to five hours daily Monday thru Friday. On Sundays, holidays and special occasions like Inauguration Eve, a single "joint" file goes to all areas. A separate Africa file will go into service in fiscal 1962.

Each of the daily files is edited with the interests and needs of a single country or part of the world in mind.

Other changes since the early days:

1. Daily volume is now 50,000 words, compared to the original 2,500. (This amounts to 16 million words a year, transmitted at the speed of light.)

2. The number of monitoring posts has grown from 16 to 89, with 19 more (principally in Africa) to join the circuit in fiscal 1962.

3. Files now carry much material which has been specifically requested by posts to meet local needs.

4. Much of the material in today's File is published abroad, either in local newspapers and magazines or in USIS publications.

The Department said its Radio Bulletin was the only means whereby Foreign Service officers abroad could be kept thoroughly informed of events "day to day." This is still true.

However, the geographic expansion of the files and the change from the slow, cumbersome Morse transmissions to the present swift radioteletype system makes it possible to state the same principle in a more striking fashion:

*The Wireless File is the only world-wide, clear-channel, instantaneous communications system through which the U.S. Government can inform all nations.*



Air view of the American Embassy, Monrovia, Liberia, together with part of the Compound, and the Atlantic Ocean in the background

## What is Behind the Japanese Smile?

by RANKO IWAMOTO

**I**F I TELL YOU, with a smile on my face, that my mother has died, would you be surprised? I think your reaction will be just like that of an American woman in Yokohama about whom I read sometime ago.

According to the story, her Japanese nurse came to her one day. Smiling as if something very pleasant had happened, her nurse told her that her husband died and asked her permission to attend his funeral.

The next evening, the nurse came back with a vase containing some ashes. Pointing to the ashes, the nurse said, "This is my husband." And to the horror of the American, she actually laughed as she said it. The woman told her friends later that she had never heard of such callous creatures.

Are these Japanese, who tell sad news with a happy smile, really such callous creatures? Whether they are or not, it is true that many of the difficulties between foreign residents in Japan and their native servants have been due to the smile. Often to the Occidental mind, the Japanese smile at unexpected moments means hypocrisy, defiance, heartlessness or insensitiveness.

As a Japanese, this misunderstanding breaks my heart, since the nature of the Japanese smile is none of these, but the result of the training in consideration for others. It is the outcome of self-sacrifice for the good of others.

When we come across somebody whose ways of thinking and doing things are so different from ours, we know it is usually because he was brought up differently. To fully understand why he is what he is today, we have to get acquainted with his background.

The same thing can be said of different peoples of the world. If we do not understand the ways of doing things of the Japanese, the only way of finding out why is to look at the background of the Japanese, the history.

Japanese history shows that she has always emphasized the unity of the nation. The Japanese were told that the Emperor was the descendant of gods who founded Japan and that they were to sacrifice their personal gain for the sake of the nation.

This Japanese thinking had been greatly encouraged by the Tokugawa government, the shogunate which came into power in the sixteenth century.

The shogunate, a feudal military dictatorship, conducted the government along Confucian lines which stressed the

concepts of a public and private ethic based on the duties of loyalty and service.

During this dictatorship which lasted two and a half centuries, the Tokugawa succeeded in driving this concept—the unity and sacrifice of the individual for the good of the society of which he is a member—into the mind of the Japanese.

Religion has had its part in shaping the thinking of the Japanese, too.

Shinto, the national religion of Japan, emphasizes unity by the individual's sacrifice for the Japanese family headed by the Emperor.

The philosophical thinking of Buddhism that man was born selfish and that "If a man conquer in battle a thousand times a thousand, and another conquer himself, he who conquers himself is the greatest conqueror" has undoubtedly taught the Japanese to deny the desire of pursuit of personal happiness. They also learned how to maintain placidity of mind when denying personal happiness.

But more than anything else, one factor has affected the thinking of the Japanese. It is population.

Japan is a small country with a large population. It has more than half as many people as the United States packed into a smaller area than the state of California. This fact has come to develop some dominant patterns of Japanese behavior.

**I**F THE JAPANESE are more tactful, regard self-control more highly, or stick to their traditions more firmly than the rest of the world, it basically originated in the population problem.

Unlike the United States, the base in Japan is a group, not an individual. Partly this is due to the set pattern established by other factors, as we have seen already. But mostly, this is due to the problem of space and economy, which forces three or four generations to live under the same roof.

When three, sometimes even four generations live together (and let me remind you that the average Japanese homes have only three to four rooms), one learns many things. Most of all is the lesson that he should not say what he wants to say when he wants to say it. In other words, he learns to restrain himself. He learns early that it is his duty to do his best to be in harmony with the rest of the world.

If the Japanese seem to be too tactful, it is because of this practice of not saying what he wants to say when he

Miss Iwamoto, a graduate student from Japan, has been enrolled at Boston University. "English and I," the story of her experiences in America, is under way.



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### JAPANESE SMILE

wants to say it. As you could see, without this practice, the peace of the family would be rather hard to maintain.

It is no wonder, therefore, that in Japan "self-control" is regarded as one of the highest virtues. Sometimes the Occidental mind misunderstands the Japanese with the extreme self-control and judges that he lacks sensibility.

The harmony of the family is extremely important in the Japanese life. Every Japanese is taught early to present the most agreeable aspect to the outer world. The reason that the smile is taught, like the bow, lies here.

If you have had the opportunity of knowing any Japanese, you would realize that their answer to your "How are you? How is everything with you?" is usually "Fine." Everything is just "fine," regardless whether he is still suffering from a cold or facing bankruptcy.

This attitude may be labeled by outsiders as dishonesty, insincerity, pride, etc. But it is really none of these. This attitude comes from the Japanese belief, "To present the most pleasing aspect to the world."

**T**O THE JAPANESE, to look serious or unhappy is rude, or even inconsiderate, for it may cause worry or pain to those who are around them. And after all, don't we all have enough troubles of our own? Spare others the additional worry, if you can—is the thought lying beneath this attitude. And the better accomplished a person is, the more he is able to keep his feeling inside him.

Thus the Japanese, pushed by philosophical thinking, governmental dictatorship, and needs of a poor, over-populated country, developed stoicism. The self-sacrifice of the individual for the sake of the family, of the community, and of the nation has been taught to every Japanese early in his life.

A child learns early that his duty as a member of the family is to pay due respect to the older members. He also learns that he should smile whenever he suffers.

As you see, the Japanese smile is a silent language.

A child may smile when he is badly injured. His smile means: "Do not worry. It is not as bad as it looks."

A youth may smile when scolded by his elders, such as his teacher or his father, for his error. His smile signifies: "I do not have any evil feeling against you, for my fault deserves much worse than this." Of course, in order to understand this attitude better, the Occidental mind has to know that the definition of strength in Japan is the capacity to conform rather than to rebel.

A servant would smile when dismissed for a fault. Her smile means: "Your sentence did make me aware of the seriousness of my fault. Yet I hope, knowing it quite unreasonable, that you might forgive me for my rudeness in asking pardon."

Thus the Japanese nurse who appeared in the beginning of this story smiled when she lost her husband and when her heart was bleeding.

Her smile was saying: "I sincerely hope that Your Superiority would not bother yourself about such a trifling matter as the death of your servant's husband. I humbly ask your forgiveness for my necessity to speak about such an affair at all."

# 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.*

## Mandatory Retirement for FSO's

IT is quite possible that, for a few officers, sixty may represent the age when, if they do not retire voluntarily, they should be compelled to do so. For the majority, however, that age is still some years away and to force them into retirement at sixty is a disservice, not only to them but also to the Government and to the people whose taxes support the Government. Actually, it constitutes a form of featherbedding in that one man is doing the job while another, fully trained, competent and still able-bodied, is receiving pay for standing idly by.

As the law now stands—placing the age of compulsory retirement as low as sixty—there is hardly any danger that an officer will be continued on active duty after he has lost his usefulness. There is, however, a grave danger that officers, who are still capable of a number of years of useful service, will be turned out to grass. It would seem to be in the best interests of the Foreign Service and of the American people to avoid, if possible, both dangers and this can be done very easily, by a slight relaxation of the present rigidity. Instead of a hard and fast insistence upon retirement at sixty, the cut-off age can be made optional at the discretion of the Department. If, then, it appeared that an officer, at sixty, had outlived his usefulness, his retirement could be ordered. If, on the other hand, his utility was undiminished, his services could continue to be available to the benefit of all concerned.

The exercise of this discretion need present no difficulties. Annual efficiency reports, inspections and checkups given while in Washington all can serve to point the way and should be quite adequate. Should any doubt still remain, however, the officer could be called before a special board or be asked to take a special examination, both physical and mental, which would determine whether or not retirement was indicated.

It is unlikely, except under unusual circumstances, that any officer would wish to continue on active duty after sixty-five. On the other hand there are those who, for a variety of reasons, are anxious to continue in harness beyond their sixtieth birthday. Recently enacted

legislation permits the recall of mandatorily retired officers and this is a step in the right direction. Further legislation to substitute discretion for compulsion after sixty would be a far more realistic approach than at present, from the point of view of the Department, the officers concerned and the American people.

WALTER W. HOFFMANN

Washington

## "Our Neglected Colleagues"

REGARDING Mr. Karl F. Weygand's letter to the Editor, "Our Neglected Colleagues," in the November 1960 JOURNAL, as an ICA/FSL, and feeling myself, in company with the majority of my FSL-colleagues, indeed very neglected, I hope you do not mind my putting forward the following:

Leaving aside the matter of salary, an initial condition of employment, there exists at this post none of the "improved employment conditions" referred to in Mr. Weygand's letter. Most of us here are Third Country Nationals who are employed as Locals due to an acute shortage of jobs at the time we began our employment. I, a German, and with me many others, Palestinians, Italians, Maltese and Greeks, miss very much the CSR which our State/FSL co-workers enjoy. Without the benefits of taking part in such a retirement system, without the National Health Insurance and Home Leave entitlements, I really cannot find anything which would deserve to be called "Improvement of Employment Conditions."

Undoubtedly, people are bestirring themselves, but up to now no benefits have filtered down to us. I am not without patience, however, and understand that in a large organization such as the Foreign Service implementation can take a long time. Unexplained inequities continue to arise, as for example the recent raising of the Annual Leave Ceiling to 360 hours for Americans only. We who have been definitely denied Home Leave accruals would be made most happy if this increase had been extended to cover us also.

There is little benefit we enjoy from our work except our association with our American colleagues and our salary. I do not wish to display any ill feelings

because I do not harbor any, knowing that there must always be the difference between Americans and us.

J. B. A. DULTZ (Ph.D.)

Tripoli

## Parkinstern's Theory?

TO CLARIFY and make more specific the rather general proposals contained in Dr. Morgenstern's "Decision Theory and the Department" (Dec. FSJ), I suggest that we examine the implications of what might be termed Parkinstern's Law. With the application of this law, the answers to many current international relations questions could be obtained quite quickly and without the strain and worry which accompany our present old-fashioned methods. In fact, once the electronic computers were set up, a group of technicians trained, and the system established, it would probably be possible to do away entirely with most of the trained officers on whom the United States and other countries have been accustomed to rely for the accomplishment of their objectives in the field of foreign relations.

Let's take a look at how the system would work. The well-known territory of the Yonghy-Bonghy-Bo is about to achieve its independence after centuries of tropical monotony, broken only occasionally by the eating of a missionary. Under the old system, a desk would be set up in the State Department which would coordinate all matters of United States relations with the Yonghy-Bonghy-Bo (affectionately referred to as "Yobo"). Should the United States extend prompt recognition to the new



Beirut (looking Northeast)

Michael Sterner

# Letters to the Editor

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## PARKINSTERN (Con't)

country? Will the young country need economic and technical assistance, and can this best be provided by the United States, by other countries, or by the UN? Will the new government be pro-Western, neutralist, or pro-Communist and what will the Soviet Union's course of action be with respect to Yobo? The answers to these and hundreds of other questions must, under the present system be worked out by officers who have spent their lives answering similar questions regarding other underdeveloped countries and who have spent years living in Yobo or neighboring lands.

Now, however, all this is unnecessary. We simply apply Parkinstern's Law. In its simplest form the Law states that if you feed into an electronic computer all the available relevant data regarding an area or problem, you get back in 1.39 seconds the course of action the United States should pursue with respect to that area or problem.

This is how it would work with Yobo. The technical representative in charge (he's called a techrep, not a desk officer) calls for all the historic records of recognition by the United States of newly independent underdeveloped countries. This information is coded on punched tape by junior techreps and fed into the machine. If all the bugs have been gotten out of the machine and if the operator isn't taking a coffee break, in 1.39 seconds we have the answer: The United States should recognize Yobo promptly. An old-style desk officer would have told you the same thing but you could never be entirely certain that he was right. After all he was only human whereas the computer is an infallible machine.

Of course the Soviet Union will also recognize Yobo promptly and when Western economic and technical experts arrive in Yobo, the Soviet experts will be arriving too (the Soviets don't use electronic computers this way but they know a good thing when they see it).

The computer will probably tell us (we have a smaller computer which predicts what the large one will say) that the early years of the Republic of Yobo will be extremely difficult because of armed uprisings by dissident groups. The computer will also take into account the available United States re-

sources, the attitudes of our allies, and the lack of Yobo leaders enjoying broad popular support. The machine might even recommend that the United States support the despatch of a UN observer or control commission to Yobo. Of course if the UN mission turned out to be less than 100% effective in establishing a stable political situation in Yobo, a grave question would arise, namely, is the computer really worth the \$10 million it cost?

RICHARD FRIEDMAN

Luxembourg

## "Education and Adjustment" for F.S. Children

TO ME, A PARENT of three thriving youngsters, the problem of securing for them an education while remaining in the Foreign Service, is a recurring nightmare. I am afraid that since reading Mrs. Wilson's article, "Education and Adjustment," in the February issue of the JOURNAL, my sleep has been even more disturbed. Mrs. Wilson's article seems to be a good example of the stiff-upper-lip attitude which most Foreign Service parents eventually learn to assume when telling of some of their more soul-searching experiences. Her article contains several illustrations of the vexing difficulties she faced in educating her children. The fact that they had to be sent to boarding school in India and their subsequent difficulties in adjusting to American schools make harrowing reading for young Foreign Service parents.

Mrs. Wilson terms the adjustment problems faced by her children as "necessary evils." But were they necessary? Mrs. Wilson gallantly takes the Department off the hook by saying that, "Basically it is not our husbands' profession that creates education difficulties." She even professes to see some good emerging from these "necessary evils" when she notes that, "It is not very likely that many Foreign Service offspring will become true conformists" as a result of their varied educational experiences. But despite her willingness to exonerate the Department from any blame for the difficulties which confronted her in educating her offspring, it must be concluded that a more sympathetic understanding of parental problems on the part of the

## "Lively"

ENCLOSED is my application form and a check for \$10.00. I send them with a deep sense of pride and pleasure in my eligibility for membership in the American Foreign Service Association. I look forward to reading the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL which I have seen from time to time and which has impressed me as being both lively and interesting.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON

New York

Department might have helped to mitigate some of those "necessary evils."

While the educational needs of the children of Foreign Service officers are probably taken into consideration by the Department in formulating assignments, there would seem to be some question as to whether these needs are given sufficient weight when balanced against the requirements of the Service. It would seem to me that every effort should be made to keep the family unit intact—a very important point in foreign service

## "Fine Location"

by Lichty\*



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\*Courtesy George Lichty—SUN TIMES—Daily News Syndicate

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## Letters to the Editor

### "Education and Adjustment"

life from the child's standpoint—and, at the same time, adequate educational facilities, preferably American, should be available at posts to which officers with school-age children are sent.

It also seems to me that the Department must share the responsibility for assuring that the children of Foreign Service officers have the opportunity of growing up as Americans, for if the child is to take his place in our American society and to understand that society, not as a foreigner learns to comprehend an alien culture but intuitively and naturally as a native American, then he must be provided with an essentially American education. By this, I do not mean Officers should totally refrain from sending their children to foreign schools. A few years in a foreign school may promote a healthy critical attitude toward certain aspects of American life. I do suggest, however, that the major portion of their school life should be spent at American schools, preferably in the United States.

During six years in the Foreign Service, I have been amazed at the number of officers who have told me bluntly that the Department does not adequately consider the family unit as a whole when making assignments. I have known officers who have found it necessary to spend a great deal of money they could ill afford on boarding schools for their children because the posts to which they were assigned did not have adequate primary or secondary educational facilities. Admittedly, the needs of the Service may sometimes demand that such unfortunate assignments be made, but the Department should constantly endeavor to give Foreign Service children of pre-college age every opportunity to obtain a first-class American education without being separated from their parents.

Cardiff

STANLEY P. HARRIS  
American Consul

### Mrs. Alan Lukens

MAY I EXPRESS my thanks to our many friends around the world for their telegrams and letters of sympathy. These constitute a lasting tribute to my wife, Polly, and all that she represented in the best Foreign Service tradition.

Washington

ALAN LUKENS

### Eyes and Ears of U.S. Gov't., or Mere Travel Bureaus?

THE QUESTION raised in print by former Ambassador Stanton Griffis, "Are Ambassadors supposed to represent their nation or run boarding houses?" apropos of an increase in the representation allowance, evokes another question which some Foreign Service officers assigned to Africa have been asking for some time: "Are embassies supposed to be the eyes and ears of the U. S. Government abroad or will they be allowed to become little more than travel and information bureaus for visiting Americans?"

With the burgeoning interest in Africa, evident in all sectors of American life, it is to be expected that many Americans will want to discover Africa. They are, indeed, arriving in droves. With a few notable exceptions, they come to Dakar knowing little of Africa and generally not speaking a word of French. Many of them hope confidently to meet the President, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and other high officials who, in this period of national awakening, are extremely busy and preoccupied. For most of these visitors, the Embassy must make hotel reservations, provide transportation, exchange currency, confirm onward travel, make appointments, give briefings, provide interpreters, arrange for visas, hold and forward mail, and offer a minimum of social activities. Unfortunately, most Foreign Service posts in Africa are newly established, small, and not equipped to provide these extensive services. The local staff is largely untrained, and much of the routine work has to be done by the American personnel. In Dakar, we have estimated that in the past three months officers at the post have spent approximately fifty percent of their time taking care of American visitors.

Foreign travel by Americans should

be encouraged, and it is part of an embassy's responsibility to help visiting Americans, but a solution will have to be found for this snowballing problem if Foreign Service posts in Africa are to continue to provide the Department and other Government agencies with the information and services they require. There are certain things that an adult, able-bodied American, traveling abroad, should be able to do for himself. Reasonably competent travel agencies exist which furnish practical services such as making hotel reservations, providing transportation, exchanging currency, supplying guides, holding and forwarding mail, etc.

While officials of U. S. Government agencies have a somewhat more justified claim on the time and services of American Embassies, the impression is inescapable that the so-called "orientation tours" undertaken by a good many of them are of marginal utility at best. Their curtailment would save a great deal of the embassy's time and the U. S. taxpayers' money without serious prejudice, one is persuaded, to the national interest. In a majority of cases such official visitors have only the sketchiest knowledge of the area (in other words, they have not done their homework) and of the local language (French). This makes it almost impossible for them to acquire anything more than a confused impression in the few days, or hours, they spend before rushing on to the next stop which is usually just one more in a series of eight or ten such one- or two-day stands. It is difficult to believe that such trips provide the U. S. official with any "knowledge of the area" which will enable him to do his job more effectively.

ROSWELL D. McCLELLAND, FSO  
PIERRE R. GRAHAM, FSO

Dakar



Ambassador Bohlen addressing FSWA briefings last month.

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