Foreign Service Journal

JANUARY 1962 50c

- In This Issue: Diplomacy and Public Opinion *by John F. Kennedy*
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by Dong Kingman

Japan:
JUNE 1961
by Yoshitoyo

Spain:
OCTOBER 1961
by Lynn Millar

Norway:
DECEMBER 1961
by Paul Child

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

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

Chiefs of Mission, FSO's, FSR's and FSS's are eligible for active membership. American employees of other Departments or Agencies such as USIA and AID, who hold career status and who are on foreign service, are eligible for associate membership. Annual dues for both categories are $10.00 which includes a subscription to the JOURNAL. Those interested in membership should write to the General Manager, AFSA, Suite 301, 1742 "G" St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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

Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Printed in U.S.A. by Monumental Printing Company, Baltimore.

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

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COVER PHOTO

by Paul Child

A Door to 1962—This one opens into a telemark barn (*ca.* 1300 A.D.), discovered by Mr. Child in Lillehammer, Norway.

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Solomon McCombs, drawing, Dean Rusk, p. 51.

F. F., cartoon reprinted with permission from *Punch*, p. 53

New Editorial Board Members

JOHN Y. MILLAR entered the Foreign Service in 1946 after four years as submarine-chaser captain and destroyer officer. He served in Madrid, Malaga and Valencia before returning to the Spanish Desk in 1950. After a year as Staff Aide in EUR, he went to Berlin in 1954. In 1958 he was back in the Department, engaged in European political-military affairs. Early this year, he became the Department's Exchange Officer in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In his spare time, he offers technical advice to his photographer wife, Lynn, and gambols with three other Millars younger than he is.

Photo by Lynn Millar

John Y. Millar

BORN IN Philadelphia, a graduate of Bucknell University, with five years of postgraduate work in Germany, France, and the University of Michigan, Alfred V. (Mickey) Boerner has taught political science at several American colleges, and served with OWI and the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF. He has filled various jobs in USIA, including tours in Germany and Italy, and is now Director of the Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Mickey is a 1955 graduate of the National War College, and has received the USIA's Distinguished Service Award. He speaks twelve languages and passed the FSI examinations in German, French, and Italian. The Boerners live in suburban Maryland, have six children, five grandchildren (including two belonging to a Foreign Service son). Hobbies: swimming, photography, and do-it-yourself jobs around the house.

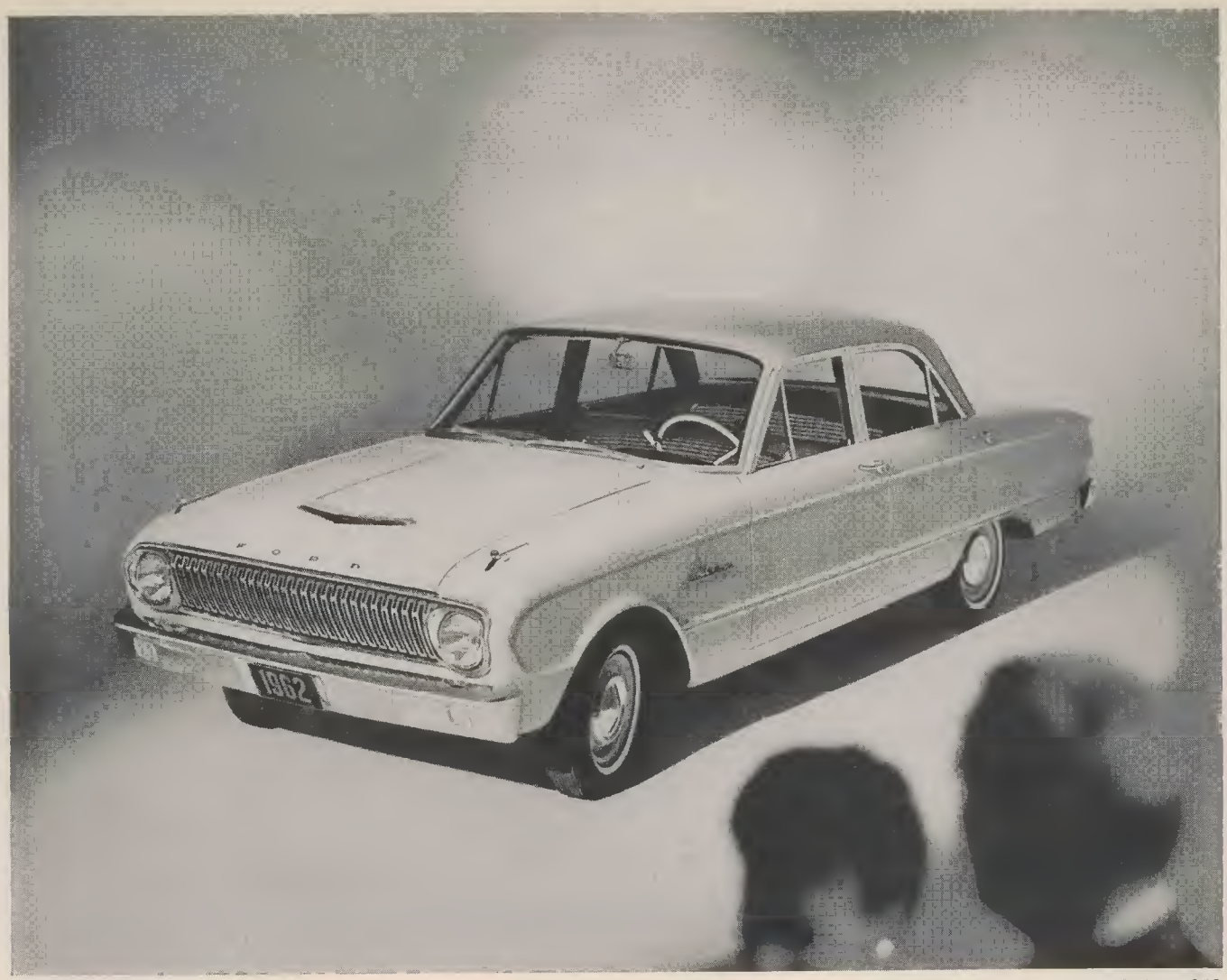
Alfred V. Boerner

PAO at Rome, the day our first satellite went up,

JAMES R. FOWLER attended public schools in Boulder, Colorado, and graduated magna cum laude from the University of Colorado in 1943. After service with the Army in the Far East, he returned to teach in the English Department of the University of Colorado and in 1947 went to St. Johns College, Oxford, as a member of the first postwar group of Rhodes Scholars. After receiving his degree in politics, philosophy and economics, he joined the Bureau of United Nations Affairs in the Department in 1950. In 1953, Fowler went to the International Division, Bureau of the Budget, where he began a career in the foreign

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Fowler

At the recent AID swearing in,



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aid program which took him first to ICA and, in 1958, to the Department in the Office of the Deputy Coordinator for Mutual Security. In 1960 he joined the Far East Regional Office of ICA and shortly after the establishment of AID, Fowler was appointed Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Far East Bureau. The Fowlers have two daughters and a son.

AAFSW

A Day at FSI

"DAILY two-hour language classes for Foreign Service Wives will become a reality when budgetary hurdles are removed," Foreign Service Director Carl W. Strom told AAFSW members in his introduction to their day at FSI. "Until that time wives can attend classes that deal with unclassified material, on a space-available basis, provided those classes are related to their husband's job."

Seventy-five Foreign Service women were present on November 8, to hear Mr. Strom's encouraging predictions for future training to be available to members of Foreign Service families. In addition to daily language instruction these include a two week's orientation course, to be given periodically at FSI, and special language classes at posts in the field.

A demonstration on testing FSO language skill showing the long, uphill climb from a speaking ability of a "1" to the rarified atmosphere of "S-5" was given by Mr. James Bostain, linguistic scientist and Shakespearean actor, who brought an engaging stage presence to the speaker's lectern.

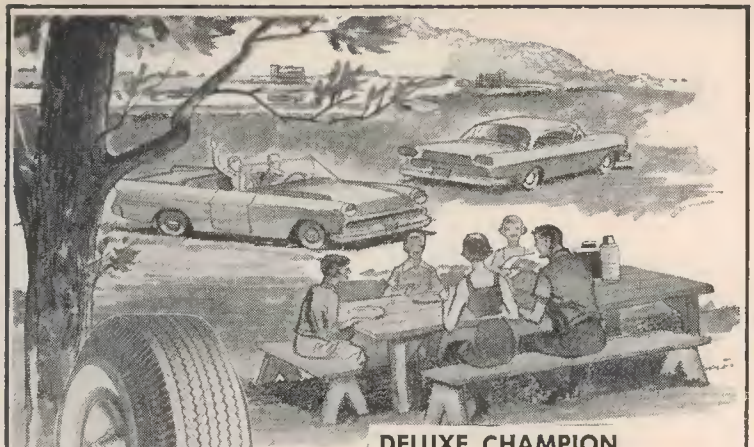
Following a coffee break in the Senior Seminar rooms was Mr. Bostain's lecture, "Language and Culture," which emphasized the need for greater understanding on the part of Foreign Service personnel abroad.

Luncheon at Tom Sarris' preceded the lecture on "How to Use an Interpreter," with Miss Margaret Binda of the FSI staff demonstrating the correct and incorrect way to speak through an interpreter.

A demonstration by Dr. Paul Conroy of USIA incorporated the technique he has developed to give some vicarious experience in the job of explaining America to inquiring foreign nationals. Dr. Conroy, acting the role of a Malayan, and later an Iranian, hurled a barrage of questions concerning sit-ins, segregation, uncouth behavior by Americans abroad, the dominant position of women in the U.S., at Mrs. Charles Cross, who had served in Kuala Lumpur, and Mrs. John Bowling, formerly from the Embassy at Tehran. Despite the difficult topics both wives performed with great poise and articulateness.

The highly informative day at FSI closed with a visit to the Language Laboratory, where AAFSW members experimented with the dual-tape language equipment and investigated the facilities for language study and practice. General consensus by Foreign Service wives in attendance was that the day at FSI had been one of the Association of American Foreign Service Women's most stimulating and rewarding programs.

—JEWELL FENZI



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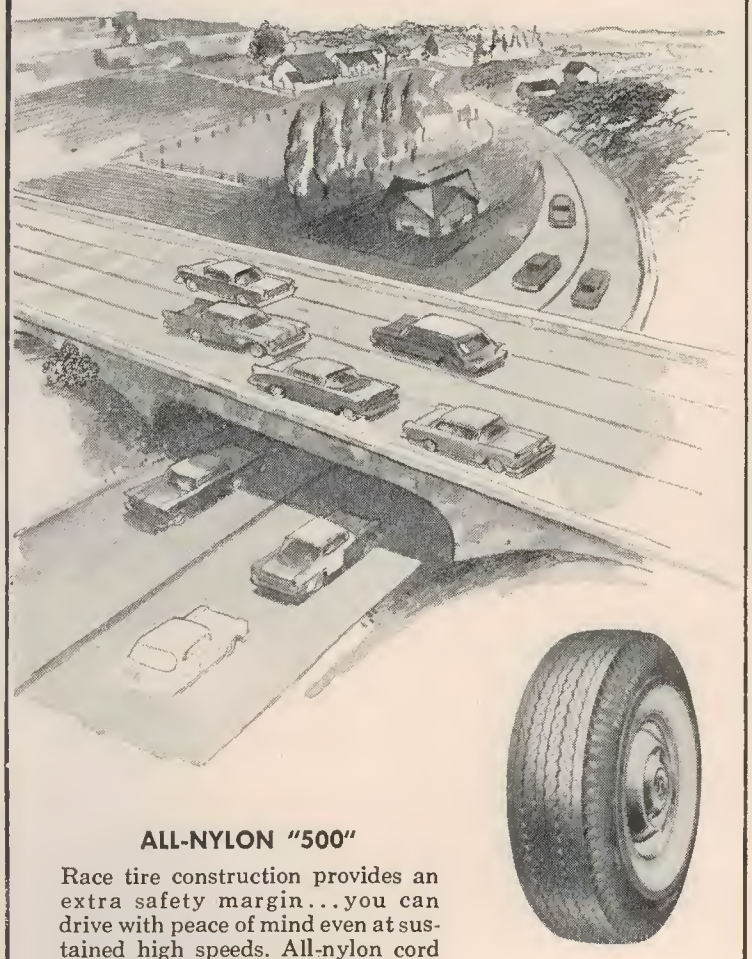

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Ambassadorial Appointments

WILLIAM J. HANDLEY *to the Republic of Mali*

PARKER T. HART *to Kuwait*

RIDGWAY B. KNIGHT *to Syria*

WILLIAM E. STEVENSON *to the Philippines*

RAYMOND L. THURSTON *to Haiti*

BIRTHS

LINDERMAN. A daughter, Karen Elizabeth, born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald F. Linderman, March 26, at Kaduna, Northern Nigeria. Mr. Linderman is now assigned to Madras.

NADLER. A daughter, Marcia Angelica, born to Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Nadler, September 29, at Buenos Aires.

LOWEN. A daughter, Susanne Lee, born to Mr. and Mrs. Roger S. Lowen, on September 3, at Tachikawa Air Force Base, Japan.

MOSER. A son, Benjamin Merrill, born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Moser, on November 24, at Washington, D. C.

MARRIAGES

DAILOR-PARKER. FSO Frances M. Dailor and Cmdr. W. J. Lewis Parker, USCG, were married at Yokohama, October 7, 1961.

LAUVE-NUTT. Anita Lauve, daughter of Mr. Louis Leroy Lauve, and Mr. Howard Nutt were married on September 27, at Pacific Palisades, California. Mrs. Nutt served at Paris, and Saigon, and resigned from the Service last year. They will reside at 868 Oakland Park Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

DEATHS

ANDREWS. George D. Andrews, FSO-retired, died October 15, 1961, at Marystowe, Lifton, Devon, England, his retirement home. Mr. Andrews entered the Foreign Service in 1927 and served at Warsaw, Habana, Tokyo, Panama, Santiago, Vancouver and Strasbourg before his retirement in 1955. His son, George R. Andrews, is assigned to PER/POD/EUR.

ANSLINGER. Mrs. Martha Denniston Anslinger, wife of Harry J. Anslinger, U.S. Commissioner of Narcotics and former FSO, died on October 9, at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

BIDDLE. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Ambassador to Spain, died November 13, at Walter Reed Hospital. Mr. Biddle's diplomatic career began in 1935 with his appointment as Minister to Norway. He was in Warsaw as American Ambassador in 1939 when the Germans attacked Poland and during World War II served as Ambassador to four governments simultaneously: the governments-in-exile of Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway. He was also Minister at that time to the governments-in-exile of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and Luxembourg.

CROSS. C. Spencer Cross, formerly with ICA, died on September 25. Mr. Cross had served in Tel Aviv as Industrial Specialist and was a member of the American Foreign Service Association.

HANSBROUGH. Katherine Beach Hansbrough, daughter of Arthur E. Beach, a retired American Consul General, died November 13 at George Washington University Hospital. Mrs. Hansbrough's sister, Barbara Beach, is a secretary at the Consulate General in Jamaica.

JONES. H. Roger Jones, Jr., father of Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration Roger W. Jones, died in New Hartford, Connecticut, December 1, 1961.

KEMPER. Graham H. Kemper, retired FSO and a member of AFSA for forty-three years, died in Washington, D. C., on November 30, 1961. He entered the Foreign Service in 1911, and served at Cartagena, Erfurt, Prague, Funchal, Yokahoma, Tokoyo, Hamilton. At the time of his retirement in 1941 he was Consul at Rome.

Continued on page 10

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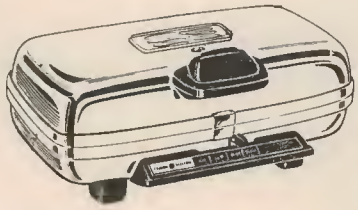

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McLeod. Robert Walter Scott McLeod, former Ambassador to Ireland. died November 7, at Concord, N.H. Mr. McLeod had previously served as head of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

Nelson. Fern Cavender Nelson, former Vice Consul at Shanghai, died on Novemher 13, at Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Nelson, wife of Attorney Harris G. Nelson, served also at Wellington and Moscow before she resigned from the Foreign Service to marry Mr. Nelson.

Ouverson. Robert LeRoy Ouverson, FSO, died on November 30, 1961, in Washington, D. C. He entered the Foreign Service in 1949, served at Frankfort, Adelaide, Sydney, Colombo and Lagos. At the time of his death, he was assigned to the Department of State.

Parran, Mrs. Carroll K. Parran, wife of Dr. Thomas Parran, a former Surgeon General of the United States, died on December 2. at her home in Pittsburgh. Dr. Parran worked in the Office of War Information and also in the State Department.

USIA Promotion Panels

PANEL A: (FSCR-2; FSLR-2)

Donald M. Wilson, *Chairman*
Deputy Director of USIA

G. Lewis Schmidt
FSCR-1, Assistant Director (Administration)

William C. Ockey
FSO-1. State Department Member

William A. Fowler
FSO-1, State Department Member

Dr. James C. Charlesworth
Public Member

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

William J. Handley, *Chairman*
FSCR-1, Public Affairs Officer

James Moceri
FSCR-2, Foreign Affairs Officer, IOP

Ralph H. Hunt
FSO-2, State Department Member

Richard Friedman
FSO-2, State Department Member

William Stanley Allen
Public Member

PANEL C: FSCR-5; FSLR-5; FSS-4, 5, 6)

C. Edward Wells, *Chairman*
FSLR-2, Public Affairs Officer, Ankara

Robert D. Smith
FSCR-3, former Public Affairs Officer, Bogota, Colombia

Donald B. Eddy
FSO-3, State Department Member

Lewis M. Lind
FSO-3, State Department Member

Harold F. Wendel
Public Member

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

Thomas T. Driver, *Chairman*
FSCR-3, Personnel Officer, IOA/P

Morton Glatzer
FSCR-3, Research Officer, Rome

Benton D. Morgan
FSO-3, State Department Member

Stephen Duncan-Peters
FSO-4, State Department Member

Clarence M. Fessler
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January, 1937

by **JAMES B. STEWART**

Happy New Year!

Peace Conference: George H. Butler, Department, reported on the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, in the January JOURNAL. The following indicates the tenor of Secretary Hull's speech at Buenos Aires in December, 1936:

> "It is manifest that every country today is faced with a supreme alternative. Each must play its part in determining whether the world will slip backward towards war and savagery; or whether it can maintain and will advance the level of civilization and peace. None can escape its responsibility.
>
> "International agreements have lost their force and reliability as a basis of relations between nations. This extremely ominous and fateful development constitutes the most dangerous single phenomenon in the world today . . . and the whole integrity and honor of governments are in danger of being ruthlessly trampled upon . . .
>
> "The nations of this Continent should omit no word or act in their attempt to meet the dangerous conditions which endanger peace."

Robert McBride and his Father

The leading article in the January 1937 JOURNAL, titled "It Happened in Spain," was written by Robert H. McBride.

Comment, 1962: Robert lived for eight years in Spain with his parents, Harry and Ruth McBride. He is devoted to Spain and its people and speaks perfect Spanish. He was recently assigned as DCM at Madrid, his first post in Spain.

Bob's father, who was an outstanding Career officer, died last April. A tribute to him appeared in the June issue of the JOURNAL.

After many years of distinguished service, Colonel McBride became Administrator of the National Gallery of Art. In 1948 he directed the return to Germany of two hundred and two masterpieces which included works by Rembrandt, Rubens, Botticelli, Vermeer, Raphael, Titian, Jan van Eyck, Frans Hals and many others.

Briefs from January 1937

• Herbert S. Bursley, having concluded his tour of service in the Department, announced his retirement as Editor of the JOURNAL. The Executive Committee appointed George H. Butler as Editor and Edward G. Trueblood as Assistant Editor.

• Francesca Mills, wife of secretary of Legation, Sheldon Mills, tells in the JOURNAL about housekeeping in Rumania.

Mrs. Mills holds that it is a moot question as to whether husband or wife gets the most fun out of getting settled at a new post.

> "The husband is quite ready to share in solving the most pressing problem after arrival—of finding a house—and

Continued on page 14

25 Years Ago

he is equally keen to oil up his language equipment: French for social affairs, German for businessmen, and the language of the country for domestics."

A delightful feature of this article is a picture of the three wee Mills children—Sheila, Linda and Mary—sampling berries as the vendor good-naturedly holds out his basket.

• Consul Harold (Dan) Finley writes about our first Consul at Bordeaux:

"About nine months before George Washington appointed Gouverneur Morris his minister to France, Joseph Fenwick was issued an exequatur by Louis XVI in April, 1791, and thus became the first American Consul at Bordeaux . . . In 1795 Fenwick employed Jean Baptiste Dufart, an architect who later became famous, to erect what has since been known as the 'Maison Fenwick.' In 1935 the French Government declared the 'Maison Fenwick' to be a 'monument historique.' "

• Mrs. Clara Comstock Kirk died November 22, 1936. Mrs. Kirk was the mother of counselor of embassy, Alexander C. Kirk.

Comment, 1962: Mrs. Kirk accompanied her son, a bachelor, to his various posts and was well known throughout the Foreign Service.

• The following Vice Consuls reported for duty in the F.S. School on January 12, 1937:

Roswell Beverstock, from Mazatlan
John Ordway, Habana
Elbert Mathews, Vancouver
Richard Gatewood, Zurich
Louis Wallner, Jr., Naples
Richard Byrd, Ottawa
Russell Benton, Montreal
James Espy, from Mexico City
George Scherer, Ciudad Juarez
Douglas MacArthur, Vancouver
Tomlin Bailey, Southhampton
William Snow, Paris
Andrew Foster, Montreal

Born October 30, 1936, to Consul and Mrs. James Byrd Pilcher, at Shanghai, a daughter, Patricia Elsie Pilcher.

Comment, 1962: Patsy graduated from Syracuse University, worked for the National Geographic in Washington, and then taught school. She married Lt. Benjamin J. Thornton III, Coast Guard, in 1960, and they are now living in Washington.

Assigned As Vice Consuls: Maurice Bernbaum to Vancouver; Stephen Brown to Rotterdam; John Jernegan to Mexico City; Brewster Morris to Montreal; Graham Parsons to Habana; Robert Wilson, to Mazatlan.

And More Recently:

Hooker Doolittle on Tangier

A tourist wrote a newspaper article running down Tangier. I sent it to Hooker Doolittle, FSO-retired, who has lived in that quaint city for a number of years. Hooker replied: ". . . I may say that although I am known in Tangier as an American, I have never been hissed in the streets. There are beggars here as the writer states, but not as many as formerly. This medieval town was not built for motor cars but for donkeys and camels, and I agree that the architecture and ornamentation cannot match the Alhambra or the Giralda Tower . . . the highlights of Arab art. . . As for the shocked tourist who saw kids standing up against posts, well, that's because there are so few tiled bathrooms at hand

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25 Years Ago *(Continued)*

—chance for export trade to Tangier."

"Service Glimpses" in last August's JOURNAL has a large photo of Mr. Doolittle on his donkey.

HATS OFF! January 7, according to the encyclopedia, is Distaff's Day. On that day women return to their usual daily occupation after Christmas festivities terminating on the Twelfth Day, January 6. So on the 7th, a salute to our active and retired Foreign Service wives!

No Day Of Rest: What does an ambassador do with his time on being transferred from the field to Washington? According to the wife of one, Ruth by name, he works from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. six days a week and on the seventh he pushes the lawn mower for exercise. While it is true that the muscles know not the difference between the handle of a lawn mower and the handle of a golf club, nevertheless we *do* think that Ruth should provide a 19th hole—say a mint patch.

► Former Ambasador Henry Norweb of Cleveland, passed through Denver recently en route to his favorite fishin' 'ole in *them thar hills*. Henry said that the time had about come when he and some of his old colleagues would welcome a column headed, "50 years ago."

► 1876-1961. Happy Birthday to Herbert Hengstler who, as Chief of Foreign Service Administration, occupied the Southwest corner room, first floor, in Old State, for many a year.

► Paul Squire, retired FSO living in Nice, attended his fiftieth class reunion (Harvard 1911) last June. Paul proclaimed it a brilliant success for WOW's (Worn Out Wolves).

Managua-Bogotá—Ambassador and Mrs. Aaron Brown, Managua, and Ambassador and Mrs. Fulton Freeman, Bogotá, have recently become grandparents. Congratulations to the parents, Dorothy Kilgore and Midge Seely, to Aaron and Dottie, and to Tony and Phyllis, whom we knew in Mexico City once upon a time.

Where Are They Now? Retired FSO Edward D. McLaughlin is judge in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court of Calhoun County at Anniston, Alabama. Ed has had two appeals to a higher court and was sustained on both. "Feel pretty good about that," says Judge McLaughlin.

Our Consul General at Naples, James E. Henderson, and Mrs. Henderson have announced the marriage of their daughter Ann to Professor Aristeo Renzoni on October 18, 1961.

▲ Charles Evans Hughes, a great Secretary of State, is quoted in the JOURNAL by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew: "There is endless fascination in the study of peoples, of their institutions, of their lives, of their aspirations. Keep up the zest of intimate study. There is no post which will not yield valuable returns in knowledge and experience."

PRO BONO PUBLICO

How many decisions have been made *pro bono publico* since the days of ancient Rome? The number must be high. For in every time action is taken "for the public good". It was with this thought in mind that Seagram's first adopted its now-famous policy: "*make finer whiskies . . . make them taste better.*" This decision was taken back in 1857. Since then The House of Seagram has seen no reason to alter it. With this gratifying result: Today, because of its true lightness of tone miraculously combined with its rare brilliance of taste, Seagram's V.O. is considered by many people of discerning taste to be the world's finest whisky. We publish the fact *pro bono publico*.

V.O.

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EDITORIAL PAGE

Balance Sheet for 1961

As in most years, the past year brought new demands on the Foreign Service and changes in organization and personnel practices designed to enable it better to meet these demands. The first year of a new Administration is a time of testing of many new ideas and people. 1961 was also no exception to this pattern.

Three new agencies have come into being. New forms and methods of foreign assistance will, with Congressional blessing, be vigorously pursued by AID. The Peace Corps has been born. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) has begun its important work.

To insure the coordination of the activities of these agencies both at home and abroad, the authority of the Secretary of State over them has been made clear. The Foreign Service, on its part, must do all within its power to support their activities. This will require, in particular, a much closer integration of effort, especially in Washington and in the substantive areas of our embassies, than has existed heretofore between the Service and ICA-AID.

Ways of formulating policy have also undergone changes which have strengthened the leadership of the Secretary of State. The passing of the Operations Coordinating Board and the Planning Board of the National Security Council, together with the new emphasis on forward policy planning at the Bureau level of the Department, are illustrative.

But—in the words of Chairman Jackson of the Senate Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery—"the heart of national security is not reorganization—it is getting our best people into key foreign policy and defense posts."* It is to the quality of personnel that we must look to make a prognosis on the future effectiveness of the Foreign Service. Here some progress was made in 1961, yet much remains to be done.

As far as the Service itself is concerned, significant legislative amendments were won on Capitol Hill and will undoubtedly make both conditions of service and career opportunities more attractive. The successful inauguration of personnel exchange programs with the Treasury and Defense Departments strengthens an important aspect of training. Also to be welcomed are a number of steps designed to place more responsibility on the embassies generally and upon the Mission Chief in particular. By wise decision, this year's budgetary problem will not disturb the vital recruitment of FSO's-8, nor affect the established selection-out process.

Senator Jackson's terminal Report mentions a number of things which need attention in 1962 and beyond. We agree with him that the Department and the Foreign Service need "more officials who are good executive managers and who are broadly experienced in dealing with the full range of national security problems." Insofar as it may be directed at us, we are concerned by his criticism that "our career services are not producing enough officials with the large executive talents, the breadth of experience, and the width of perspective needed in top foreign policy and defense posts." Hopefully, 1962 will see the Department and all its associated components make progress comparable to that achieved in 1961.

The Journal Looks Ahead

We, the members of your Editorial Board, have been doing some end-of-the-year stock-taking and thinking about the future. We have been asking ourselves a number of questions: How good is the Journal? Does it serve its purpose? How can it be improved? As a professional journal, is it doing its part in preparing the Service and our associated overseas components for the tasks of the 60's? Should it become increasingly a magazine of opinion and, if you will, contention? Should non-Service authors be relied upon more heavily than in the past to illuminate shortcomings and new horizons of effort?

To answer our own questions, we think the Journal should be more reflective of the real issues facing the Service and the other official Americans who share with us the formulation and implementation of foreign policy. We think the Journal should serve as the principal medium for the expression, exchange and development of these issues. We think that it should broaden its scope and be more responsive in the future to the interests of allied and component services such as USIA, AID, ACDA and the Peace Corps. We think the tasks of the 60's require a closer integration of the American effort abroad and that the Journal should support this effort.

This, we think, means that the Journal should carry more articles of significance to the Service and related services, relevant to their tasks in the decade ahead. We therefore plan to begin a series of articles under the general title of "Is the Service Ready for the 60's?" which will ambitiously examine major aspects of the opportunities and responsibilities of the Service and its relationship with other services.

This series will invite constructive criticism from the Service, from associated services, and from members of the public at large who are familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of the American presence abroad. Most published works in the practice of contemporary diplomacy are written by non-practitioners. This is less of a paradox than it appears—overwork and considerations of security and professional discretion are permanently limiting factors. But we believe more can be done. If you share these views, we hope you will send us your suggestions in article or letter form—the more contentious the better. Unless you respond, the Journal will have to continue in its present comfortable groove, and thoughts such as those expressed herein will trouble Editorial Boards at the ends of other years.

*Other pertinent excerpts of this Subcommittee's Terminal Report are printed on page 21.

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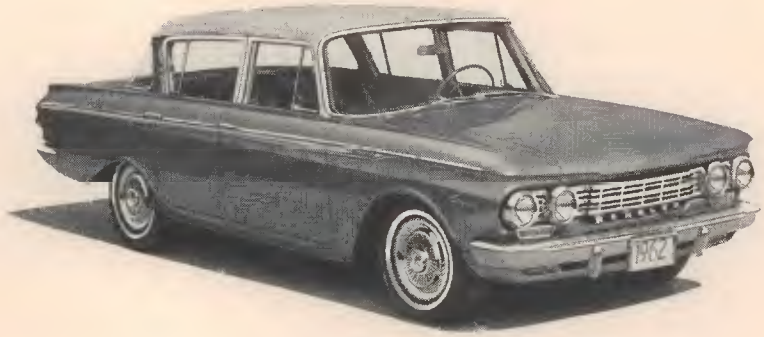

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Organizing For National Security

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Under the chairmanship of Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery of the Senate Committee on Government Operations has completed its two-year nonpartisan inquiry of how well the Government is organized to meet the challenge of world Communism. The conclusions reached by the Subcommittee in its terminal Report are printed below and suggest deficiencies in the organization and staffing of the Department of State and other agencies of Government which merit our most serious attention.*

First: We need a clearer understanding of where our vital national interests lie and what we must do to promote them

FAULTY machinery is rarely the real culprit when our policies are inconsistent or when they lack sustained forward momentum. The underlying cause is normally found elsewhere. It consists in the absence of a clear sense of direction and coherence of policy at the top of the government.

In our system, two men bear the heaviest responsibility for giving our national security policy focus and structure. One is the President. The other is his first adviser—the Secretary of State.

A clear and reasoned formulation of national policy, and its effective communication downward, is the prerequisite of successful delegation and coordination.

There is still much to be done in defining our vital interests and developing a basic national policy which supports them.

Second: Radical additions to our existing policy machinery are unnecessary and undesirable

OUR BEST hope lies in making our traditional policy machinery work better—not in trading it in for some new model.

The Subcommittee inquiry brought to light scores of plans for novel changes in the policy process.

Such proposals have certain weaknesses in common: They try to do at the Presidential level things which can better be done by the departments and agencies; they violate sound administrative practice by tending to interpose officials between the President and his key Cabinet officials; they rest on the mistaken assumption that the weaknesses of one organization can be cured by creating another.

In fact, any proposals for net additions to our present national policy machinery should be greeted with a basic skepticism.

This is particularly true of suggestions for new committees. Committee-killing, not creating more committees, remains the important job.

Properly managed, and chaired by officials with responsibility for decision and action, committees can be useful in helping make sure that voices that should be heard are heard. But a very high percentage of committees exact a heavy toll by diluting the authority of individual executives, obscuring responsibility for getting things done, and generally slowing decision-making.

Third: The heart problem of national security is not reorganization—it is getting our best people into key foreign policy and defense posts

GOOD NATIONAL security policy requires both good policymakers and good policy machinery. But organizational changes cannot solve problems which are really not due to organizational weaknesses.

More often than not, poor decisions are traceable not to machinery but to people—to their inexperience, their failure to comprehend the full significance of information crossing their desks, to their indecisiveness or lack of wisdom.

Fourth: There is serious overstaffing in the national security departments and agencies

THE CALIBER of the national service is impressively high. But like so many large private organizations, our government faces the problem of people engaged in work that does not really need doing. The size of the national security departments and agencies has swelled out of proportion even to the increased number and complexity of our problems.

Unnecessary people make for unnecessary layering, unnecessary clearances and concurrences, and unnecessary intrusions on the time of officials working on problems of real importance.

The fight against overstaffing must be waged each day anew.

Fifth: The career services should be made better training grounds for posts of national security leadership

OUR CAREER services are not producing enough officials with the large executive talents, the breadth of experience, and the width of perspective needed in top foreign policy and defense posts.

A program for improvement should give officials of exceptional promise much greater flexibility and latitude in job

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From the Jackson Committee's Summary on Policy Machinery.

assignments; it should stress movement of personnel between agencies; it should offer more opportunities for advanced training of the kind made available by our most efficient private corporations.

And above all, we require higher salaries at the top of the civil service and at the sub-Cabinet level. The present pay scales are dropping further and further behind those obtaining in private life—not only in business but increasingly also in the academic world. These inadequate salaries discourage too many able people from entering government service and encourage too many to leave it.

Sixth: We should reduce the needless barriers which stand in the way of private citizens called to national duty

OUR SYSTEM of government uniquely depends upon the contributions of distinguished citizens temporarily in high government posts, who come from and return to private life—the Stimsons, the Forrestals, and the Lovetts.

In time of hot war, we let no obstacle stand in the way of getting our ablest people to work in the government. But in this cold war, whose outcome will be equally fateful for the nation, we tolerate pointless impediments to public service.

The present conflict of interest laws are a prime example. We will always need regulations to deter or penalize the rare official who tries to use his public office for private gain. But the laws now on the books are archaic—most go back to the Civil War. They are more responsive to the problems of the 1860's than the 1960's, and they often make it unduly hard for outstanding people to accept government posts. The job of updating these laws should be completed.

Seventh: Used properly, the National Security Council can be of great value as an advisory body to the President

THE TRUE WORTH of the Council lies in being an accustomed place where the President can join with his chief advisers in searching examination and debate of the "great choices" of national security policy. The Council provides a means of bringing the full implications of policy alternatives out on the table, and a vehicle through which the President can inform his lieutenants of his decisions and the chain of reasoning behind them.

The pitfalls to be avoided are clearly marked: At one extreme, over-institutionalization of the NSC system — with overly elaborate procedures, and the over-production of routine papers. At the other extreme, excessive informality —with Council meetings tending in the direction of official hull sessions.

Eighth: No task is more urgent than improving the effectiveness of the Department of State

IN OUR SYSTEM, there can be no satisfactory substitute for a Secretary of State willing and able to exercise his leadership across the full range of national security matters, as they relate to foreign policy. The Secretary, assisted by his Department, must bear the chief responsibility for bringing new policy initiatives to the President's desk, and for overseeing and coordinating our manifold foreign policy activities on the President's behalf.

State is not doing enough in asserting its leadership across the whole front of foreign policy. Neither is it doing enough in staffing itself for such leadership.

State needs more respect for comprehensive forward planning. The Department as a whole attaches too little importance to looking ahead in foreign policy, and is too wedded to a philosophy of reacting to problems as they arise. The Policy Planning Council is not now in the mainstream of policy-making.

State needs more officials who are good executive managers—and who are broadly experienced in dealing with the full range of national security problems which now engage the Department. The administration of foreign policy has become "big business." This places a high premium on the ability to manage large scale enterprises—to make decisions promptly and decisively, to delegate, and to monitor.

This need for "take charge" men is particularly urgent down through the Assistant Secretary level and at our large missions abroad.

Ninth: We need a stronger, not a weaker, Bureau of the Budget

RICH AS WE are, we cannot do all the things we would like to do to assure the national safety and provide for the general welfare.

The job of the President is to rank the competing claims on our resources in terms of their national importance—to distinguish between what cannot wait and what can wait.

The budgetary process is the President's most helpful tool in establishing such an order of national priorities, and in seeing to it that the operating programs of the departments and agencies conform to these priorities.

In this task, the President needs the help of a Bureau of the Budget staffed still more strongly than it now is with officials who can interpret agency programs in terms of their contributions to the President's over-all goals.

The danger is always present that Bureau members will become champions of their own, rather than the President's program preferences. A strong Bureau requires strong Presidential control.

Tenth: The Congress should put its own house in order

ALTHOUGH THE Subcommittee inquiry was directed toward the Executive Branch, there is clearly much room for improvement on Capitol Hill.

One major problem is fragmentation. The Congress is hard put to deal with national security policy as a whole.

The difficulty starts with the Executive Branch. Except in the State of the Union and the budget messages, it presents national security information and program requests to the Congress in bits and pieces.

The present mode of operation of the Congressional system compounds the problem. The authorization process treats as separable matters which are not really separable. Foreign affairs, defense matters, space policies, and atomic energy programs are handled in different committees. It is the same with money matters. Income and outgo, and the relation of each to the economy, come under different jurisdictions.

Continued on page 54

Diplomacy and Public Opinion

Editors Note: *The* JOURNAL *publishes under this title the principal portions of a speech the President made in Seattle on November 16. As professionals, we commend it to our fellow practitioners of the "tangled and complex," who will recognize it not only as a state paper of high rank but as a signal contribution to the literature of contemporary diplomacy.*

by JOHN F. KENNEDY

IN 1961 THE world relations of this country have become tangled and complex. One of our former allies has become our adversary—and he has his own adversaries who are not our allies. Heroes are removed from their tombs—history rewritten—the names of cities changed overnight.

We increase our arms at a heavy cost, primarily to make certain that we will not have to use them. We must face up to the chance of war, if we are to maintain the peace. We must work with certain countries lacking in freedom in order to strengthen the cause of freedom. We find some who call themselves neutrals who are our friends and sympathetic to us, and others who call themselves neutral who are unremittingly hostile to us. And as the most powerful defender of freedom on earth, we find ourselves unable to escape the responsibilities of freedom, and yet unable to exercise it without restraints imposed by the very freedoms we seek to protect. We cannot, as a Free Nation compete with our adversaries in tactics of terror, assassination, false promises, counterfeit mobs and crises.

We cannot, under the scrutiny of a free press and public, tell different stories to different audiences, foreign, domestic, friendly and hostile.

We cannot abandon the slow processes of consulting with our allies to match the swift expediencies of those who merely dictate to their satellites. We can neither abandon nor control the International Organization in which we now cast less than one percent of the vote in the General Assembly. We possess weapons of tremendous power—but they are least effective in combating the weapons most often used by freedom's foes: subversion, infiltration, guerrilla warfare, and civil disorder. We send arms to other peoples—just as we can send them the ideals of democracy in which we believe—but we cannot send them the will to use those arms or to abide by those ideals.

And while we believe, not only in the force of arms, but in the force of right and reason, we have learned that reason does not always appeal to unreasonable men—that it is not always true that "A soft answer turneth away wrath"—and that right does not always make might.

In short, we must face problems which do not lend themselves to easy or quick or permanent solutions. And we must face the fact that the United States is neither omnipotent nor omniscient—that we are only six percent of the world's population—that we cannot impose our will upon the other ninety-four percent of mankind—that we cannot right every wrong or reverse each adversity—and that therefore there cannot be an American solution to every world problem.

These burdens and frustrations are accepted by most Americans with maturity and understanding. They may long for the days when war meant charging up San Juan Hill—or when our isolation was guarded by two oceans—or when the atomic bomb was ours alone—or when much of the industrialized world depended upon our resources and our aid. But they now know that those days are gone—and that gone with them are the old policies and the old complacencies. And they know, too, that we must make the best of our new problems and our new opportunities, however great the risk and the cost.

Continued on page 55

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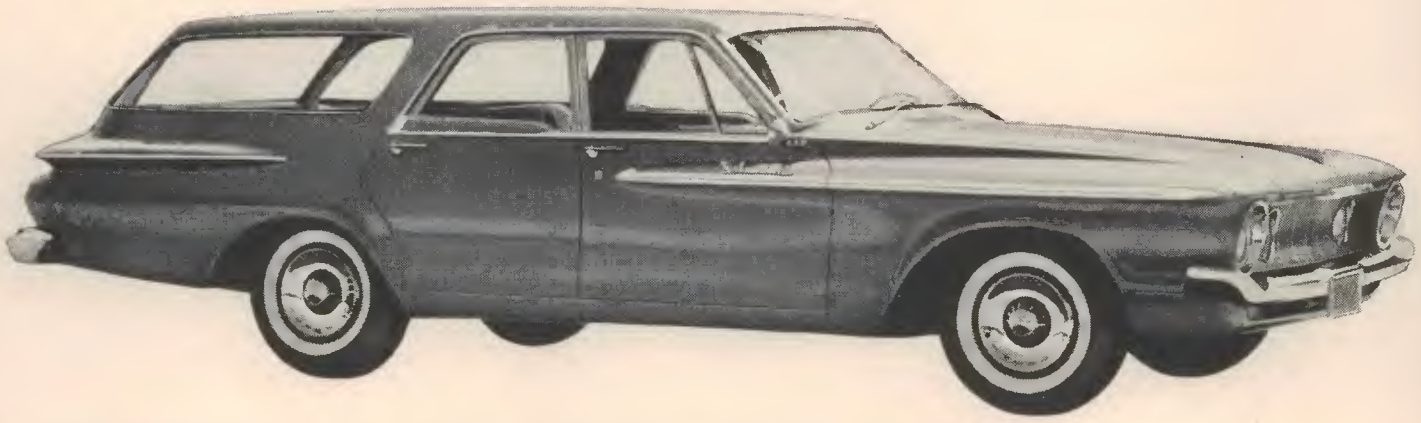

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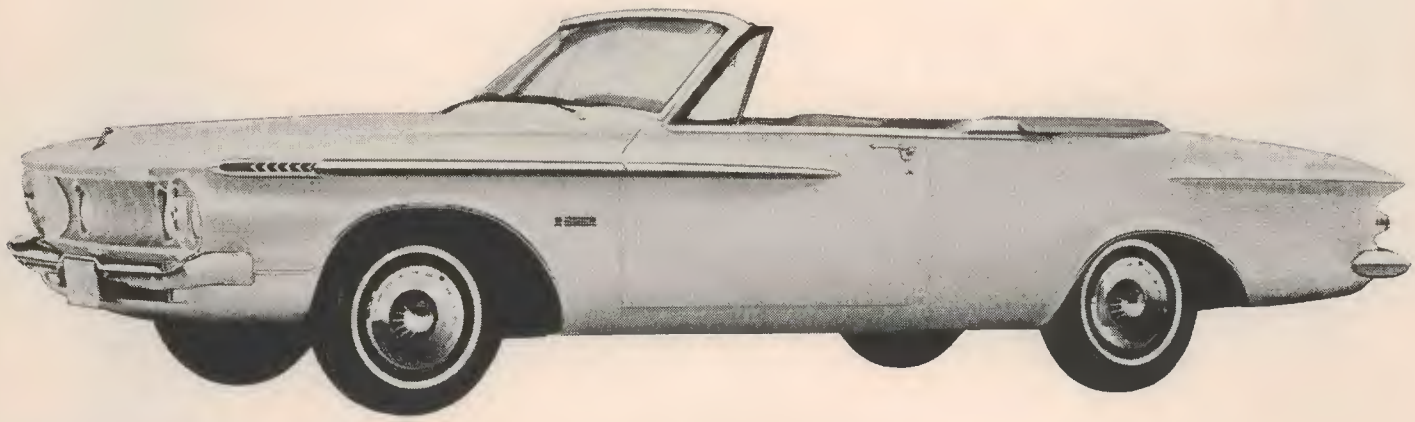

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Abigail Adams' First Post

by JOHN L. BROWN

IT WAS WITH mixed emotions that Abigail Adams received the letter from her husband delivered in the early winter of 1783 by a certain Mr. Dana, a friend just returned from abroad. John Adams, away from home ever since February 1778 as American Joint Commissioner at the Court of France, asked her to join him in Europe. The war was over now and he reassured her that she could travel without danger. The family had been separated for more than five years; and Abigail, despite her matter-of-fact and independent nature, was lonely for her husband and for her eldest son, John Quincy Adams, who, at the age of eleven, had gone away with his father. Nevertheless, she hesitated to accept, uncertain whether she would be able to do credit to her husband in his official duties, since she had no experience of the world of European diplomacy. Besides, she feared the rigors of a voyage across the Atlantic, at a time when such a trip was something of a feat, especially for a woman. In replying (on Dec. 18, 1783) to his "pressing invitation" she writes:

"I think if you were abroad in a private character, and necessitated to continue there, I should not hesitate so much at coming to you; but a 'mere American' as I am, unacquainted with the etiquette of court, taught to say the thing I mean, and to wear my heart in my countenance, I am sure I should have an awkward figure; and then it would mortify my pride and I should be thought to disgrace you. Yet, strip royalty of its pomp and power, and what are its votaries more than their fellow worms?" She concludes on a pious note, protesting that she has "so little of the ape" about her that she has always stood aloof from social life, happy to be "sequestered in a humble cottage" (although the house in Quincy was scarcely as humble as that!) and that, in the midst of her rural tasks, she sometimes "smiled incredulously" at the thought of being "allied to an ambassador."

BUT WE should not let this air of simplicity and diffidence deceive us. Abigail was proud in her humility; she had that confidence in her own worth that was already a hallmark of the Boston character. She was very much aware that her family had long figured in the ecclesiastical chronicles of New England and that she was considered the most intelligent of the three daughters of the Reverend William Smith, minister of the Congregational Church at Weymouth. Her attitude towards European refinement of European civilization was a characteristic one, which was to persist among Americans for generations. The Old World might be glittering and sophisticated, but it was corrupt and wicked as well, and the American had no need to be ashamed before it. He was "just as good as they were"—and morally, of course, certainly better. Abigail recalls this to her son in no uncertain terms in a letter of Dec. 26, 1783. De-

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John L. Brown, Cultural Attaché at Rome, served formerly at Brussels and Paris. He was the N. Y. TIMES correspondent and European Director for Houghton Mifflin Co. in Paris from 1945 to 1948. His most recent book is "Hemingway" (in French), published by Gallimard, Paris, 1961.

ploring the fact that he went to Europe too young to be acquainted with his own country, she insists on the superiority of Young America to corrupt old Europe:

"The history of your own country and the late revolution are striking and recent instances of the mighty things achieved by a brave, enlightened, and hardy people, determined to be free, . . . Glory, my son, in a country which has given birth to characters, both in the civil and military departments, which may vie with the wisdom and valor of antiquity. As an immediate descendant of one of those characters, may you be led to an imitation of that disinterested patriotism and that noble love of your country, which will teach you to despise wealth, titles, pomp, and equipage as mere external advantages, which cannot add to the internal excellence of your mind or compensate for the want of integrity and virtue." This conviction that the Americans were a chosen people, and that they represented the hope of the future, is frequently expressed in pre-Civil War America. In succeeding years, however, during the period of economic expansion and moral confusion which followed the conflict, the artist and intellectual often became apologetic when comparing European civilization with his own. (The "average American," whose views were reflected in books such as "The Innocents Abroad," never really lost his conviction of "being just as good and probably better.")

ABIGAIL, much less intimidated than she would like to give one to think, set off on the great adventure on June 20, 1784, sailing from Boston on the *Active*. Her epistolary qualities are immediately apparent from the letters she wrote on board. They deserve to figure in any anthology of 18th century travel. For the first two weeks of the crossing, she was unable to put pen to paper—all of the ladies and many of the gentlemen on board were just too seasick to do anything. She tells her sister, Mrs. Cranch, that it is certainly exact that "no being in nature is so disagreeable as a lady at sea." As soon as she was able to move about, however, she proceeded to "put things in order," with the energy and decision characteristic of the New England matron. She was appalled by the "horrid dirtiness" of the ship (which was loaded with a malodorous cargo of oil and potash), by the "slovenliness of the steward," and by the general "slopping and spilling" caused by the motion of the waves. She immediately "did something about it." "As I found I might reign mistress on board without any offence," she writes, "I soon exerted my authority with scrapers, mops, brushes, infusions of vinegar, etc. and in a few hours you would have thought yourself in a different ship." We can well imagine the mutterings among the seamen mopping up with an "infusion of vinegar" under the sharp, executive eye of Mrs. Adams.

Living—and especially sleeping—arrangements on board offended her "female delicacy" (as we can well understand) but she put up with them the best she could. "Necessity has no law," she writes, "but what should I have thought on shore to have laid myself down to sleep in common with half-a-dozen gentlemen? We have curtains, it is true, and we only in part undress, about as much as the Yankee bundlers; but we have the benediction of falling in with a set of well-behaved, decent gentlemen, whose whole deportment is agreeable to the strictest delicacy."

Nor was the food satisfactory. The cook was "a great, dirty, lazy negro, with no more knowledge of cookery than a savage." A meal would begin with "a leg of pork all bristly," followed by a pudding, and then a quarter of an hour later, as an afterthought, a plate of potatoes. The 18th century ocean-traveler was obviously not beguiled by the cuisine; in fact, Mrs. Adams confides that "we ladies" have not eaten enough to "keep body and soul together." Nevertheless, with the Puritan will to "improve oneself" and "to profit from experience" Abigail kept herself busy during the four weeks and two days of the crossing. She learned the names of all the masts and sails; she observes the natural phenomena of the ocean—dolphins, phosphorescent waters —which inspire her with pious sentiments; she writes endlessly to friends and family, describing what she sees around her and moralizing on everything: "I begin to think that calm is not desirable in any situation in life. Every object is most beautiful in motion."

But she "praised Heaven" when on July 20, they landed, because of bad weather, at Deal, instead of at Portsmouth as they had planned. They traveled up to London, a distance of seventy-two miles, by coach, and Abigail observed the new sights of the "old country" with keen interest but scant sentimentality. Canterbury Cathedral failed to impress her. "It looked more like a jail for criminals, than a place designed for the worship of the Deity. It had a most gloomy appearance and really made me shudder." After Chatham, she was present at the capture of a very young man who had robbed a coach. The reaction of the crowd inspired her with righteous observations that in "her" country, people do not "exult over the wretched." Abigail's memory, in so far as certain aspects of Puritan justice was concerned, was comfortingly brief.

Mr. Adam's friends had engaged rooms for her in London at Osborne's New Family Hotel, Adelphi. "There we have a handsome drawing room, genteelly furnished, and a large lodging room. We are furnished with a cook, chambermaid, waiter etc. for three guineas a week; but in all this is not included a mouthful of victuals or drink."

THE SIX WEEKS that she remained in London before going on "to her post" in Paris were filled with activity—sight-seeing, receiving and returning visits, dining out, shopping, going to see an exhibit of Mr. Copley's pictures, including a portrait of Mr. Adams. "It is a full length picture, very large, and a very good likeness. Before him stands a globe; in his hand a map of Europe; at a small distance, two female figures, representing Peace and Innocence. It is a most beautiful painting."

English ladies she compared unfavorably with her Boston friends: "I have seen many ladies, but not one elegant one since I came. . . The American ladies are much admired here by the gentlemen, I am told, and, in truth, I wonder not at it." She then permits herself a lofty moralistic flight on American innocence and European corruption as seen in the female sex: "O my country, my country! Preserve, preserve the little purity and simplicity of manners you yet possess. . . The softness, peculiarly characteristic of our sex, and which is so pleasing to gentlemen, is wholly laid aside here for the masculine attire and manners of Amazonians."

ABIGAIL ADAMS

Mrs. Adams was also interested in good works and went to see charitable institutions such as the Foundling Hospital. However, she was moved to pen her most impassioned prose on the occasion of her visit to Magdalen Hospital, for "fallen women," where she attended divine service. "I observed, upon going in, a gallery before me, raised very high, and covered with a green canvas. Here sat these unhappy women screened from the public view. You can discern them through the canvas, but not enough to distinguish countenances. I admired the delicacy of this thought. . . The melancholy melody of their voices, the solemn sound of the organ, the serious and affecting discourse of the preacher, together with the humiliating objects before me, drew tears from my eyes."

IN SPITE of her staunch "revolutionary" and anti-British feeling, Abigail prepared to leave London with regret. "Here I cannot find myself in a strange land," she writes. "I shall experience this when I get to a country the language of which I cannot speak. I sincerely wish the treaty might have been concerted here." But her son had arrived from The Hague—quite grown up, so that at first glance his mother scarcely recognized him—and informed her that they would join his father in Holland and travel thence to Paris.

By the end of August, the Adams had arrived in Paris, engaged a house in Auteuil, and were preparing to settle down to their official life. After the relatively carefree weeks in London, Abigail had to face the usual problems of the Foreign Service wife. They had difficulty finding a house and were forced to take a place much too large for them. "Upon occasion, forty beds may be made in it," she tells her sister, "and I fancy it must be very cold in winter." She experiences the classic frustrations of renting a furnished place. She complains that although there are great mirrors worth at least 30,000 livres, "there is no table in the house better than an oak board, nor a carpet to the floor." Evidently, however, she was spared doing an *inventaire* and an *état des lieux*, those complicated and vexing rituals which have bedeviled later generations of Foreign Service wives. Besides, bed and table linen, silver and china were not included, and Abigail is faced—as many others have been—with the job of making all the necessary purchases without ruining herself. And, of course, (how familiar this sounds!) everything is much more expensive than she thought it would be, and she is tormented by financial anguish: "The expense of living abroad I always supposed to be high, but my ideas were nowise adequate to the thing. I could have furnished myself in the town of Boston, with everything I have, twenty or thirty percent cheaper than I have been able to do it here." And she comes then to a point to which she will later return with great frequency. In spite of all these expenses Congress has "most unjustly" reduced their allowances. "The difference between coming upon this negotiation to France and remaining at The Hague, where the house was already furnished at the expense of a thousand pounds sterling, will increase the expense here to 600 or 700 guineas, at a time, too, when Congress have cut off 500 guineas they have heretofore given."

Abigail, in addition to the work and money involved in finding and setting up the house, is beset with servant problems of a complexity such as she had never encountered in the simpler world of Quincy, Mass. She found, to her irrita-

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tion, that a servant had to be hired for a particular task and wouldn't think of doing anything else. She laments to Mrs. Cranch that there is no equivalent of the sterling New England "hired girl," who could wash and clean and sew and and cook the dinner and put it on the table. "It is the policy of this country to oblige you to a certain number of servants, and one will not touch what belongs to the business of another, though he or she has time enough to perform the whole."

And how, how, she asks her sister, can you make people back home realize that only with a staff of seven and extra help for entertaining can you possibly maintain your position and perform the entertaining expected of an official. "To tell this in our own country," she writes in plaintive tones that many will recognize, "would be considered as extravagance; but would they send a person here in a public character to be a public jest." And, nevertheless, they do not enjoy particularly good service in spite of all the staff. "I never put up in America with what I do here," she complains. "I often think of Swift's High Dutch Bride, who had so much hastiness and so much pride."

Money matters worry and preoccupy her. She recalls to her sister that a former American Commissioner was obliged to go home because he could not make both ends meet on his salary. She is determined to make Mr. Adams follow suit if their own financial situation gets worse. They have made up their minds to do as little entertaining as possible, but sometimes they cannot avoid it, and in spite of all she can do it costs "at least 50 or 60 guineas at a time."

FROM THE very beginning of the American Republic, "representation" seems to have been a vexed and vexing question, and, as Abigail Adams confides her troubles to her sister, her words have a very contemporary ring to them. Mrs. Adams explains that often more is to be achieved over a luncheon table than in an office, "but the policy of our country has heen and still is to be penny-wise and pound-foolish. . . But, my own interest apart, the system is bad; for that nation which degrades their own ministers by obliging them to live in narrow circumtances, cannot expect to be held in high estimation themselves." In order to economize and avoid financial ruin, the Adamses find themselves unable to do many things which would have helped them in performing their official functions—they go out as little as possible, rarely attend the theater or the opera, pare expenses to the bone, watch every franc. What a shame this is, laments Abigail, and unfair too, for "I cannot but think it hard that a gentleman who has devoted so great a part of his life to the service of the public, who has been the means, in a great measure, of procuring such extensive territories to his country, who saved their fisheries, and who is still laboring to procure them further advantages, should find it necessary so cautiously to calculate his pence, for fear of overrunning them." The financial worries occasioned by the burden of official representation form one of the constant themes of Mrs. Adams' letters. On December 9, 1784, she writes to her sister, Mrs. Cranch, that they are obliged to have dinner parties for twenty people at least once a week. And it is not only the French and diplomatic colleagues whom they must invite; every American coming to Paris calls on his Minister and then expects to be invited to dine. "In short," she continues, "there is no end of the expense which a person in a public character is obliged to be at.

Yet our countrymen think their ministers are growing rich. Believe me, my dear sister, I am more anxious for my situation than I was before I came abroad. I then hoped that my husband, in his advanced years, would have been able to have laid up a little without toiling perpetually." Abigail is also incensed about the constant expenditures necessitated by the conventions of an aristocratic society, long on forms and short on the democratic simplicities she admires. Soon after her arrival in Paris, she was obliged to fit out the entire family in mourning, "for a Prince of eight years old, whose father is an ally to the King of France. This mourning is ordered by the court and is to be worn eleven days only." And "poor Mr. Jefferson" was even more victimized than the Adamses. It appears he had to have a black silk suit made for one mourning; a few weeks later, he had to order another, in broadcloth this time, for silk was by then out of season. All this conspicuous consumption struck Abigail as only slightly less than immoral.

AND THEN with all her other problems, social and financial, there was the task of learning the language. One can easily imagine that Gallic *marivaudage* did not come easily to this plain-speaking, no-nonsense daughter of Puritan preachers. She despairs of making the servants understand her, she feels rude and silent in society. This "alienation through language" continually strengthens her nostalgia for Quincy and Boston, for familiar words, and people and manners. "My heart returns, like the dove of Noah, and rests only in my native land."

But in spite of everything—the worries, the uncertainties, the strangeness—how could she help but enjoy it all as well? She was soon involved in a social life, going to the opera, visiting monuments, calling on celebrated persons like Madame de La Fayette, giving dinners and dining out.

Her description of a dinner party at Dr. Franklin's at Passy, is a delight, one of the best single letters in a collection which ranks among the liveliest in American literature. Of course, the Adamses never really liked Franklin at all. John Adams was frankly jealous of the immense popularity which Poor Richard enjoyed in France, and was only too happy to explain it, not as the result of the good Doctor's qualities but rather as the glowing, but poisoned, fruit of his "libertinage," his lack of sound Christian principles, his facile adaptation to what struck the Adamses as a depraved society. John Adams wrote to his brother in the Continental Congress that Franklin was lazy, extravagant, disorganized—in short, not at all the kind of person fit to represent the young and virtuous Republic in Paris. Yet because of Franklin's immense reputation—from the King and Queen downward, he *was* the incarnation of all the rustic charm, the native wisdom, the noble and seductive savagery of the New America—the Adamses were forced into the rather bitter pleasures of attending social functions at his *pavillon* in Passy.

The first dinner party left an indelible impression on Abigail, since she met "an extraordinary woman" there—Madame Helvétius, one of the intellectual movers and shakers of Paris and a most picturesque and appealing figure indeed. But Abigail—who had no idea who she was—"was not amused." First of all, she lacked the decorum and the neatness of dress which were *de rigueur* in Boston. Mrs. Adams describes her entrance into Franklin's drawing room:

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"'How I look!' she said, taking hold of a chemise made of tiffany, which she had over a blue lute-string and which looked as much upon the decay of her beauty, for she was once a handsome woman; over it she had a small straw hat, with a dirty gauze half handkerchief round it, and a bit of dirtier gauze than ever my maids wore, was bowed on behind . . . she ran out of the room. When she returned, the Doctor entered at one door; she at the other; upon which, she ran forward to him, caught him by the hand . . . and gave him a double kiss, one upon each cheek and another upon his forehead." This was a had beginning; but Mme. Helvétius' light-hearted antics at dinner and after it were even more shocking. "When we went into the room to dine, she was placed between the Doctor and Mr. Adams. She carried on the chief of the conversation, frequently locking her hand into the Doctor's and sometimes spreading her arms upon the backs of both the gentlemen's chairs, then throwing her arm carelessly upon the Doctor's neck." The hussy! "I own I was highly disgusted," writes Abigail with a mixture of horror and delight, "and never wish for an acquaintance with any ladies of this cast." She confides that such conduct greatly surprised her especially since the "good Doctor" had informed her that Mme. Helvétius was a lady of the *meilleur monde*, "wholly free from affectation and stiffness of behavior and one of the best women in the world." If she had been left to her own judgments, however, she would have "set her down as a very bad one, although sixty years of age and a widow."

But the worst was yet to come. After dinner, Mme. Helvétius sailed into the drawing room and flung herself down on the divan like an elderly odalisque, showing, as Abigail underlined "more than her feet." There she alternately embraced the "good Doctor" and her little lap-dog —and "when he wet the floor she wiped it up with her chemise." This was a shattering but revelatory evening for Abigail and confirmed all her darkest suspicions about the "good Doctor's" private life and especially about the kind of women with whom he preferred to associate. Her letter ends on a note of moralizing melancholy: "Thus you see, my dear, that manners differ exceedingly in different countries. I hope, however, to find amongst French ladies manners more consistent with my ideas of decency, or I shall become a mere recluse."

FORTUNATELY, her contacts with Mme. de La Fayette reassured her; perhaps Parisiennes were not all hussies, after all. She was received in Mme. de la Fayette's bedroom, where the ladies of the family were sitting together knitting and sewing—a seemly vision, indeed, after the impropriety of Mme. Helvétius at her ease on Franklin's divan. Moreover, the conversation was decent and concerned chiefly with domestic affairs, with home and children. "[Mme. de La Fayette] is fond of her children and very attentive to them, which is not the general character of ladies of high rank in Europe." A few days later Mme. de La Fayette came to a big dinner at the Adamses. She did not impress the American ladies present, who thought she was "awfully dressed." She wore a simple brown Florence gown and petticoat, a "gauze handkerchief, a cap with a white ribbon on it," and looked, opined Abigail, "very neat" but very modest in comparison with the American guests who were "glittering with diamonds, watch-chains, girdle-buckles,

etc." Their showiness did not fail to draw Abigail's fire: "[no French ladies] carry extravagance of dress to such a height as the Americans who are here, some of whom, I have reason to think, live at an expense double what is allowed to the American ministers. They must, however, abide the consequences."

ONCE ESTABLISHED in her house at Auteuil, she began to explore the city. Paris did not please her: "It is a horrid dirty city," nor did the churches which "seem calculated to damp devotion rather than to excite it." Besides they were the temples of an odious Papism and Abigail makes no effort to conceal her sternly reproving attitudes toward Catholicism. Writing of the confessionals at St. Roch she says: "One side of them holds the person who is confessing and the other the confessor, who places his ear at this window, hears the crime, absolves the transgressor, and very often makes an assignation for a repetition of the same crime, or perhaps a new one. I do not think this a breach of charity; for can we suppose that, of the many thousands whom the religion of the country obliges to celibacy, one quarter part of the number can find its influence sufficiently powerful to conquer those passions which nature has implanted in man, when the gratification of them will cost only a few livres in confession?" The visit of Abbé Thayer, a Boston acquaintance who had been converted to Catholicism and became a priest incited her to further observations. "Mr. Adams took him up pretty short," she writes, "and told him that he was not going to make a father confessor of him, that his religion was a matter that he did not look upon himself accountable for to any one but his Maker, and that he did not choose to hear either Luther or Calvin treated in such a manner." She complains that the American Embassy is not provided with a Protestant Chaplain—the diplomatic service apparently leads not only to financial disaster but to moral ruin as well. "Do Congress think that their ministers have no need of grace?" cries Abigail. "Or that religion is not a necessary article for them? Sunday will not feel so to me whilst I continue in this country. It is high holiday for all France." Heaven knows they needed grace, with temptation assaulting them from every side, even on innocent promenades in public parks. The Tuileries, for all its beauty, is full of offense for the modest eye, for the virtuous glance. All that pagan statuary, for instance. One statue represents Lucretia. "The Parisians do well to erect a statue to her," comments Abigail, "for at this day there are many more Tarquins than Lucretias." But the others! One represented the rape of Orithyia, the daughter of Erectheum, King of Athens, by Boreas; another, the ravishment of Cybele by Saturn. "These are two *very pretty* (italics are Abigail's) ornaments for a public garden."

But the sensual blandishments of the theater are immeasurably more dangerous. Her letter to her sister, Mrs. Cranch, dated from Auteuil on February 20, 1785, describing her first visit to the opera, is a memorable one. "The first dance which I saw upon the stage shocked me. The dresses and beauty of the performers were enchanting; but no sooner did the dance commence, than I felt my delicacy wounded and I was ashamed to look at them. Girls, clothed in the thinnest silk and gauze, with their petticoats short, springing two feet from the floor, poising themselves in the air, with their feet flying, and as perfectly showing their

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garters and drawers as though no petticoat had been worn, was a sight altogether new to me." And she concludes: "Think you that this city can fail of being a Cythera and this house (the Opéra) the temple of Venus, 'When music softens and when dancing fires!' "

However, as the months wore on, she began to shed some of her prejudices, to understand more about the society in which she was living, and consequently, to like it better. "This day eight months I sailed for Europe, since which many new and interesting scenes have presented themselves before me. I have seen many of the beauties and some of the deformities, of this old world," she writes to her sister. "I have found my taste reconciling itself to habits, customs, and fashions which at first disgusted me." Even the seductive spectacles of the Opéra, which she denounced at first with such righteous vigor, gradually began to appeal to her. "Shall I speak a truth and say that repeatedly seeing these dances has worn off that disgust which I at first felt, and that I now see them with pleasure?" (We think of a later "ambassador," Lambert Strether, who also gradually lost his New England prejudices as he learned to know and appreciate the charm and culture of Paris.)

BUT THIS IS just the time that she learns that they are to be transferred and that the process of "getting used to things" must begin all over again! "We are now cleverly situated," she writes. "I have got a set of servants as good as I can expect to find; but I apprehend that, in the month of January we shall be obliged to give up our house, dismiss our servants, and make a journey to England." She hates the idea of tearing up, of leaving the nice house at Auteuil, with its big garden full of spring flowers, with the trees, the fountains, the pool in which goldfish are kept. But they must pack up and move on. "You can hardly form an idea how difficult and expensive it is to be housekeeping a few months at a time in so many different countries."

By the end of May, 1785 the Adamses are in London, to assume the post of American Ambassador and Abigail is immediately busy house-hunting and worrying about how much everything costs, and hectoring their prospective landlord to paint the rooms, and wondering how they will put up with the "Tory venom" and with the hostility of the Court to the representatives of their former colonies. But Abigail was never one to be daunted. "I expect to be more scrutinized in England than in France," she writes. " 'I said, I will take heed of my ways' is a text of holy writ fruitful of instruction in all situations of life, but speaks more loudly to those who sustain public characters." And without further nostalgia for her first post, Abigail Adams set about sustaining hers at the new one, by getting down to some serious thought about "her rigging" for her presentation at St. James', directing her "mantuamaker" to "let my dress be elegant, but plain as I could possibly appear with decency."

WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

"A Young Girl Reading" ***Fragonard***
(National Gallery's handsome new acquisition)

Looking Back

MID-DECEMBER found us in a mellow mood when E. B. and his wife stopped around one evening to bring us Christmas greetings in our cubicle on "G" Street. For a moment we worried lest his initials might one day spell Enthusiastic, instead of Exhausted Bureaucrat. But he explained he had been poking through the "Old Farmer's Almanac" earlier in the day. Its homeliness had dispelled some of his space and nuclear fears; the missile gap had begun to close (to his less-jaundiced eyes), and even guerrilla warfare momentarily sounded a historical rather than a strategical term.

Like many in State last month, he'd been stocktaking and felt, while not optimistic, that the New Year could be faced with poise. Less than a century ago, he told us, one of the finest American diplomats of the time had joined the Diplomatic Service because, as he wrote later:

Being of a hopeful disposition and having realized the great disadvantage arising to the interests of our country abroad from the appointment to posts in our legations (we had no embassies then) of men backed by important politicians at home, but without any qualifications whatever for diplomatic work —not even the knowledge of French or any other foreign language—I resolved to become the nucleus, if possible, of a permanent service. . . I had a feeling that it would be possible for the United States to have, as the other leading powers of the world then had, a nonpartisan (so far as domestic politics were concerned) service, to which appointment should be made on the basis of fitness only. . . I determined to prove the possibility of a genuine professional career in diplomacy if possible.

In his "The Foreign Service of the United States" co-author William Barnes writes that Henry White more than any other single individual was able to promote public support for the idea of diplomacy as a professional career.

"Back in those days," E. B. went on, "the entire appropriations for salaries and expenses didn't amount to more than $370,000 [for fiscal 1861], and to give you an idea of the simplicity of life—the United States maintained only thirty-one diplomatic missions abroad, of which sixteen were in Europe; twelve in Latin America, and there were but three in the Far East.

"Why, the whole complement of American personnel in the Diplomatic Service, comprising chiefs of mission, secretaries of legation and interpreters in Turkey, China and Japan numbered only fifty [in 1859].

"So it's perhaps understandable if we're still having problems in this shakedown cruise year of 1961.

"BUT I'D like to toast the man of the year," he went on. "Yes. To my mind the title goes this year to the FSO who's been sweating it out in Africa. Americans have been called soft, perhaps we are. But we've been sending off our F.S. personnel and their families to Africa, ill-protected from the harsh rigors of climate and primitive existence and bush war. Long ago we used to send men off into the bush, but it was before paperwork had become the Great Obsession and before the world had shrunk. They were able to take time to adapt to the local picture, and if the locals took long siestas, they followed suit. And lived longer. Maybe they could accomplish more? I don't know, but these days we expect a man to keep up the pace of a Washington office job and accomplish wonders in the stepped-up new picture, with all-too-little support from a distant Washington in an impossible situation.—Glad they're finally implementing a program for proper medical services for personnel in Africa."

Tom Estes was recuperating, he told us in reply to our query, and would spend Christmas with his wife in Frankfurt. Meantime, Jim Carson, one of our youngest Board members, had been acting admirably as Chargé d'Affaires.

Word of Jim Carson, in Ouagadougou, and—as we are writing of Ed Gullion's work in the Congo crisis —reminded us that during the past year several of our recent Board members had been appointed Ambassador, including Graham Martin, James Penfield, John Burns, Bill Handley and Ed Gullion. With Ray Thurston going to Haiti and Howard Jones in Indonesia and Joe Palmer in Nigeria, it's become apparent that one of the qualifications necessary for becoming Ambassador is service on the JOURNAL's Editorial Board.

"But you've had lots of changes round AFSA's offices, too, haven't you?" he asked. "What with Mr. Key retiring this fall, Julian Harrington coming in to be the General Manager, Margaret Turkel going off to Houston, Winifred Turner's retiring to have a baby and Edie Belcher coming in to take her place. Now with Jane Fishburne going off to Lima with her husband, Shirley Newhall coming in and Bob Aleshire replacing the part-time editorial worker—it's been a fifty percent turnover within just the past four months." We hadn't thought

of it statistically before, but E. B. was right. We were mighty sorry to be losing our Jane but Peru would be the gainer. With Edie Belcher back again and handling the JOURNAL's Circulation we'd be in deft hands, and the new appointments were all very happy ones, including that of our new assistant editor, Shirley Newhall.

Visiting VIP's

We were talking about trips and conferences and E. B. mentioned that overseas FSO's and their spouses have mixed feelings about the visiting VIP bringing along the little woman. George Dixon, writing in the WASHINGTON POST however, recently made a point in favor:

"There seems to be something about having the little woman along that makes the bureaucrat rubberneck at places of interest rather than persons. The chances also are that he will be up earlier, and brighter, to transact the business for which he avowedly went overseas."

"Debriefing"

"Listened in this fall to the 'Debriefing' program when Rob McClintock and his family were interviewed and thought it excellent," E. B. resumed. "If we have people with things to say, and the wit to say them, this program will continue to attract new stations and new listeners. Understand already several stations have asked for it regularly. We heard it on WCBS one Wednesday from New York, 10:10 p.m. to 10:35 p.m., and it's on regularly now." His wife nodded. (He usually talks for both of them.)

"You spoke earlier of the quality of our FSO's—so did Richard Rovere in his Reform or Die piece in the NEW YORKER this month. Perhaps you saw what the Public Members of this year's Selection Boards wrote the Secretary?" We demurred and he pulled out a piece of paper and quoted:

As could be expected in any organization (the nine Public Members had written) we found a few who, when measured against the high standards which should and do apply to the career Foreign Service, were marginal in their performance. But, as a group these men and women, who represent us here and abroad had a splendid record of unselfish duty and devotion to the good and welfare of our country. They worked long and hard hours under the most trying circumstances. They and their families lived, in many cases, in unbelievable hardships. Sacrifices, courage and 'beyond the call of duty' were commonplace and not rarities. We are proud of these men and women of the Foreign Service Officer Corps. As American citizens we want to strike a blow on their behalf against poorly informed criticism and we feel it a privilege to convey to you our sincere praise of their abilities and accomplishments.

"Most heartening appraisal," we agreed, "and we have asked one of those Public Members to describe his reactions in more detail."

"But you were asking about decorations and Christmas parties 'round New State," E. B. continued. "There certainly was a lack of festive gaiety in many quarters and probably less partying. Passports had some handsome decorations, however."

Ex-Secretary Byrnes Feted

We'd heard so many remarks about resignations from the Metropolitan Club that we asked E. B. if membership was indeed dwindling. "Should say not, politicking mostly," he sputtered, "just last week a dinner was held there in honor of former Secretary of State, James E. Byrnes. The group had been gathered together by Loy Henderson and included another former Secretary, Dean Acheson, Mr. Justice Frankfurter of the Supreme Court, former Associate Justice Stanley Reed; two former Legal Advisers of the Department, Ben Cohen and Judge Charles Fahy; the Director of the Budget, Mr. Bell, and a galaxy of former Ambassadors including George V. Allen, Stanley Woodward, Hugh Cumming, Myron Cowen and Robert McClintock. During an evening filled with pleasant reminiscence, he said, the talk ranged from Secretary Byrnes' Stuttgart speech to the Acheson-Lilienthal control of atomic weapons proposals, to Azerbaijan, and included an informed discussion of the merits of bourbon whiskey in Supreme Court deliberations. Secretary Byrnes in responding to the toast concluded with a warm tribute to the Foreign Service.

"One Man's Comma"

"Some people were not born to punctuate. Cast-iron rules will not answer here, anyway; what is one man's comma is another man's colon. One man can't punctuate another man's manuscript any more than one person can make the gestures for another person's speech."—SATURDAY REVIEW

"LIFE AND LOVE IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE" *by* ROBERT W. RINDEN

"Girls, what a perfectly gorgeous challenge! We're off to the Regional Operations Conference—and an equal role for wives."

"No, I am *not* Peace Corps!"

Peace Corps: One Year After

by Roy Hoopes

It has been a long time since a government program has inspired as many vitriolic comments as the Peace Corps. Although the idea has, of course, been given considerable support in the press, and a Gallup Poll published a year ago suggested that a good majority of the American people are in favor of the Peace Corps, it is apparent that there are quite a few powerful voices in the land who do not share their countrymen's enthusiasm for the idea. A Republican Congressman has called it a "boondoggle," a Congresswoman thought it was a "terrifying thing;" The Daughters of the American Revolution came out four-square and rock-ribbed against it; the Philadelphia Inquirer called it "a staggering example of John F. Kennedy's loose thinking" and a columnist in the Richmond News Leader said the "Peace Corps is a cheap substitute for that true patriotism."

Sometimes in jest, and sometimes not, the Peace Corps has been called "The Children's Crusade," "Kennedy's Kiddie Korps," and "Dr. Schweitzer's (or Sarge Shriver's) Salvation Army." Even former President Eisenhower went so far recently as to label it a "juvenile experiment."

Mr. Hoopes, a free-lance writer and former magazine editor, is the author of "The Complete Peace Corps Guide," Dial Press.

However, there is one significant point about all the criticism of the Peace Corps: It is almost invariably aimed at the concept of the Peace Corps, never at a specific Peace Corps project. "What one cannot help but wonder," wonders the National Review, in discussing the Peace Corps, "is why the American youth are so caught up in the enthusiasm for bringing electric dishwashers to the Angolese."

The National Review comment, which is not untypical of much of the criticism of the Peace Corps, is about as far removed from the reality of actual Peace Corps projects as it could possibly be. Thus far, there have been fifteen projects announced by the Peace Corps—each one specifically requested by the twelve host countries in which they are located. And, as an examination of the brief descriptions of the projects shows, not one of them is designed to bring American dishwashers to the people of the underdeveloped countries.

When you remove all the misleading rhetoric about "the horde of well-meaning youngsters sticking their snoots into people's private lives, telling them how to bring up their children and what or what not to eat and drink." The New York Daily News, and get down to a serious exami-

nation of what various Peace Corps groups will actually be doing, what do you find? You find a group of serious-minded young men and women teaching in secondary schools (Ghana, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sierra Leone); living in the countryside and doing community development work (Chile, Colombia); or agricultural extension work (India); or road surveying and construction (Tanganyika); breeding and livestock and poultry (St. Lucia); or just about everything (Pakistan)—except bringing electric dishwashers to the citizenry.

In short, although there may well be justification for constructive criticism once the Peace Corps volunteers settle down to their day-to-day routine, at this point in the evolution of the Peace Corps there is little serious criticism which can be made of the individual projects on which Peace Corps volunteers have embarked. Each one is the result of a specific request by the host country; each one serves a specific need and each one has been thought through and evaluated by responsible and experienced officials.

Despite the glamour which the press has sometimes attached to the Peace Corps, the volunteers are still, in essence, international social workers. And although social workers themselves have often been subject to criticism from those people who generally mistrust "do-gooders" of all kinds, the actual work done by social workers has seldom been successfully attacked.

Each of the Peace Corps projects has included two months' university training in the USA for the Peace Corps volunteer followed by a month's further training in the host country. As we go to press the projects include:

TANGANYIKA

The project is to assist Tanganyika to build a network of small farm-to-market roads in remote agricultural areas; to help develop a system of main territorial roads passable in all kinds of weather, and to aid the country in uncovering its mineral resources. Thirty Peace Corps volunteers will survey for feeder roads and help in their construction; help in the maintenance, grading and surfacing of the main roads; help construct small bridges and culverts, and conduct basic geological mapping.

After training, the volunteers were given on-the-job assignments in which they were to work in groups of three and four with Tanganyikan apprentice surveyors under the direction of the Public Works Division of the Tanganyikan Government.

COLOMBIA

Worked out in cooperation with the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), this project was the result of a lengthy CARE study on the community development needs of Colombia. It involves approximately sixty Peace Corps volunteers who are in Colombia to work on a project designed to help Colombia develop economic and social stability in some of its rural areas. The volunteers, as members of Community Development teams, will live and work in towns and villages in the rural areas of Colombia. They will assist Colombian technical workers, and their "teammates" are young Colombians also trained in Community Development work.

THE PHILIPPINES

The purpose of the Philippine project is to provide—by the end of 1962—three hundred volunteers to teach English and some general science in the third and fourth grades. The volunteers will live in groups of four in provincial towns.

The third grade is the grade in which Filipino children begin learning in the English language. Volunteer teachers will develop their pupils' language on the playground as well as in the classroom and will use local English language material developed by the Philippine Center for Language Study. The fourth grade teachers will teach, in addition to English, some general science, conducting simple classroom experiments with material and equipment found locally or made by the volunteers. Whenever possible, science teaching will be related to agricultural and community health and sanitation practices.

This project is of considerable importance to the Philippines because although English is the local language of instruction in science, technology, commerce and culture, in recent years it has become so corrupted by the influence of a variety of local dialects as to be incomprehensible to the outsider. It is hoped that the Peace Corps project will start a reversal of this trend.

CHILE

The Peace Corps project in Chile was developed under a contract with the University of Notre Dame, acting on behalf of 34 Indiana colleges and universities. Approximately forty volunteers, including ten women, have been assigned to work with teams sent out by the *Instituto de Education Rural*, a non-governmental, private Chilean Foundation established in 1955. The volunteers also may teach in the Institute's community development training centers.

The project is administered by the University of Notre Dame and the volunteers will work under the joint supervision of the project director and members of the staff of Chile's Institute of Rural Education. The volunteers will work in various rural areas with their Chilean counterparts in all phases of community development, including educational radio broadcasts in the schools and communities.

Volunteers for the Chile project had to be college graduates with a variety of skills and a general knowledge of at least one of the following: agronomy, animal husbandry, maintenance of farm equipment, carpentry, first aid, public health, home economics, teaching, or the techniques of mass communications. A total of three months training was scheduled for the volunteers—two months at the University of Notre Dame and another month, beginning in October 1961, at the Institute's training centers in Chile. Included in the training period is an intensive language study, with the primary emphasis on conversational Spanish.

ST. LUCIA

The Peace Corps project for St. Lucia was developed under the joint supervision of the Government of St. Lucia and Heifer Project, Inc., a private organization established in 1944 to distribute livestock and poultry to people in areas in need of agricultural assistance. The Heifer Project is supported by numerous church groups and farm organizations and the recipients of Heifer Project livestock are selected solely on the basis of need and the ability to give proper care to the animals. Also, they must agree to give the first-born offspring to another farm family meeting Heifer Project requirements.

Twelve Peace Corps volunteers have been assigned to the St. Lucia project. It was preferred that volunteers be col-

lege graduates, but high school graduates with good records of achievement were also considered qualified. The Peace Corps team included two agricultural extension assistants: three teacher-trainers; a horticultural assistant: an assistant in animal husbandry and feed mill operation; a Farm Youth Club assistant; an adult education assistant: an agricultural educationalist; a health education assistant: and a home economics assistant. Vounteers to be engaged in teaching will be based in Castries, the island's capital, and will commute to their assignments by horse, bicycle or jeep. Volunteers assigned to agricultural projects will be located in the southern part of the island. The St. Lucia volunteers spent a month in training at Iowa State University at Ames and another month at a training site in the West Indies.

The program developed by the Peace Corps team in St. Lucia will serve as a model for agricultural programs in the West Indies Federation—a group of ten "member units" which will achieve independence in 1962. The volunteers will also help supply the trained manpower essential for improving the small island's agricultural economy.

GHANA

The importance of education to its economic and social progress is recognized by Ghana, and its Second Development Plan (1959-1964) allocates the third largest sum to the educational system. Only communications and the problems of health and sanitation were placed ahead of schools in the plan's budget. However, a recent Ford Foundation survey indicated a critical need for more teachers at the secondary school level. It is hoped that the Peace Corps project in Ghana which is to provide secondary school teachers will help solve this problem.

Approximately 50 men and women volunteers have been selected to teach mathematics, English, chemistry, physics, biology, general science and French in the secondary schools of Ghana. The volunteers were required to have a university degree and a record of high academic achievement. A teaching background was preferred, although not necessary. Each volunteer was given two months training at the University of California at Berkeley and additional preparation at the University College of Ghana in Legon—depending on the date which a volunteer's teaching assignment begins. Both the stateside training and the studies in Ghana included instruction in the language of Twi.

NIGERIA

The Nigerian project is to be carried out by three different Peace Corps groups working in cooperation with three different American Universities.

Nigeria-Harvard Project. Beginning in January, approximately 45 volunteers who received training from July 4th through September 7th at Harvard University will begin teaching in the Nigerian secondary schools. The volunteers will also receive an additional four months training at the University College at Ibadan, Nigeria. The men and women chosen for this assignment will teach at least one of the following subjects, perhaps more: English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and history.

Nigerian-University of California Project. More than fifty candidates for teaching assignments in Nigeria began training at the University of California at Los Angeles on

by Roy Hoopes

September 20. Those who successfully complete training will be assigned by the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Education and will serve in the secondary schools under the Ministry's principals and headmasters. They will instruct in one or more of the following subjects: biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, English, French, home economics, Latin, geography, agriculture, and commercial subjects.

Nigerian-Michigan State Project. In September, approximately twenty-five men and women began training at Michigan State as candidates for teaching assignments at the new University of Nigeria in Nsukka. It is the first project in which an entire group was assigned to a University abroad. Each volunteer chosen for this assignment will serve as a teaching or research assistant in his or her field which will include: English, mathematics, teacher training, vocational education, political science, social science, history, home economics, economics, agriculture, guidance counseling and natural science. The training program at Michigan State includes an intensive Nigerian area study as well as instruction in Ibo, the chief tribal language in Nigeria's Eastern region.

INDIA

The first Peace Corps team for India will consist of twenty-five volunteers to do agricultural extension work in the state of Punjab. Additional projects for India will be announced when discussions taking place between Peace Corps and Indian officials are completed.

The Peace Corps volunteers will work with trained Indian agricultural extension agents under the direction of Punjab agricultural officials as well as with instructors at the Punjab Agricultural College. Under the present plan, six of the volunteers will undertake direct demonstration activities in the district of Ludhiana: two will be assigned to poultry extension work at the Ludhiana Agricultural College; three will work at the College's Agricultural Implements Workshop in maintenance demonstrations; four will work in the village level worker training center at Nabha and four more in the training center at Batala; four will assist at the manual crafts training center in helping small industry; and two at the Engineering College at Chandigarh in studying and demonstrating methods for better utilization of local building materials in rural dwelling and farm buildings.

The Punjab project is undertaken in cooperation with Ohio State University which has, under contract with AID, assisted the Ford Foundation in the development of an agricultural program in the Ludhiana district. The training for the project began on October 2, 1961, at Ohio State and was to last ten weeks. Additional training is scheduled for the volunteers once they arrive in India. The training program included an intensive grounding in Punjabi, the language spoken by most of the farmers with which the volunteers will be working.

MALAYA

This project is geared to Malaya's second five-year plan (1961-1965) which needs middle-level technicians. About forty volunteers will begin working in Malaya early this year. Twenty-five of the volunteers will be nurses and laboratory technicians who will work in understaffed district hospitals under the general supervision of the Malayan Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. The rest will serve

Continued on page 42

Service Glimpses

1.

1. Bordeaux. Ambassador and Mrs. James Gavin are welcomed to Bordeaux by Emanuel Cruse, proprietor of Chateau Pontet Canet, during their recent tour of southwest France. Consul General Aubrey Lippincott looks on.

2. Freetown, Sierra Leone. Ambassador and Mrs. A. S. J. Carnahan are shown arriving at their post. Since the airport is 117 miles by land from the city, the shortest route involves a ten-mile automobile ride followed by a ten-mile cruise across the harbor. Passengers are (l. to r.) Herbert Reiner, Jr., Deputy Chief of Mission; Mrs. Carnahan; His Excellency Dr. John Karefa-Smart, Minister of External Affairs; Ambassador Carnahan; and S. C. A. Forster, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs.

2.

3. Zanzibar. Shown in the receiving line at the re-opening of the American Consulate are (l. to r.) FSS Frances Simopoulos, American Secretary; Consul and Mrs. Frederick P. Picard, III; Vice Consul and Mrs. Dale M. Povenmire; and Mrs. Roger Lock, wife of the NASA (Project Mercury) Representative in Zanzibar. The ceremony included the reading of a message from Secretary Rusk and a reception for 250 persons. The post was previously located at Mombasa.

4. San Salvador. FSO and Mrs. Lawrence Estes are shown receiving congratulations from (l. to r.) Robert F. Delaney (PAO), Mrs. Williams, and Ambassador Murat W. Williams. Mrs. Estes, the former Monica Gomez Mira, will soon be residing with her husband in Rio de Janeiro.

5. Dacca. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman visits an institute for orphaned girls, accompanied by (l. to r.) Mrs. Freeman; Mrs. A. J. Khan, honorary secretary of the school; Mrs. O'Donnell; Consul General Charles P. O'Donnell; and Mrs. W. Lawrence Garges.

3.

6. Wellington. During a recent visit to New Zealand, His Excellency Mr. Pote Sarasin, Secretary General of SEATO, was entertained by Ambassador Anthony B. Akers at a luncheon held in the Embassy Residence. Among those attending were: (l. to r.) Sir John Collins, Australian High Commissioner; Mr. Prapone Bodhipakti, Chargé D'Affaires, Thai Embassy; General Sir Stephen Weir, newly appointed New Zealand Ambassador to Thailand; Ambassador Akers; and Mr. Sarasin.

7. Luanda, Angola. During his recent visit to Luanda, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, G. Mennen Williams, is pictured with members of the staff of the Consulate. (l. to r.) Front Row: Adão Manuel, Vice Consul T. Elkin Taylor, Mrs. Williams, Henriqueta P. Dias, Jose Joao Gonçalves, Julio F. Correia, and Judite P. Mateus. Back Row: Vice Consul Roger P. Hipskind, Domingos Palma, Consul William G. Gibson, Assistant Secretary Williams, A. F. Dias, Joaquim S. Monteiro, and Vice Consul William L. Simmons.

4.

5.

6.

7.

PEACE CORPS *(Continued from p. 39)*

as teachers of physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics, as apprenticeship workers, helping to survey and build roads and to analyze soils.

THAILAND

About fifty volunteers will be assigned to Thailand early this year to work in the country's education and public health program. The volunteers will work as English-language instructors at teachers' colleges in the provinces, as vocational instructors in technical and trade schools, and as teaching assistants in science, English, economics and sociology at Chulalongkore University in Bangkok. Other volunteers will work as entomologists and laboratory technicians. Working with Thais and under Thai supervision they will assist in a nationwide campaign to eradicate malaria, which has historically been Thailand's greatest cause of sickness and death.

The training program at the University of Michigan is scheduled from October 9, 1961, through January 17, 1962. The program is under the general direction of Professor Robert Leestma, an educational psychologist who recently returned from two years in Thailand.

SIERRA LEONE

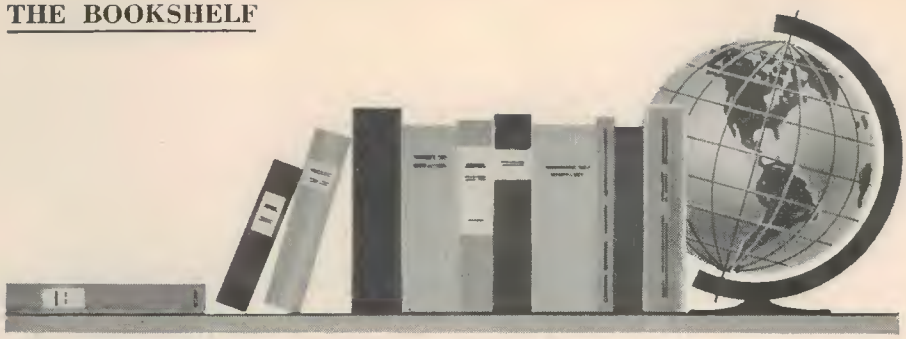
Thirty-five men and fourteen women began training at the Puerto Rico Field Training Center on October 14, for secondary-school teaching assignments in Sierra Leone. From November 6 to December 23, they were scheduled to participate in a seven-week training program at Columbia University. Early in 1962 they will depart for Sierra Leone.

This project was developed in response to a request from Sierra Leone in the spring of 1961. The Government expressed need for secondary school teachers in the fields of English, social science, and vocational training, as well as in general science and mathematics. The Ministry of Education and the principals of the respective secondary schools in Sierra Leone will be responsible for technical direction and supervision of the Peace Corps volunteers. The volunteers will be living and working in a half-dozen of the larger towns throughout the country. Although English is the language of instruction in Sierra Leone, the volunteers will receive training in Krio, the lingua franca of the Sierra Leone hinterland.

PAKISTAN

The Pakistan project is divided into two parts. The first project, in East Pakistan, calls for thirty volunteers specialized in irrigation, farm production, town planning, medicine, sanitation, engineering, carpentry, bricklaying, youth work, university teaching, library administration, and communications. The East Pakistan group received eight weeks' training at the Experiment In International Living headquarters in Putney, Vermont, and another three weeks of training at the Pakistan Academy for Village Development in Comilla, Pakistan.

The West Pakistan project involves thirty-two volunteers divided into two groups: One group—a fourteen-man educational team—is assigned to Lahore, the capital; the second group—eighteen men and women in the field of education, agriculture, nursing and college instruction—are assigned to Lyallpur. This group went through a two-month training course at Colorado State University and then received additional orientation upon arriving in Pakistan.



"Dictators ride to and fro upon tigers which they dare not dismount. And the tigers are getting hungry."
—*Winston Churchill*

Herbert Mathews on Castro and Cuba

HERE, in book form, is the personal interpretation of the Cuban revolution by the New York TIMES editor whose interview with Fidel Castro in 1957 in the mountains of eastern Cuba gave the Cuban revolutionary leader the publicity which he has ever since exploited.

Herbert Matthews is concerned not only with the man Castro and the nature of his revolution but also with its impact on the hemisphere, United States policy toward Cuba before and since Castro, and the attitude of the United States press. The most authoritative aspect of Matthews' story is his portrait of Fidel Castro based on personal acquaintance and mutual confidence and respect. The characterization is familiar—ruthless, cruel, amoral, egocentric, wilful, capricious, both sensitive and insensible to criticism, volatile, emotional. (Matthews also considers Fidel a patriot and idealist.). With such a characterization it is hard to understand Matthews' admiration and confidence or his tendency to consider Fidel Castro to be the misunderstood and wronged party in his relations with the United States.

Matthews' central theme is that the Castro revolution began as a radical social but non-Communist revolution; that it became totalitarian and undemocratic when Fidel realized that it was incompatible with democracy; and that it came under Communist influence largely because the United States Government and Americans generally misunderstood and by an unfriendly posture forced it to seek Sino-Soviet support. Matthews appears at times to take claims and professed aims for achievements and glosses over violations of human rights. The assertion that there is civic honesty and no torture in Castro's Cuba is at least open to serious doubt.

In assessing the impact of the Cuban revolution on the hemisphere, Matthews declares that the image of Castroism in Latin America is that of revolt against social injustice, privilege and foreign exploitation. He gives scant attention to its use of propaganda and agitation and the misuse of diplomatic facilities to undermine the authority of other governments. He does not seem to believe that the Cuban revolution is bent on stirring up totalitarian anti-American revolutions throughout the hemisphere. He gives the impression also of being unconvinced of the extent of the undoubted Communist influence in its activities.

Matthews gives little weight to the long period of patience and forbearance in which the United States suffered extreme provocation from Castro's Cuba and reacted only with notes of protest. He does not refer to the abuse to which the United States and its officials were continually subjected by Cuban officials and the controlled Cuban press.

Matthews has become the leading American apologist for Fidel Castro, and he admits his attitudes have often left him entirely alone among U.S. editors and newspapermen. He observes that the reader has no right to expect the correspondent to agree with his conclusions, nor will the informed reader agree with all of his.

—HARVEY R. WELLMAN

THE CUBAN STORY by Herbert L. Matthews, Braziller, $4.50

Teresa Casuso on Cuba

TERESA CASUSO claimed international attention first when she single-handedly took over the Cuban Embassy in Mexico on behalf of the Castro revolution upon its triumph in January 1959, and next when she defected from Cuba's UN Mission in October 1960. Her entertaining account of her experiences with Fidel Castro, preceded by a brief review of her life and of United States-Cuban relations before Castro, adds little to the significant historic documentation of the period. It is valuable, however, as additional confirmation (from one who was in Castro's inner circle) of the kind of man he was, and of the kind of administration—or lack of it—over which he presided.

Teresa Casuso pictures Fidel Castro as one whose life and government were marked by the same disorder, indiscipline and waste of resources; a man without plans and incapable of planning; one whose ego demanded and fed on adulation and who could not tolerate criticism; a creature of duplicity and caprice, without the capacity for personal loyalty or even elementary courtesy. She declares that at the outset Castro had Cuba's best talent at his disposition but alienated them because he preferred sycophants to constructive friendly critics. She observes without discussion that the Castro revolution passed into the hands of the Communists.

There are two interesting footnotes to her story. She asserts that the text circulated of Castro's "History will absolve me" speech at his 1953 trial was a doctored version. She reports overhearing the Polish Prime Minister at the UN trying to persuade Castro to have elections. Despite her defection from Castro, Teresa Casuso charges the United States with exploitation of Cuba, and failure to extend to Castro the economic assistance which she says he looked for despite his disavowals.

—HARVEY R. WELLMAN

CUBA AND CASTRO, by Teresa Casuso. Random House. $3.00.

"The Peacemakers"

MARQUIS CHILDS has at last turned his talent to fiction, but fiction which will seem more like fact to those who have had any part in the dreary round of international conferences at Geneva. Only too plausible is the crisis which erupts in his Conference on the Reduction of Tensions in the Middle East and Africa. Only too realistic are the positions and postures of the four Foreign Ministers as they execute the paces of the dreary quadrille so typical of such meetings. An intimate view of diplomacy at the brink, "The Peacemakers" is a novel based on current history, on the events of a single fateful day at the Palais des Nations, and on the different beliefs and national policies of the principal characters.

There are other ways of writing about the futilities and frustrations of Geneva conferences—with humor, irony, satire, even a bit of burlesque. Mr. Childs, however, has chosen an approach that conveys the deadly seriousness of negotiations under the threat of nuclear war, and effectively passes on to the reader Foreign Secretary Hawks' mood of "doom, death and despair." Equally sobering are the Secretary of State's dilemma, "trying to reconcile interests that profoundly and terribly conflict;" the soul torture of the French Foreign Minister seeking to save his country's pride and the eternal bafflement of dealing with Stoneface of the Soviet Union. Even when sex rears its head in this essentially political scene, a bitter tinge remains.

Evident throughout is the author's passionate concern with the implications of those interminable dialogues that must not degenerate into shooting war. In its appreciation of the dreadful responsibilities borne by the men who must perforce play the roles assigned them, "The Peacemakers" is an extraordinarily faithful report, which could only have been penned by one who has witnessed their ordeal at close range.

—HENRY S. VILLARD

THE PEACEMAKERS, by Marquis Childs. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc. $3.95.

In Search of India

C. ROSS SMITH, a young American author, has been living in Paris and has had several books published in French. This, his first American publication, is a generally readable report of a tour of India that he and his wife made in 1954 with little more than their knapsacks, passports, and good intentions. For six months they roughed it from Bombay to Manipur, and toward the end they squeezed in a quick trip to South India. In the process they saw most of the things foreign tourists usually see in India and some things they do not.

Despite its title, the book does not contain any particular interpretations of Indian society and thought, although there are some musings by Mr. Smith about Hinduism. It also has some slight inaccuracies which will annoy the specialist.

—JAMES J. BLAKE

IN SEARCH OF INDIA, by C. Ross Smith. Chilton. $6.50.

"Indonesian Independence"

PROFESSOR TAYLOR, who served with the United Nations Commission for Indonesia, is particularly well qualified to act as historian of the vital role played by the United Nations in the birth of the Republic of Indonesia. "Indonesian Independence and the United Nations" is a meticulously documented history of the United Nations Commission for Indonesia. It provides not only a case study of a precedent-creating United Nations initiative, but also a careful analysis of the policies and attitudes of the major world powers in the first important "colonial" issue faced by the United Nations. Of particular interest today is the background furnished on the Western New Guinea controversy.

Professor Taylor's valuable study is published under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

—R. H. DONALD

"INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS," by Alistair M. Taylor. Cornell University Press. $7.50.

Economic Atlas

THIS BOOK presents a series of identical equal-area projections of the world (Modified Goode's Homolosine), each shaded to reflect the situation in various areas of the world with respect to given economic indices. These indices are of the type referred to by economists as "indicators," and are generally regarded as measures of economic development. They relate to levels of consumption and production, and to the prevalence of facilities per capita or per unit of area in various national or regional economies.

The accompanying text, conveniently accessible opposite the individual maps, comments on the usefulness of the indicator in question and explains the statistical implications and limitations of the graphic presentation. The indicators devised for this volume include substantial refinements over those in general use, and should provide some new slants for area specialists.

This atlas may prove to be a useful reference for some students of economic development, but to others it will serve principally as a well-presented series of conceptions through which to browse in search of fresh approaches to analytical problems.

—CARL A. BISCHOFF, JR.

ATLAS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, by Norton Ginsburg. University of Chicago Press. $7.50.

Basic Material on Communist Policy

"THE SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE" and "The New Communist Manifesto" are two good compilations of basic documents relating to current Soviet foreign and domestic policies. The former traces the progress of the U.S.S.R.'s quarrel with the Communist Chinese from its rough beginnings in 1956 to the Moscow Conference of November 1960. It consists of a good collection of documentary evidence interspersed with helpful commentary and includes a worthwhile introductory analysis.

"The New Communist Manifesto," despite its paucity of interpretive comment, is a useful handbook containing the texts of such material as Khrushchev's secret speech to the Twentieth Party Congress, the declaration of the Moscow meeting of 81 Communist parties in 1960, Lenin's Testament, Mao's Hundred Flowers Speech, and excerpts from Kardelj's answer to Chinese attacks on Yugoslav "revisionism."

Both of these books are particularly useful for reference purposes at the present stage of the bubbling Sino-Soviet dispute and the renewed emphasis on de-Stalinization in the bloc.

—JAMES A. RAMSEY

"THE SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE" by G. F. Hudson, Richard Lowenthal and Roderick MacFarquhar, Praeger. $5.00.

"THE NEW COMMUNIST MANIFESTO AND RELATED DOCUMENTS," by Dan N. Jacobs, editor, Row, Peterson and Co. Evanston, Illinois. $1.90.

A New Look at Foreign Economic Policy

by CHRISTIAN A. HERTER *and* WILLIAM L. CLAYTON

FOR MANY YEARS Europe has dreamed of a United States of Europe. Now they have made a beginning. Unfortunately only six countries joined in the initial effort. Seven others formed instead the European Free Trade Association, thus creating a rival organization and a serious breach in a vital area.

The recent decision of Britain and other Western European countries to open negotiations for joining the Common Market "Six" gives promise that one of the elements of Western disunity soon will be eliminated. So long as Western Europe is divided by the "Six" and the "Seven" there is not only a lack of economic unity, there is great danger that this will lead to grave political differences. The New York TIMES has referred to Britain's announcement as a turning point in history. Indeed it is. The Common Market ushers in an age of new competition, new ideas, and new initiative.

But the happy prospect of healing Western European differences still leaves the two sides of the Atlantic with a gap in economic policies that is getting wider, not narrower, all the time. On the one hand, Western Europe, for centuries divided into many separate economic and political compartments, is attempting now the elimination of her internal trade barriers and their customs houses so that her 325 million people and their goods can move freely from one country to another. On the other hand, the United States is in reverse. It takes too frequent refuge in protectionist devices. But even if this country stood still it would be drifting backwards because it would not be keeping pace with Europe's determined move forward.

If the United States is to continue to meet its responsibilities of Western leadership in preserving the freedom of the Western World, it must again, as in 1947, put the national and international interest ahead of the short-term, special interest of its politically powerful minority groups. It cannot be repeated too often that communism is waging war against the West—relentlessly, craftily, cunningly. The West will lose this war unless it can maintain Western unity and can keep the contested countries independent and out of the Communist bloc.

If the Communists are able to win and organize most of the contested countries, communism will dominate the world. The West has NATO, but it is limited largely to a military alliance. There will probably be no shooting in Khrushchev's war. The Communists have a cheaper, shrewder way. They plan to take us alive, with all our assets intact. If they encircle us, our grandchildren will live under communism, as Khrushchev has said. Western unity is essential to Western survival.

The twenty OECD countries—eighteen European countries plus the United States and Canada—comprise one-half billion of the most highly industrialized people in the world. Acting in unity, there is almost nothing that they could not do. Unfortunately, they are not so acting. Except for the Marshall Plan, the Communists have held the initiative and the West the defensive in this worldwide struggle. Defensive postures win few wars.

If the United States fails to associate itself with the Common Market movement there will be constant economic friction between Western Europe and the United States and its allies in the Pacific. A unified Western Europe, with its highly developed industrial and technological complex and its disciplined workers, would comprise the most efficient workshop in the world.

HERETOFORE, the United States, with the largest home market in the Western World, has been able to offset high wages (three times the Common Market average) by the mass production of goods, thus keeping costs on levels competitive with those of other industrial nations. The European Common Market already has a home market, in terms of population, almost as large as that of the United States. If all, or nearly all, the Western European countries join the market, as we expect they will, it will then have a much larger home market than the United States, and the implications of that are only too clear.

The Common Market is justifying the most optimistic expectations of its friends. Official reports show that, since 1958, trade among the "Six" has risen by approximately fifty percent—a growth far greater than shown by any other industrial nation. Businessmen of the "Six," many of whom originally opposed this plan for eliminating tariffs, quotas, and other protective barriers, are now in the forefront of pressures for speeding up the transition. As the provisions of the market went into effect there were marked increases in sales of Volkswagen automobiles in France and Renaults in Germany. Also, the number of mergers and corporate alliances across national boundaries has increased rapidly.

By far the biggest, most reliable and profitable markets for United States exports are in the industrialized countries of the free world. When competition has forced all or prac-

Excerpts from the report by former Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and William L. Clayton to the Congress.

tically all such countries to join the Common Market, the only way this country can hope to hold its export markets is by associating itself with the Common Market movement. And the United States must hold and add to its export markets to pay for essential imports and to permit continuation of its heavy commitments abroad.

The longer the United States waits, the more difficult it will be to align its trade policies to match the Common Market's own actions. By the end of this very year, the "Six" will have reduced their tariffs to each other by forty to fifty percent.

Thus we recommend that the United States open negotiations, as soon as practicable, for a trade partnership with the European Common Market, at the same time stressing the absolute necessity of enlarging the area.

It should not be difficult to show the contested countries that their best interests demand that they associate themselves in this historic process. Among those countries, including the forty-two that have gained their freedom since the end of World War II, less than ten have populations of more than twenty-five million and many have less than ten millions. There is talk about industrializing these little entities, though we believe that their first interest demands farm rather than factory production. Granted that industrial effort will be made, it will be a net loss if such countries only set up little industries to serve local populations and bind in their inefficiency permanently by tariff-quota protection.

ONE WAY to ease the adjustment for the contested countries, and to meet our principal objective of raising their living standards, would be to grant unilaterally to groups of contested countries, as distinguished from individual countries, the right to free trade on their exports of raw materials to industrial countries. Another way would be by reduction in import tariffs by the contested countries at the rate of five percent per annum in consideration of the industrial countries reducing their duties at the rate of ten percent per annum.

Without restrictive tariffs or other impediments to the movement of goods across national frontiers, production would be rationalized on the basis of comparative advantage, just as it has been in the fifty States of the USA.

Under such conditions there would, in our opinion, take place the greatest expansion in productive facilities, including those of the United States, that the world has ever known. The facilities would be located in the most advantageous areas, based on labor, skills, climate, availability of raw materials, transportation, and markets. Most of them would be built by private capital. Many would be built in the contested countries because of favorable operating conditions and because, no matter where located, the whole trading area with its two billion people would be a potential market, without barriers.

In this way, sound development of the contested countries would take place. Their standards of living would rise. The economic gap between the richer and the poorer would be narrowed. Communism as a threat to world peace would recede.

We are fully conscious of the domestic American political difficulties inherent in the policy we recommend, but we believe nonetheless that at this juncture in our history we must face the issues realistically.

The Importance of Languages, for Americans Abroad

by N. Spencer Barnes

We hear considerable discussion these days about the importance of foreign languages in this shrinking world of competing systems. On the one hand, we are told that the Soviets are training thousands of linguists specially equipped with persuasive patter in the local vernacular. And on the other hand our missions abroad are being vigorously criticized for language deficiencies in such books as "The Ugly American."

All this gives food for thought. It provokes the question: just how important is it for Americans serving abroad to know the language of the country they live in?

Now, this is a very good question. It concerns every American—and it concerns him a good deal. It costs the taxpayer a substantial sum to support the multitude of official Americans who live abroad for several years at a time, and work for the U.S. Government. More than that, the job they do has a profound effect on our foreign relations and, therefore, on such crucial matters as war and peace. If foreign languages enable these people to do a better job, we should know it and act accordingly. If not, it is a waste of time and money to emphasize our language programs. The problem clearly deserves a more thorough analysis than that found in the customary clichés.

In analysing this problem, it will be convenient to consider two kinds of "knowledge" separately—recognizing a continuous spectrum in proficiency but making the distinction for a good practical purpose.

The first type is the "smattering." This may range from the ability to say a few polite phrases, ask simple questions, or get some sense, laboriously, from a newspaper—to a point where the student can participate in a conversation when the subject is familiar, order meals and deal with servants or read a book with one hand on the dictionary. It is the kind of knowledge most Americans have when they say "yes, I know some Ruritanian."

Now I must admit that I have rarely if ever, despite long exposure to the smattering, come across a case where it was of direct, practical value to the U.S. Government; where it enabled one, through use of the language itself, to learn anything of importance, or accomplish any task, that could not have been learned or accomplished just about as well through interpreters, translations or second-hand contacts. But—and this is important—note that I said "direct" value. Indirectly, such a smattering can at times be a very great help. It presupposes a genuine interest in the foreign country, its people and traditions. It tends to predispose the foreign national favorably toward the smatterer, and so with diluted reference toward other Americans. It opens doors, stimulates contacts and gives opportunities, otherwise lacking, to improve comprehension of his surroundings.

There are, to be sure, qualifications to this conclusion. The indirect fruits will vary considerably between foreign countries. They will be greatest in areas where knowledge of the language is rare among foreigners: in Iran or the Arabic countries, Finland or Japan, and to a lesser degree in Scandinavia or Holland. The American who tries assiduously to learn the language in such countries, even though not fluent, is the exception and will get exceptional treatment. In Paris or Rome, Bonn or Rio, however, an American with a smattering of the language attracts little attention or praise. There are simply too many others with equal qualifications.

A smattering is still less useful in a tightly controlled and xenophobic society such as that found in the Communist Bloc. A smattering opens few doors in Moscow or Prague, simply because any impulse toward sympathy is more than offset by indoctrination and regulations. The private Russian or Czech citizen is unlikely to respond warmly to those struggling with his language—though he might like to—due to fear and the prevailing taboos on contacts with foreigners.

The above does not mean that a smattering is useless in Western Europe or the U.S.S.R. It can give satisfaction and may lead to the more useful stage of fluency. But I strongly believe that highest priority in "superficial" language training should go for areas where demand exceeds supply and where a strongly positive local reaction can be foreseen.

As an illustration of this criterian, I may cite a few personal experiences in Iran some years ago. After a few months' service there I had a smattering of Persian. It was not even a good smattering, but I could get uncomplicated concepts across and understand a fair amount of what went on around me. My wife and I both liked to travel and our Ambassador encouraged the practice. Among our trips three stand out particularly: one to Shiraz, city of roses, nightingales and heady wines; a second to Yazd, in the geographical center of Iran, with its large colony of Zoroastrians and perhaps the most "Persian" of all Persian cities; and a third to Reziah in the wild Kurdish country of northern

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Azerbaijan. For Shiraz we had a letter to a local family from a friend in Tehran; for Yazd an introduction to a Zoroastrian business man from my brother-in-law who once sold him some American machinery, and for Reziah an invitation to stop for tea with a White Russian friend who was in charge of constructing a new sugar factory.

We made good use of our introductions. We called promptly on our Shiraz addressee and were invited to dinner. The big house in the old Persian style stood in a large garden behind a high wall. A thin stream of water flowed over blue tiles through the living room—a beautiful and welcome antidote to the heat outside. Here I smoked the water pipe, gravely exchanging use of the mouthpiece with our charming host. The dinner was excellent. The conversation, all in Persian, may have been halting on our part but still bore some resemblance to a conversation. Next day we were taken to a still more ancient mansion, owned by a family descended from an earlier dynasty. We drove later around the city and visited the tombs of Hafez and Ferdosi with their beautiful pools and columns. When we left the following day it was from a friendly and familiar spot rather than a strange and foreign city.

ON OUR trip to Yazd we located our goal with more difficulty, there being no street signs or numbers. But once there our host was hospitality itself. He soon insisted that we be his house guests as long as we could stay. He spoke English—but he was the only person we met there who did. We stayed four days. The mayor and other civic leaders came to call. We visited the municipal "tower of silence," the Zoroastrian cemetery where the departed are laid out for the birds, since only clean bones may return to earth. We inspected farms and our host's deep-well pumps. We visited schools and hospitals, many of them built and maintained by prosperous co-religionists, the Parsees of Bombay. Yazd, too, became familiar. And when we departed, after the traditional farewell ceremony of jumping over a small bonfire in the courtyard, it was with real regret.

En route to Reziah we found our Russian friend at his sugar factory, a few miles north of town, and as promised stopped for tea. We then stayed three days. My wife and I shared a single bed, our houseboy slept in the car, and we could not have been more contented. We inspected the factory and met the workers. We browsed through Reziah. We took side trips in the mountain valleys and to the little lake ports. We attended a barbecue luncheon in the nearby woods—some thirty people, food and wines in abundance and a whole sheep on the long, low table. A dinner party was given by the factory director, with local society at its dressiest. Most of them seemed to have the same name, and I remember one gentleman observing "Yes, I come from a rather large family—about six thousand, not counting women and children." And thus northern Azerbaijan joined other improbable spots in our memory as a home away from home.

The point of my illustrations is this: We could not have had these experiences without a smattering of Persian. In each case we had the opportunity to learn about areas, customs, ways of living and people that were typical of different parts of Iran. It is true that the facts we picked up, the explanatory superstructure needed to integrate current experience into an overall background, came from conversations in English, French or Russian. But without the

smattering of Persian there would have been no current experience to integrate. Our Tehran friend would hardly have given us a letter to his friends in Shiraz, who spoke nothing but Persian, if we could not make head or tail of what they said. It would have been rather pointless. My brother-in-law's friend in Yazd might have greeted us pleasantly but he would not have urged us to be his house guests for several days had we no means of verbal communication with his wife and friends. The construction foreman in Reziah might still have asked us to spend the night but I doubt we would have stayed so long, or been included at dinners and luncheons, had we been able only to smile and grunt at the others. Serving in Iran, our business was Iran, and we came to know our business better through these experiences. I believe the investment in the smattering paid off, and the Government and taxpayer, as well as ourselves, got value received.

We may turn now to the second type of language proficiency, which I call "fluency." This does not mean being bilingual, or speaking without an accent. Such mastery is too rare to justify generalization. It means, rather, the ability to converse on most topics of general interest sufficiently freely so as not to slow down or hinder the foreigner's natural train and tempo of thought and expression. A smattering will allow an easy exchange of pleasantries but not the quick give-and-take of argument or reciprocal wit. It will not allow either party to lose himself in his subject with the half-subconscious expectation of comprehension and meaningful response. Fluency does all this. It gives an opportunity to know foreigners as individuals, to hear what they know and think and feel. In most foreign countries it is not the cosmopolitan linguist who is most representative of his country and judgments of any country are sounder if based on close contact with a broad range of population segments rather than with an atypical upper crust. There should, in fact, be no doubt that fluency is a very real and valuable asset.

THIS STATEMENT, however, also requires qualification. A fairly effective smattering can be acquired in a few months, but not fluency. Either a very large portion of a man's time must be spent on the language after he has gone abroad—and even then dividends are slow in coming, or he must already have a good grounding in the language. The question is whether fluency is valuable enough to warrant the required expenditure in time or money.

The key to the answer here, I believe, lies once again in the factors of supply and demand and in the social structure of a given country.

In the first place, fluency in French, German or Spanish is obviously not so rare a commodity as fluency in Japanese or Hindi. Therefore, while a reasonably high incidence of fluency among United States representatives in France or Spain is desirable, it should not be necessary to train many persons from scratch nor bar otherwise valuable talent from serving there. Conversely, where knowledge of a language is rare, a considerably higher price should be paid for it, strenuous efforts made to develop or recruit it, and we should mobilize all available talent in the right places

Secondly, in advanced countries of the free world there is generally a free press: translations and linguists are common. It is not too difficult in Switzerland or Holland, for example, for the non-linguist to build up a fair first-hand

comprehension of his environment. In less advanced and more remote regions this is much less true. Where the press is fickle or untrustworthy, translators few, native linguists largely restricted to a small, privileged class, fluency in the native language is much more of an asset. Knowledge of Arabic in Baghdad or Siamese in Bangkok is far more useful than that of Italian in Rome or Norwegian in Oslo. It should be promoted accordingly.

Further, in the Communist Bloc, particularly at its centers, fluency becomes not only valuable but invaluable. Here there is no free press, or free media—the entire mechanism of publicity is designed to give a biased impression. There are some competent linguists, but they are usually linguists for a purpose, and the purpose is not to give an accurate picture of local conditions—quite the reverse. The only way to discover first-hand how the man in a Moscow street or the girl on the Kolkhoz feels about anything in Russia is to be fluent in Russian. It may not be easy, but it is possible to tap some kind of popular cross-section. Otherwise, there are books and conversations with other foreigners or well-screened natives, visual and aural impressions and faltering small talk. But such sources give little more information than can be gained in the United States.

HERE AGAIN, personal experience may serve for illustration. We were in Russia for two years in the late forties. Stalinism was still in the saddle, and the few war-time contacts with Soviet citizens were drying up rapidly. Still, travel by private car was free—as far as the gas would hold out. At times, longer trips by boat or train were possible. A lively interest in things foreign lay beneath a surface fear and suspicion. Although continuing friendships were almost impossible, brief associations were possible. Through interest in the country and its people, together with an occasional introduction, we can now look back on many meetings with Soviet citizens. In Moscow and other Soviet cities, we were in homes as guests—if only once or twice and only for a few hours—of *kolkhozniks*, nuns and priests, doctors and professors, authors and teachers. We spent a week-end as paying guests in a private home in a provincial city in the company of a motion-picture director. In turn, a chemistry professor, an academician, a hairdresser, a meteorological station brigade leader, and a song writer, were guests in our apartment. This would not have happened if the ice had not been broken through preliminary conversations in the only language these people knew—Russian. There had to be enough of a break-through to create the impression that a bit more contact would be both safe and meaningful.

During this period we saw little of Soviet officials. But later, at other posts, the language again became useful. We spent evenings at small dinners with Soviet diplomats, played pool and saw movies at their officers' clubs, danced to phonograph records, went to theatres and restaurants with them. Again, preliminary contact through the language led to extended discussion and argument of politics and religion, economics and travel.

I cannot assess the ultimate value of these contacts. It is too imponderable. I do know that they gave a basis for some comprehension of the Soviet system in terms of the people that make it up and, in the last analysis, governments and nations are made up of people rather than abstractions.

It gave an opportunity to hear what Soviet citizens thought and felt—what part of official ideology they believe and what part they knew was nonsense. It showed the seamy side of Soviet life and left no room for illusion of a workers' paradise. But it also showed how different is the average man from the typed caricature of a dedicated plotter of world revolution. It gave indications of the system's weaknesses, and also of areas of basic common interest. To the extent that policies and programs are based on realities rather than theories only, linguists can certainly make a real contribution. Otherwise contacts between American and Soviet-bloc citizens are likely to consist of wary observations at official functions—or stumbling platitudes and a cautious exchange of pleasantries through an interpreter of doubtful trustworthiness.

To sum up, heaviest emphasis should be placed on the necessity for language fluency of U.S. representatives serving in countries with a closed dictatorship. Next concern would be those in under-developed and remote areas and last would be those serving in modern and progressive areas of the free world. They should be prepared to do a very much better job in the first, a considerably better job in the second, and an appreciably better job in the third.

—•—

Dean Rusk

The Secretary of State

D is for Deputy, Government-wide —
It's for him to devise, JFK to decide.
I is for durable free Institutions —
They have to be aided in spite of the Russians
P is for Politics that he's immersed in,
An art and a skill he just has to be versed in
L is for Law, international style,
Each day he extends it, by sweat and by guile
O is for Optimist, confident, cheerful,
Offset to columnists' dolorous earful
M is for Mediator, man on the spot,
The issues too many, most of them hot
A is for Advocate, speaking for all
Who heeded the President's inaugural call
T is for Teacher, professor of peace,
Reminding the world that aggression must cease.

—HARLAN CLEVELAND

Quicunque
or,
Whoever Would Be Ambassador to the European Communities

(With apologies to Saint Athanasius)

WHOSOEVER IS appointed to Brussels before all things it is necessary that he understand the Community Post.

Which Post unless every one does comprehend faithfully: without doubt he shall be confused everlastingly.

And the Community Post is this: that there is one Ambassaror for three jobs and three jobs for one Ambassador.

Everybody confounding his person: and dividing his substance. There is one job for the Ambassador to EEC; one job for the Ambassador to Euratom; and one job for the Ambassador to ECSC:

And yet there are not three Ambassadors: but one Ambassador.

So there is a Community Ambassador for Brussels; a Community Ambassador for Luxembourg; and a Community Ambassador for Strasbourg.

And yet there are not three Ambassadors: but one Ambassador.

The Ambassador for Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg is all one: the duties innumerable, the entertaining interminable and the traveling eternal.

Brussels has the Commission; Luxembourg the High Authority; and Strasbourg the Assembly.

And yet there are not three Ambassadors: but one Ambassador.

For like as we are required by a reasonable intelligence: to acknowledge that every job deserves an incumbent:

So we are forbidden by the Budget Bureau: to say there be three jobs or three Ambassadors.

The Ambassador to EEC is appointed by the President: neither made nor created.

The Ambassador to Euratom is created out of the Ambassador to EEC: created and forgotten.

The Ambassador to ECSC is neither created nor forgotten: but ever proceeding to or from Luxembourg.

And in this Trinity none is afore or after the other: although many are after the Ambassador.

So also Brussels is expensive; Luxembourg is expensive; and Strasbourg is expensive.

And yet there are not three *frais*: but one *frais*.

So likewise there should be a secretary for the Ambassador to EEC; a secretary for the Ambassador to Euratom; and a secretary for the Ambassador to ECSC.

And yet there are not three secretaries: but one secretary.

One secretary, not by reduction of the correspondence: but by the piling up of unanswered missives from the Department of State.

So there is one Ambassador, not three Ambassadors; one *frais*, not three *frais;* one secretary, not three secretaries.

The Ambassador, the *frais* and the secretary equally overburdened: and the whole situation thoroughly incomprehensible.

This then is the Community Post: which unless a man understand faithfully he had better avoid Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg eternally.

They say an army travels on its stomach. Mr. Bradford believes the overseas services of the U. S. have developed other resources.

Around the World in Eighty Bites

by SAXTON BRADFORD

JET TRAVEL is rapidly hiltonizing the world, and soon the typical Foreign Service family, they say, will live and work in surroundings reasonably like Wilkes-Barre, Pa., although their P.O. address may be Bamako. This will be great news to those who have lost their sense of taste. One of the great compensations in the old days before corn flakes were universalized was the chance to sample the local cookery, and the native fruits, nuts, and melons.

It used to be a matter of some pride among Far Eastern Foreign Service people to have tasted mangosteen of Malaya, the one delicacy of her empire Queen Victoria was never able to ship to Windsor. Also, the mango season was once a matter of lively interest to Americans resident in Southeast Asia. Before Spam, the *rijstafel* of those parts was considered quite edible, even the *saté* in all its skewered forms from Bali to North Africa; and people who did not know the Bangkok papaya and the Formosa pineapple were considered not to have really lived.

But something has happened.

I am unable to place the exact date when our overseas brothers began importing beer to Munich, wine to Italy, frozen lamb to Spain and tinned spaghetti to Paris but I think it had something to do with the establishment of our post-war military bases.

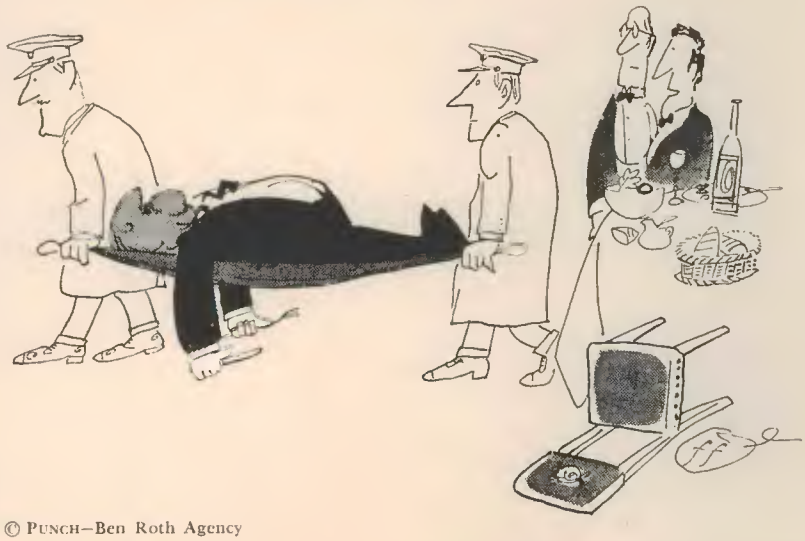
Most of the Americans at my last post in Europe were eating out of cans that were packed in the United States, shipped across the Atlantic and distributed from the nearest military commissary. The stuff was sanitary. And, of course, tasteless. Not far from the Madrid commissary where California's delectable sardine-type fish packed in olive-type oil were being dispensed to our deserving Americans, the underprivileged natives were standing crowded at bars eating salted grilled prawns and washing them down with the local claret. I felt so sorry about this that I often punished myself by keeping them company while my lucky countrymen shopped the commissary shelves for boxes of Crunchies and Crackles.

I have also heard of renegade American personnel in Rome sampling the Frascati of the countryside despite the official example of the Embassy and a few, no doubt, sneak off to one of those places on the Piazza Colonna where they serve *canneloni* and that kind of stuff. Perhaps some oldtimers in Paris still smuggle questionable *pâté* and Brie out of the local markets to supplement the good, reliable canned beans from home.

Although most of our personnel in the Mediterranean area are intelligently wary of eating any of the native products, it may be of some note that the peasants of the Cantabrians, the Apennines and the Pindus live well into their nineties without so much as having seen the economy size supermarket packages. Their diet is of course a little dull, consisting of grapes, crusty bread, cheese, wine, melons and that sort of thing. Ever since tasting Parnassus yogurt and Hymetus honey I have felt sorry for the poor Greek mountaineer. He has no dining club credit card that entitles him to the great new tourist hotels where they serve that seven-course international dinner some of my readers may have been fortunate enough to—I almost said, taste.

Back in the days when one had to forage for a local meal, I remember it was possible now and then to drop in on the Tien Shan Low restaurant at Kowloon, across the bay from Hong Kong. I noted down the details of the last meal I had

"It's the way he would have wanted to go."



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Mr. Bradford, who has been in and out of the Department and USIA, the Foreign Service Auxiliary and the Foreign Service Reserve several times since 1941, has just been appointed Public Affairs Officer, Mexico.

there, which cost as I recall about what a dill pickle and hamburger come to in downtown Washington any noon:

Dragon well duck;
filet of eel sautéed in oil;
beggar's chicken;
dry fried beef and peppers;
almond soup;
prawns;
winter melon and ham soup;
silver thread dumpling rolls;
cold meat, jellyfish and abalone;
sao shing wine;
sparrow's tongue tea.

Official overseas travelers nowadays benefit from the uncanny ability of the local American hostess to duplicate the standard middle-class diet on which she was raised. This is a proud accomplishment at tremendous distances from the source of supply. It makes the Washington official feel almost at home, and often inspires him to ask: "Now, what country did you say we are in? Tell me again, so I can fix it in my mind." It is almost apologetically that the traveler who has stayed a little too long is dragged at last down to the banks of the Tigris for that grilled fish, *masguf;* or served the black beans and *tortillas* at San José or the veritable *puchero* of Buenos Aires.

There is almost no country in the world without an item of cuisine on which one could build an exotic restaurant in New York, yet it is a rare overseas American, in my experience, who serves it at his official table to the itinerant Washingtonian. One needs to steal away with a guide to get *biltong* or *tamales* or *sashimi.* Or even the local variety of banana.

Traveling officially for the U.S. Government has become a little bit like working at the Met without ever hearing an opera.

But I found one culinary fringe benefit while flying over Korea during the 1951 unpleasantness. It was a wonderful onion soup. From up there in the sky, the autumn fields looked like tiny lawns just burned by frost. Beside me an Army Colonel was laboriously copying the recipe, his eyes sparkling and his tongue from time to time moistening his lips. You might try it:

French Onion Soup for four:

Slice very thin 8 onions. Poach gently in 1 stick of sweet butter until soft and clear, with salt, black pepper. 1 tsp. mustard and 3 pinches of thyme or marjoram. Thicken with a trifle of flour and work smooth. Add ¼ cup dry white wine, 4 cups hot chicken broth and stir well. Put into soup *marmites,* flavor with 1 tsp. American apple brandy or French calvados. Float on each a ¾ inch thick round of French bread heaped with Parmesan cheese. Broil and serve.

I am going to have to admit that this recipe requires cooking, which I understand is out now. But it may be interesting to work at some day when the TV repairman has not been able to get to the house and everyone is at loose ends.

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Jackson Committee

(Continued from p. 22)

There is no place in the Congress, short of the floors of the Senate and the House, where the requirements of national security and the resources needed on their behalf are considered in their totality.

The need is to give the Congress, early in each session, better opportunities to review our national security programs as a whole.

For its part, the Executive Branch can take the initiative by presenting our national security requirements "as a package," with dollar signs attached. To put these requirements in better perspective, the Secretaries of State and Defense and other ranking officials could make themselves available for joint appearances on the Hill.

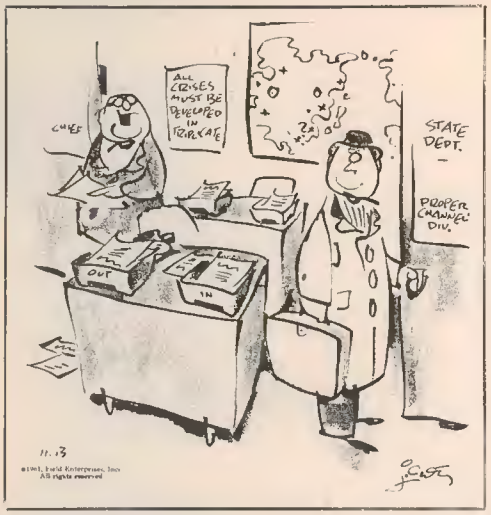
The Congress should move in parallel. At the beginning of each session, it can encourage its authorizing committees to meet jointly to take testimony on the full scope and broad thrust of our national security programs. A closer partnership can be urged upon the revenue and expenditure committees. And parent committees can undertake to secure more comprehensive briefings on programs before dividing them up among the subcommittees for detailed analysis.

One last point: Too many people believe that the cards are stacked in favor of totalitarian systems in the cold war. Nothing could be more wrong.

Democracies headline their difficulties and mistakes; dictatorships hide theirs. The archives of Nazi Germany told a story of indecision and ineptitude in policy-making on a scale never approached by our own Nation.

The words spoken by Robert Lovett at the first hearing of the Subcommittee are still the right words:

"While the challenges of the moment are most serious in a policy-making sense, I see no reason for black despair or defeatist doubts as to what our system of government or this country can do. We can do whatever we have to do in order to survive and to meet any form of economic or political competition we are likely to face. All this we can do with one proviso: we must be willing to do our best."



"The department frowns on such a flippant attitude toward your work, Sneedby! . . . 'Another day, another crisis' is scarcely a statesman-like remark." *

But there are others who cannot bear the burden of a long twilight struggle. They lack confidence in our long-run capacity to survive and succeed, hating Communism, yet they see Communism in the long run perhaps, as the wave of the future. And they want some quick and easy and final and cheap solution—now.

There are two groups of these frustrated citizens, far apart in their views yet very much alike in their approach. On the one hand are those who urge upon us what I regard to be the pathway of surrender—appeasing our enemies, compromising our commitments, purchasing peace at any price, disavowing our arms, our friends, our obligations. If their view had prevailed, the world of free choice would be smaller today.

On the other hand are those who urge upon us what I regard to be the pathway of war: equating negotiations with appeasement and substituting rigidity for firmness. If their view had prevailed, we would be at war today, and in more than one place.

It is a curious fact that each of these extreme opposites resembles the other. Each believes that we have only two choices: appeasement or war, suicide or surrender, humiliation or holocaust, to be either Red or dead. Each side sees only "hard" and "soft" nations, hard and soft policies, hard and soft men. Each believes that any departure from its own course inevitably leads to the other: one group believes that any peaceful solution means appeasement; the other believes that any arms build-up means war. One group regards everyone else as warmongers, the other regards everyone else as appeasers. Neither side admits its path will lead to disaster—but neither can tell us how or where to draw the line once we descend the slippery slopes of appeasement or constant intervention.

In short, while both extremes profess to be the true realists of our time, neither could be more unrealistic. While both claim to be doing the Nation a service, they could do it no greater disservice. For this kind of talk and easy solution to difficult problems, if believed, could inspire a lack of confidence among our people when they must all—above all else—be united in recognizing the long and difficult days that lie ahead. It could inspire uncertainty among our allies when above all else they must be confident in us. And even more dangerously, it could, if believed, inspire doubt among our adversaries when they must above all be convinced that we will defend our vital interests.

*Courtesy George Lichty, and Sun-Times-Daily News Syndicate

The essential fact that both of these groups fail to grasp is that diplomacy and defense are not substitutes for one another. Either alone would fail. A willingness to resist force, unaccompanied by a willingness to talk, could provoke belligerence, while a willingness to talk unaccompanied by a willingness to resist force could invite disaster.

But as long as we know what comprises our vital interests and our long-range goals, we have nothing to fear from negotiations at the appropriate time, and nothing to gain by refusing to play a part in them. At a time when a single clash could escalate overnight into a holocaust of mushroom clouds, a great power does not prove its firmness by leaving the task of exploring the other's intentions to sentries or those without full responsibility. Nor can ultimate weapons rightfully be employed, or the ultimate sacrifice rightfully demanded of our citizens, until every reasonable solution has been explored. "How many wars," Winston Churchill has written, "have been averted by patience and persisting good will. . . . How many wars have been precipitated by firebrands."

If vital interests under duress can be preserved by peaceful means, negotiations will find that out. If our adversary will accept nothing less than a concession of our rights, negotiations will find that out. And if negotiations are to take place, this Nation cannot abdicate to its adversaries the task of choosing the forum and the framework and the time.

For there are carefully defined limits within which any serious negotiations must take place. With respect to any future talks on Germany and Berlin, for example, we cannot, on one hand, confine our proposals to a list of concessions we are willing to make, nor can we, on the other hand, advance any proposals which compromise the security of free Germans and West Berliners, or endanger their ties with the West.

NO ONE should be under the illusion that negotiations for the sake of negotiations always advance the cause of peace. If for lack of preparation they break up in bitterness, the prospects of peace have been endangered. If they are made a forum for propaganda or a cover for aggression, the processes for peace have been abused.

But it is a test of our national maturity to accept the fact that negotiations are not a contest spelling victory or defeat. They may succeed—they may fail. They are likely to be successful only if both sides reach an agreement which both regard as preferable to the status quo—an agreement in which each side can consider its own situation can be improved. And this is most difficult to obtain.

But while we shall negotiate freely, we shall not negotiate freedom. Our answer to the classic question of Patrick Henry is still No—life is not so dear, and peace is not so precious, "As to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery." And that is our answer even though, for the first time since the ancient battles between the Greek City-States, war entails the threat of total annihilation of everyone we know, of society itself. For to save mankind's future freedom, we must face up to any risk that is necessary. We will always seek peace—but we will never surrender.

In short, we are neither "warmongers" nor "appeasers," neither "hard" nor "soft." We are Americans, determined to defend the frontiers of freedom, by an honorable peace if peace is possible, but by arms if arms are used against us.

Letters to the Editor

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The Newsletter

THE Department and Foreign Service NEWSLETTER, in its ampler and glossier form, raises a question of the respective roles of that publication and the JOURNAL. Contrary to the views I have heard some of my colleagues express, I do not regard the NEWSLETTER as a JOURNAL competitor. It is, rather, a challenge.

The NEWSLETTER is a house organ. It is an avowedly official publication. The long-discussed question whether the JOURNAL should play this role is now answered. Let the JOURNAL be a thoughtful, adult magazine ventilating —without official limitations—the ideas and experiences of the Foreign Service.

A means should be established to assist the two publications to respect their roles. A certain amount of official pronouncement, such as that relating to commissions and promotions, belongs in the JOURNAL. On the other hand, articles like the lion-killing feat in Somalia which appeared recently in the NEWSLETTER seem to have been out of place. A system of editorial liaison between the two periodicals would permit regular discussion of material presenting jurisdictional problems.

Washington R.S.S.

Ouverson Scholarship Fund

I HAVE BEEN asked to write to you on behalf of the many friends of Robert L. Ouverson, FSO, on the occasion of his death.

It is always difficult to express the effect of the tragic and sudden loss of a colleague who has commanded the affection and esteem of so many as did Bob Ouverson. Bob had those qualities which permanently endear a man to his friends and colleagues—cheerfulness, intelligence, prudence, hospitality, loyalty and a sense of humor.

Bob Ouverson personified the spirit of those who willingly serve their nation without thought of hardship and personal sacrifice. We who knew him are the beneficiaries of his example.

Washington TALCOTT SEELYE

P.S.: The Robert L. Ouverson Memorial Scholarship Fund has been established to finance the education of the child of an FSO, at Carleton College. Contributions can be made to Stanley Schiff, Department, or to Frank Wright, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

"God Save the Queen's English"

HAVING SPENT many years overseas teaching English and training teachers of English overseas and in Washington, I couldn't resist replying to the provocative "God Save the Queen's English" by Ted Olson in your November issue.

The author has blunted his message by his summary statement, "A jeremiad against slovenly habits of writing and speaking with examples from some of our best people." Professor Charles Fries, founder of the English Language Institute of the University of Michigan writes, "it is the assumed obligation of the schools . . . to use the 'standard' English of the United States—that set of language habits in which the most important affairs of our country are carried on, the dialect of the socially acceptable. . . ."

Mr. Olson's "unitary multiple" is simply one of the forms of English where the logic reality is reflected rather than prescriptive grammatical agreement. There is in English considerable freedom of expressing singularly a unity consisting of several parts. A few examples from the vencrated past, "I do not think I ever spent a more delightful three weeks" (Darwin), "three years is but short" (Shakespeare, "ten minutes is heaps of time" (E. F. Benson,. How about, "two and two is four"? What is probably my favorite example comes from a can of shoe polish, "Three strokes does the joh!" How pale and unrewarding would that be with a plural verb!

On the other hand, many languagcs can treat such words as family, government, and clergy only as singulars, but in English we are free to add a verb in the plural if the idea of plurality is dominant. "The whole race of man proclaim it lawful to drink wine" (De Quincey).

With respect to the plight of "whom," I suspect that confusion has spread by reason of grammarians' insistence on its use where it is, in reality, obsolete: "Who(m) do you think I saw today?"

On the use of "structure" as a verb, Dr. Henry Lee Smith, Jr., Profssor of Linguistics and English at the University of Buffalo, consistently refers to the way a language "structures" in his film series "Language and Linguistics."

There is no holding back the growth and development of a language and its endless change in structure and sound. We can only note and remember how language is used by educated native speakers lest we fail to communicate.

WAYNE W. TAYLOR, FSR

Springfield, Va.

Phillip Funkhouser Scholarship

A NUMBER of inquiries have come to St. Albans asking about the possibility of establishing a memorial to Phillip Funkhouser. I have explained to those making such inquiries that at the time of Phillip's death and at the request of his father, there were no flowers at the Memorial Service but instead those who wished made gifts in memory of Phillip to the St. Albans School Scholarship Fund.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of St. Albans School it was decided that these gifts and any others that might come in were to be used to set up a scholarship in honor of Phillip. The funds, or the income from that scholarship, are to be made available first to the sons of Foreign Service people who might qualify for aid, and then to others who might need assistance.

Phillip was very dear to us at St. Albans and we are very proud to have his memory perpetuated in this place which meant so much to him and where so much of his life was lived.

Canon CHARLES MARTIN
Headmaster,
St. Albans School

Washington

For the Children of Jack R. Queen

AN EDUCATIONAL Fund for Paul and Jacqueline Queen has been established in memory of their father, the late Jack R. Queen, former Administrative Officer, Canberra, who died at Sydney, Australia, on October 7, 1961.

Friends who wish to contribute to the fund may send their contributions to Miss Ruth Kelly, FE/EX, Department of State. ROBERT C. LAPRADE

Washington

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Letters to the Editor

To Remedy the "Deplorable Condition" of Post Libraries

I WRITE regarding those pathetic collections of outdated books located in many of our consulates and embassies which pass for "the post library." These libraries too often consist, unfortunately, of old Biographic Registers and Foreign Service Lists, sets of dust-collecting pre-World War I statutes of the host country, international law treatises of an even earlier vintage, and assortments of economic pamphlets placed on the shelves years before by gentle souls too timid to dispose of them.

To the new officers in the Foreign Service the deplorable condition of many of our post libraries is particularly discouraging. A newly commissioned officer customarily arrives at his first post clutching a long list of suggested reading on his country of assignment. After the initial confusion attending temporary housing, locating a house, school, temporary transportation to the office, etc. has been successfully dealt with, the new arrival turns to his suggested reading list in the hope of providing himself with more than an informed tourist's knowledge of his post. In most cases, he unhappily discovers that none of the books on his list is available either in the post library or in the local book stores. A USIS library, if operating at his post, may be of little assistance as USIS is primarily interested in picturing the United States to the host country, rather than the host country to Americans. Of course, the new officer might purchase the suggested books himself, but this at best offers only a partial solution after weighing a junior officer's salary against today's prices of hard-bound books and baby food.

Therefore, fully aware that his knowledge of his country of assignment is less than adequate, the new officer resigns himself to borrowing what books he can from acquaintances and proceeds to draft in an authoritative manner required reports to the Department.

It is axiomatic that a thorough knowledge of the history, literature and culture of his country of assignment is expected of any professional diplomat. Yet to many of our Foreign Service officers assigned to smaller embassies and consulates this requisite is inordinately difficult to obtain. The Department must seriously concern itself with making available to officers in the field the literary raw material indispensable to their attaining a professional understanding of their countries of assignment.

Departmental assistance might include opening the shelves of the Department of State Library to a worldwide lending service. From lists prepared by the Department's Library and provided to each Foreign Service post, personnel at the posts could be given access, via air pouch, to otherwise unobtainable material. If the limited facilities of the Department of State Library prohibit the establishment of an overseas lending service, then an expanded program for the acquisition of professionally useful material must be undertaken. Packets, containing notable works of history, literature and culture, as well as recent publications, pertinent to the individual posts should be compiled under the direction of the Department Library and distributed to our posts which do not presently possess adequate libraries.

It is not as important, however, to resolve at this time how the problem should be met as it is to recognize that the problem exists, and that officers in the field must be provided every opportunity to prepare themselves to carry out effectively their responsibilities.

JAMES E. KERR, JR.
Ciudad Juarez — American Vice Consul

"The Well-Rounded Foreign Service Officer"

FOR YEARS I have had a vague memory of reading, when I first entered the Service, a description of the "well-rounded Foreign Service Officer" which used to appear in the Department's REGISTER. The beauty and measured pace of the drafting, and the wealth and precision of its adjectival embellishments, combined to make a lasting impression on my mind.

If it were republished, it would bring back many nostalgic memories to the old-timers, and there is much in it, still to edify the newcomers:

[He] creates good will and common understanding, and, with restrained and critical leadership born of mature experience and profound knowledge of men and affairs, uses these as instruments for enhancing international confidence and cooperation among governments and people.

Adapts himself, his conduct, and his mode of living, appropriately to climate and surroundings in the country to which he is assigned.

Learns to speak the language of the country in a manner that reveals a background of intelligence and cultivation.

Comprehends his own country, and with unremitting endeavor comes to understand deeply the foreign country where he is stationed.

Furthers accurate knowledge and friendly understanding of the United States, in foreign countries; and, also, of the foreign countries, in the United States.

Promotes and protects the interests of the United States and of its citizens.

Makes effective representations to the authorities of foreign governments concerning the protection of American citizens, their rights and their property, in accordance with international law.

Advises and assists Americans traveling abroad for business or other purposes with wise counsel and accurate information.

Negotiates, with tact, sound judgment, and intimate knowledge of conditions at home and abroad, protocols, conventions, and treaties, especially regarding international intercourse, tariffs, shipping, commerce, preservation of peace, etc., in strict conformity to Government instructions.

Establishes and effectively utilizes personal contacts in farsighted ways for the benefit of his Government and of American citizens.

Analyzes and reports on political and economic conditions and trends of significance to the United States.

Exercises skill in following prescribed form and routine procedure when possible; and displays discriminating judgment, as may be necessary in more complicated situations requiring investigations, careful accumulation of information, or professional understanding of laws, customs, conditions, etc.

Administers an office in a business-like and efficient manner.

Washington — NORRIS S. HASELTON