

Foreign Service Journal

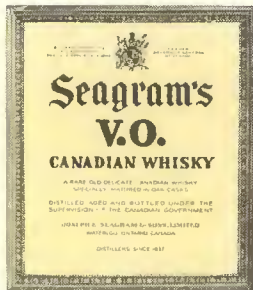


"The Doves," by Jan Gary

DECEMBER 1962

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Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Printed by Monumental Printing Co., Baltimore. Returns requested.

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

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"The Doves"

From a painting by Jan Gary ©
Courtesy of American Artists Group

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The Honorable Frank M. Coffin, Deputy Administrator for Operations, AID, right, the guest speaker at AFSA's October luncheon, told the assemblage that employees of AID are "intimate co-workers with you in an era of tapestry diplomacy . . . must weave together the strands of politics, of aid and trade, of military and disarmament strategies, of cultural and information programs . . ." Mr. Coffin is shown at a pre-luncheon consultation with Ambassador Elbert Mathews, left, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Murray Jackson, Honorable Lucius D. Battle, President of AFSA, and Graham Martin, AFSA's Vice President. Mr. Coffin's speech will appear in an early issue.

Appointments

DONALD A. DUMONT, *Minister to Burundi*
 OUTERBRIDGE HORSEY, *Ambassador to Czechoslovakia*
 WILLIAM R. RIVKIN, *Ambassador to Luxembourg*

Awards

THE 1962 Rockefeller Public Service Award in Foreign Affairs and International Operations was presented to Llewellyn E. Thompson, Ambassador-at-Large. Ambassador Thompson, who also served as Ambassador to Austria and to the U.S.S.R., received the Department of State's Distinguished Service Award in 1956 and the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civil Service in August 1962.

BIRTHS

- DOLLISON. A daughter, Elizabeth Anne, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Dollison, on July 13, in Bangkok.
 LANDFAIR. A son, Robert Gardner, born to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Landfair, on October 5, at Barbados.
 MATTHEWS. A daughter, Deborah Preston, born to Mr. and Mrs. Wade Hampton Bynum Matthews, on September 25, in Salvador.
 PICARD. A son, John Fraser, born to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Picard, on October 6, in Mombasa.
 RILEY. A son, Frederick Dean, born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell L. Riley, on February 23, in Johannesburg.
 SMITH. A daughter, Rosemary Josephine, born to Mr. and Mrs. Clint E. Smith, on October 9, in Washington.
 STOLTZFUS. A daughter, Winifred Lorna, born to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Stoltzfus, on October 10, in Bethesda.

MARRIAGES

- BERGART-FRIEDLAND. Linda D. W. Bergart and FSO Sidney Friedland were married on June 16 in Toronto, Ontario. Mr. Friedland is currently assigned to the Consulate General there as Vice Consul.
 OKAMOTO-WARTOFSKY. Karin Okamoto, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yoichi Okamoto, and Gerald Wartofsky were married on November 11 in Washington, D. C.
 TURKEL-TIPPETT. Margaret Anne Turkel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Turkel, and Michael Charles Tippett were married on May 4. Mr. and Mrs. Tippett are both students at Stanford University. Their new address is Stanford Village, Box 5584, California.

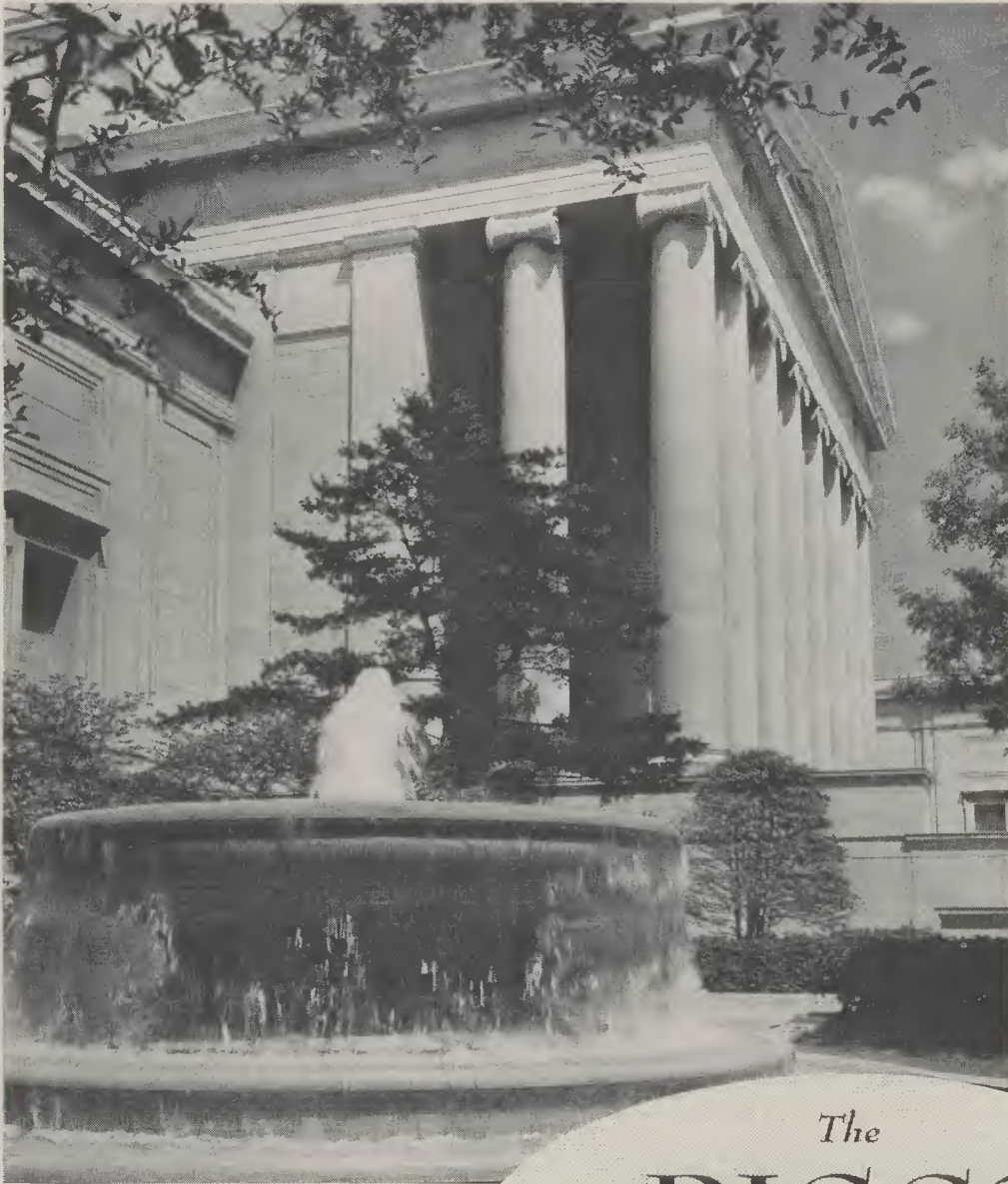
DEATHS

- ARMSTRONG. Mrs. Kathryn Rogers Armstrong, wife of FSO W. Park Armstrong, Jr., Consul General at Toronto, died in New York City, on October 11.
 CANNON. Cavendish W. Cannon, former Ambassador, died on October 7, at Moron Air Force Base, near Seville, Spain. Mr. Cannon entered the Foreign Service in 1920 and retired in 1958. He served at Zurich, Sofia and Athens and accompanied Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the Moscow Conference of 1943 and President Harry S. Truman to the Potsdam Conference in 1945. He was appointed Ambassador to Yugoslavia in 1947, to Syria in 1950, to Portugal in 1952, to Greece in 1953 and to Morocco in 1956.

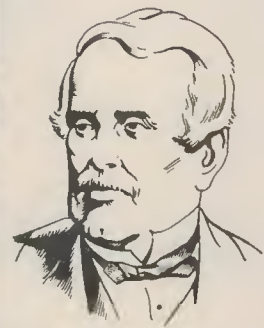
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Washington Portrait

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Ollie Atkins



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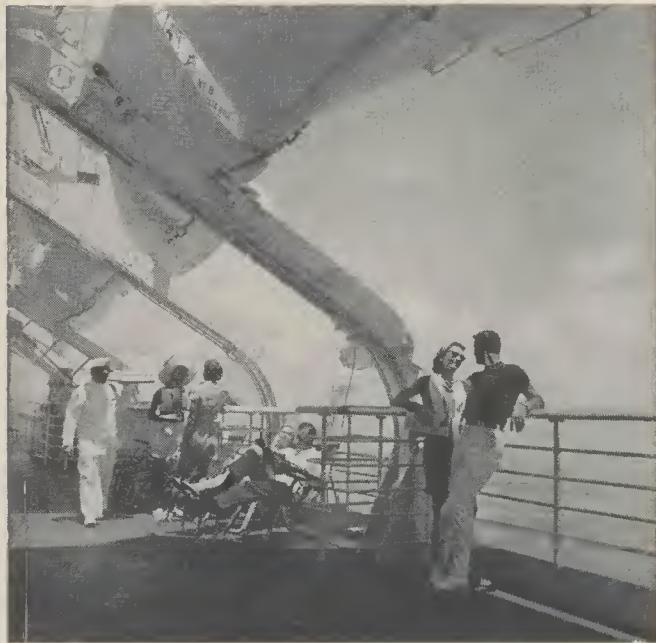
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DEATHS (Continued)

DEGENHARDT. Joseph A. Degenhardt, Foreign Service Staff officer, retired, died on July 12, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Mr. Degenhardt entered the Foreign Service in 1938, served four and one-half years at Barcelona and the remainder of his service at the Embassy in Paris. He retired in 1960.

KEARNEY. Ralph Milton Kearney, FSO, died on October 9. Mr. Kearney entered the Foreign Service in 1949 and served at Seoul, Taipei and Paris.

PHELAN. George Roosevelt Phelan, a retired Foreign Service Staff officer, died on September 22, in Caracas. Mr. Phelan entered the Foreign Service in 1918 and retired in 1954. He served at LaGuaira, Puerto Cabello, Barbados, Maracaibo and Caracas. Mr. Phelan was the father of FSO George R. Phelan, Jr. and the brother of Mr. Raymond Phelan.

RICE. Maurice S. Rice, Foreign Service officer, died on September 28, in Venice. Mr. Rice served in the Department of State from 1945 until 1948 when he entered the Foreign Service. He served at Rome, Warsaw, Athens, National War College and Hong-Kong, as well as in the Department. At the time of his death he was Principal Officer at Venice.

SUN. T. S. Sun, chief local political analyst at the Consulate General, Hong Kong, died on September 1. Mr. Sun was formerly on the staff on the Consulate General in Shanghai and was transferred to Hong Kong in 1950.

ZIRKLE. Vernon B. Zirkle, FSO-retired, died on October 31, in Springfield, Virginia. Mr. Zirkle entered the Department of State in 1918 and was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1927. He retired in 1961, after serving at Tegucigalpa, Brussels, Caracas, Lisbon, Melbourne, Adelaide, Glasgow, Liverpool, Niagara Falls and Edmonton.

Association Board Members, 1962-63

THE November issue of the JOURNAL listed the new officers and members of AFSA's Board of Directors, together with their brief biographies.

However, not listed among those pictured for reasons of space, but continuing to serve with distinction in 1962-63 are: H. Freeman Matthews, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer, Jean M. Wilkowski, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, and Taylor G. Belcher. Biographies of Miss Wilkowski and Mr. Belcher appeared in the JOURNAL for August. Material on Mr. Matthews, a former member of the JOURNAL Editorial Board, appeared in the December, 1961 issue.



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by Earl J. Wilson]

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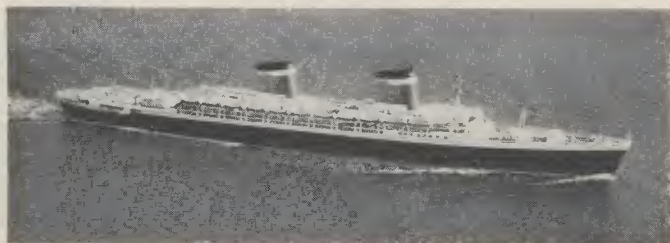
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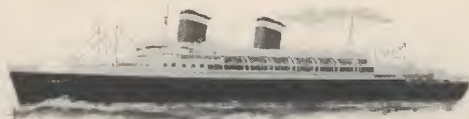
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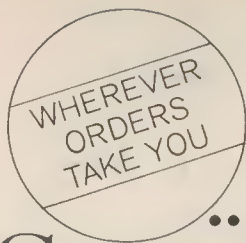
THE HONORABLE JOHN H. BURNS, *Chairman*
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(Continued on page 8)



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(Continued on page 10)

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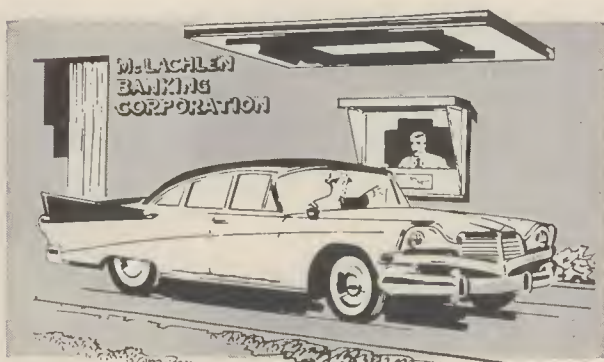
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November, 1937

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**The Spirit of Christmas
 In the Tientsin Consulate General**

(The following spoof takes a full page in the December, 1937 JOURNAL)

'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the slums
 Uncle Samuel's hirelings were dreaming of plums,
 Of lobster and cocktails, and Singapore slings—
 Their thoughts were equipped with most magical wings;
 While each empty pocket hung limp o'er its chair
 And poverty tainted the sharp winter air.
 What time, with a snarl the Comptroller appeared,
 The North Pole in his heart and dry ice in his beard,
 And he bore on his shoulders a great, roomy bag
 Crammed full to the bursting with ill-gotten swag.
 "On, bloodhounds! On, bailiffs!" ground out the gent,
 "Come down on these wretches for every last cent!
 "Demolish their riches, despoil them of cash,
 "Foreclose on their breeches and settle their hash!
 "Deprive them of water, their children of bread,
 "For the best kind of consul is one that is dead.
 "In the name of the Profit, bear down and spare not!
 "Burn the soles of their feet till they tell what they've got!"
 With sadistic rejoicing his bailiffs bear down,
 And the Spirit of Christmas goes all through the town
 As it flies from the huts where the keen-whistling knout
 Extorteth the pennies 'mid anguishing shout.
 The pale-fingered dawn was proclaiming the day
 Before the Infallible went on his way;
 His accomplices staggered beneath all the gold,
 While the government slaves did the same with the cold,
 And as Vixen and Fixem soared up into space
 And Hasty and Wasty kept up with their pace
 The old fellow called back, while he stifled a grin,
 "All government pay is the wages of sin."
 —J.S.M.

Comment 1962: Ribbing the Comptroller was a popular pastime twenty-five years ago. Witness the following letter from that official to Consul Phyllis (Frances Willis) who played a role in a Foreign Service School play:

"The Comptroller General presents his compliments to Consul Phyllis and begs to inform her that, because her taxi across New York went one block out of its way, her trip from Washington to M'Bimbo M'Bozo cannot be deemed to have been made by the shortest and most direct route, wherefore her traveling expenses in the amount of \$1,440,000.87 are disallowed."

As the curtain goes down, Consul Phyllis falls back into her chair—in a swoon no doubt.

● J. Rives Childs ends an article in the JOURNAL telling Foreign Service officers what they may expect to find in Tehran: "To conclude, the Foreign Service officer will find

(Continued on page 16)

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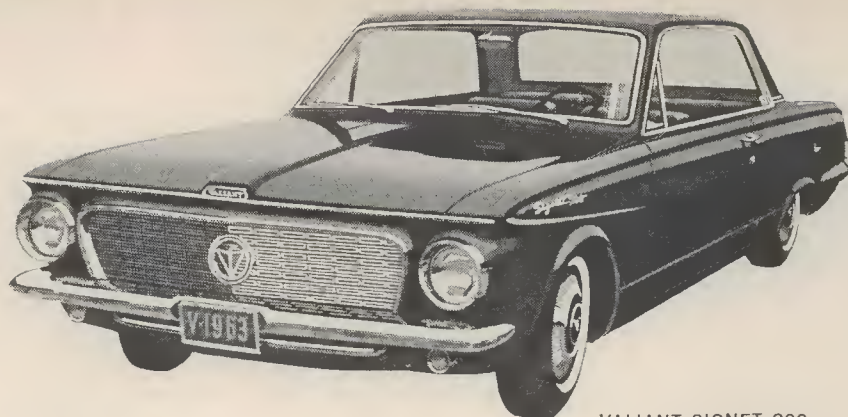
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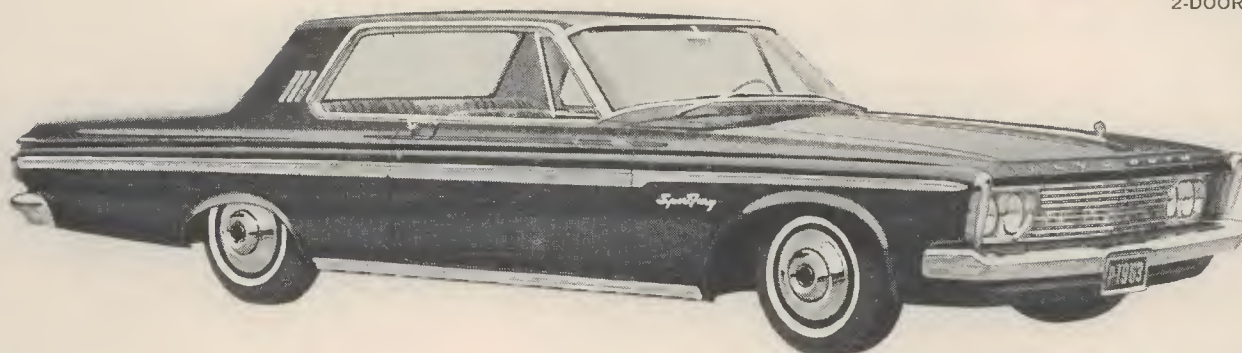


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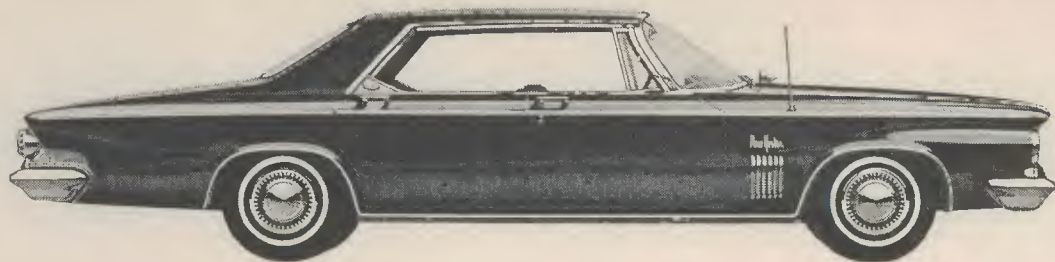
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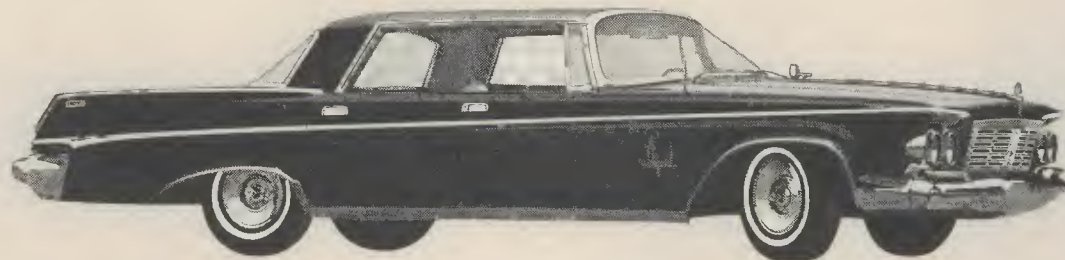
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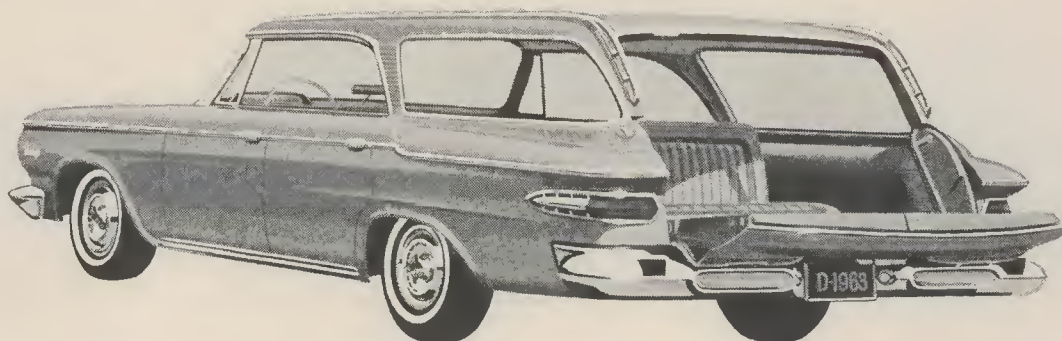
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- Information was gathered by departmental heads concerning the feasibility of a five-day week in the Department.
- The JOURNAL staff was saddened by the death, November 9, of Augustus E. Ingram. "Gus," as he was affectionately known, worked hard and unselfishly for the JOURNAL during the five years he served as Editor.

● Consul Maurice P. Dunlap, author and authority on the Norsemen, tells the Norse meanings of Yule symbols in his article, "The Yule Tree's Story" in the December JOURNAL. His story begins: "It was Yuletide in God's wood. Through the grove where the Evergreen family lived, went sturdy men cutting down trees.

"Do not mourn, little Evergreens," said grandfather Oak, patriarch of the forest. A thousand years at least had passed over his branches.

"Do not mourn," he said, "for your brothers who are carried away. They will be Yule trees and carry God's message of life to all the world."

"There was a cracking sound as Ugly-Brother Spruce shed a cone.

"You mean," he corrected, "they'll be *Christmas* trees." Ugly Brother had never grown straight enough to be a Yule tree and was always cross at Yuletide.

"I mean *Yule* trees," rejoined Grandpa Oak."



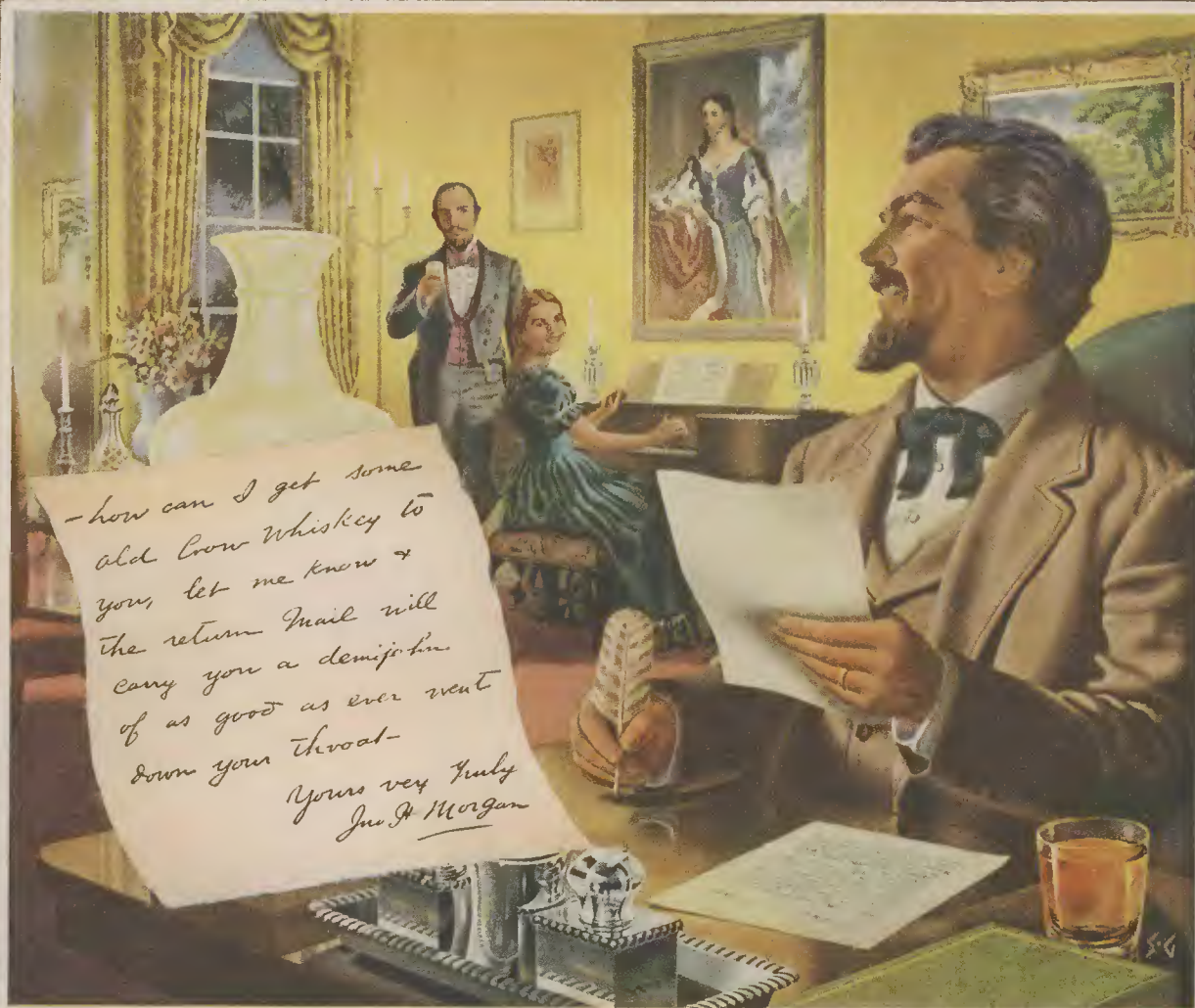
A son, Lewis Pickering, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Cabot, on September 6, 1937, at the Hague.

Comment, 1962: Lewis graduated from Groton in 1956 and later went to Harvard where he was graduated in 1961. He married Judith Ogden on July 1, 1960. He entered Harvard Business School this fall. The couple has one child, Elizabeth Lewis Cabot. Lewis' principal interest is in fine arts. His father is our Ambassador at Warsaw.



A son, Nicholas Bowden Stevens, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowden Stevens, at Pretoria on November 11, 1936.

Comment, 1962: Nicholas graduated from Dartmouth in 1958. Now a first lieutenant, he is with army intelligence in Germany. When his parents were in Germany with HICOG Nicholas attended La Chataigneraie (1950-'52). His father, since retiring from the Service in 1957, has been on the national staff of U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. Recently Francis has been traveling in Africa and Europe gathering information.



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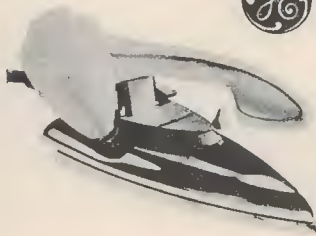
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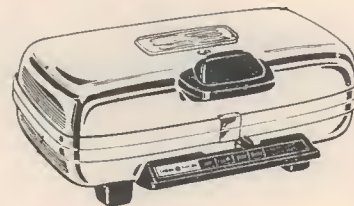


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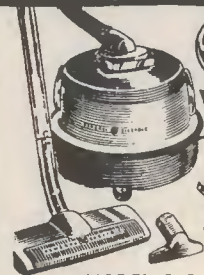
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Street Scene in Calcutta

by Yoichi R. Okamoto

Still Another Look At Specialization

by JAMES K. PENFIELD

IN THE Foreign Service, as in any hierarchical career service, the question of promoting the right officers at the right time is a perennial and key problem. It is an almost impossible task to solve this problem completely fairly and satisfactorily, but if the Service is to be effective and maintain reasonable esprit and morale, unremitting effort must be devoted to the problem and visible progress must be made.

In addition to being intractable, the problem is many-faceted. There is, for example, the continuing balance to be maintained between youth—energy—imagination and seniority—maturity—experience, the recurring problem of "humps," the constantly changing pattern of responsibilities and functions, etc. A full consideration of the problem leads one down many tortuous paths in the jungle of Service personnel administration. In this article I am attempting to identify a few guideposts along the route of only one of them, policies and attitudes toward specialization.

The recent State-Commerce agreement on international commercial activities makes a good starting point. It provides that the new policy "will not preclude other assignments [for commercial specialists] from time to time," and goes on to say that their "advancement shall be based on merit as commercial officers and on an officer's standing in relation to other members of his Foreign Service class. For those who qualify, such specialization may lead to positions of the highest responsibility in the Foreign Service, including Ambassadorships."

Admittedly, these statements are not paragons of clarity. However, an objective endeavor to understand them certainly leaves one with the strong impression that breadth of experience ("other assignments") is permissive rather than mandatory to a successful career for a commercial specialist, and that his advancement will in some unspecified way be governed by criteria different from those which apply to other FSO's, the implication being that on the basis of experience confined to commercial work alone, an officer may compete for Ambassadorships on equal terms with other officers in his FS class.

There are always outstanding officers who will do a good job despite theoretically limited experience. But on a statistical or organizational basis it would seem to be a contradiction to argue that commercial work—or any other field of FS activity—is so specialized that it demands officers with years of training and practice, and at the same time maintain that such officers at the appropriate stage of their careers can suddenly become Ambassadors and perform on a par with other career officers who have had a broad range of experience in many of the varied fields of Service work.

The Service has never been willing to face such confusions and contradictions squarely. In the first place, effective solutions demand very difficult and very controversial decisions, and our quota of guts for making courageous decisions has been concentrated on the terrible substantive problems which beset us. Second, it has always seemed expedient to regard specialization as an exercise in inter- and intra-departmental co-existence rather than a problem to be dealt with on its merits. We have managed to muddle through on this basis so far, but the Service has now grown so large and its responsibilities so complex that sweeping the problem under the rug is no longer good enough.

Solution of any problem must begin with its definition. What do we mean by specialization? It is easy to say that a DCM is a generalist and a Commercial, Minerals, Fisheries or Agricultural Attache a specialist. But it is more difficult to label, for instance, an economic officer.

Once it has been decided who is a specialist and who isn't, the various specialties must be divided into groups. We might label as Type I those specialties which are so specialized and in such limited demand in the Service (e.g., Science Attachés?) that they should be staffed exclusively by persons recruited from outside the Service as FSR's. Next in the ascending (or descending, depending on one's viewpoint) scale from specialist to generalist is Type II, the skill which can be acquired by a tour of service in a junior capacity or by a short period of concentrated training. I hesitate to offer an example of this type of specialty because all senior practitioners of a specialty are prone to insist that their particular specialty demands years of training and ex-

JAMES K. PENFIELD, a former Chairman of the JOURNAL Editorial Board, is now Ambassador to Iceland. During his thirty-plus years in the Service he has followed many changes in thinking and policy on the subject about which he writes in this article.

SPECIALIZATION

perience. This attitude is in some cases patently poppycock, but someone in authority has got to decide in each case whether it is justified or not. A close neighbor in the scale to this last type of specialty is Type III, the function (e.g., economic work) which, depending on the post and the job, can either be highly limited and specialized or so broad as to be indistinguishable from a "generalist" function.

IN GENERAL, it would seem logical to man both the latter two types of specialties with regular officers who would not expect to spend more than a certain proportion (a third to a half?) of their careers in the specialty and would anticipate being able to compete on equal terms with any other officers of equivalent grade for "positions of the highest responsibility."

Finally we come to Type IV, the specialty (State and Commerce have agreed that commercial work is one of them) which requires so much expertise and so much manpower that it justifies a specialized corps within the Service.

Once specialties are defined and classified along the above or similar lines, it will be possible to proceed to the next step of deciding what is to be done about them.

The first three types call for no great soul-searching decisions. The first is a recruitment problem. The second and third require only sensible career planning. It is the final category which demands considered and courageous treatment.

A specialist of this type should be given a crack at two types of career. He must be able to have a satisfactory career exclusively in this specialty. This means he must have the opportunity to compete with his fellow specialists for a relatively few promotions to Class 2, 1, or in some specialties, even CM. At the same time, he must have the opportunity to compete for certain higher-level positions in the department or agency which has primary responsibility for or interest in his specialty. It is difficult to say that this kind of career is not good enough. The Agriculture Department a few years ago rejected the broader opportunities of the Foreign Service in favor of just such a career potential for foreign agricultural specialists, and so far as I have heard, all hands are satisfied.

In addition to the possibility of a strictly specialized career, a Type IV specialist should have the chance to make a lateral shift to the generalist category, or, in naval terminology, to qualify for line jobs. The time or times in his career and other conditions under which he can do so must, however, be strictly controlled. The trouble with such fuzzy documents as the recent State-Commerce agreement is that they open the door to one of two developments, both unhealthy for the Service. They may be interpreted to mean that officers can qualify for "positions of the highest responsibility" on the basis of specialized service alone. In this case Ambassadors will be appearing labeled "career" but with their qualifications largely unproven. Some of these will inevitably not prove up to the job. On the other hand, the agreement may be interpreted as demanding proof of broad competence before promotion to Chief of

Mission level positions can be considered. In this case a high percentage of the specialists will spend a good deal of their time and energy scheming to get out of their specialty, the cleverer ones will succeed, and the prestige and effectiveness of the particular specialty will plummet, leaving its members feeling (in many cases justifiably) that they are rejects and second class citizens.

If we are really to accept the philosophy of specialization, the rules governing transfer from Type IV specialist to generalist must be strict enough to prevent the development of this type of situation. While we may not need to be as inflexible about our Type IV specialties as the military services sometimes are, the shift to generalist must certainly be the exception rather than the rule. Many will say that it would be impossible to administer such a system fairly and effectively. This view may in the end prove to be correct, but it can't be proven until tried, and it must be tried before we can conscientiously claim to have met the problems of specialization in a way fair to *all* concerned.

Let's make the utopian assumption that the above steps have been taken. The next problem is the promotion of the Type IV specialists. Here another round of hard decisions is necessary. Manpower requirements (number of officers in each grade for each specialty) must be determined, and specialists must be promoted in competition with each other for the specialist vacancies in each class. This will mean that some years thirty Class 2 officers who are members of a particular Type IV specialty group will be competing for one vacancy in Class 1, while among the generalists, one hundred will be competing for ten promotions—an advantage of three to one in favor of the generalist. In other years, however, the odds will be reversed. These discriminatory odds are unfortunate but, as the armed services have long ago learned and accepted, they are inevitable if one is to have real specialization within an all-inclusive career service.

THE SPECIALIST problem is only one facet of the broader problem of getting the best officers to the top at the optimum time, and it would be difficult to maintain that it is the most important facet. It is clear, however, that if it is not satisfactorily resolved, the Service will hardly be able to meet the challenge of the Sixties effectively. If, on the other hand, the considerations discussed above are faced squarely and forthright decisions made on them, the effectiveness of other more direct measures to improve the selection and promotion of FS officers will be greatly enhanced.

A single career service to handle American foreign relations is more than ever necessary today. Also more than ever today, one must admit the necessity for specialized training and experience. The only way to combine these two essentials successfully is through some such system as that outlined above. These provocatively dogmatic conclusions will certainly not be accepted by all, but it is certainly time for them to be generally discussed in the Service. Neither apathy nor a misplaced sense of discipline should be allowed to inhibit appropriate expression of opinion on policies which importantly affect the effectiveness of the Service as well as the career of each individual officer.

The Soviet Repudiation of Revolution

by N. SPENCER BARNES

A profound and curious metamorphosis has taken place in the U.S.S.R. over the years. The Soviet state has gradually transformed itself from the foremost exponent of the revolutionary principle—a principle according to which the masses are both justified and foreordained to overthrow governments of exploitation and establish regimes of the people's choice—to a state which cannot tolerate the right of revolution.

The development in question has been obscured, to be sure, and mainly for two reasons. The first is that, while the transformation has occurred in fact, there has been no corresponding echo in the propaganda line. Soviet media output still teems with the words "revolution" and "revolutionary," always in a favorable context. The Soviet national holiday celebrates "the Revolution." The theme of revolution receives incessant lip service.

The second reason is that, while the Kremlin has repudiated the principle of revolution, it vigorously promotes the practice, in any country at any time and through force if necessary, of changing an anti-Soviet or a neutral regime to a pro-Soviet or a Communist regime. This process may, of course, take place in such a way that it properly falls under the definition of the word "revolution." Or it may not. But the essential element is that the Kremlin does *not* encourage the event *because* of its revolutionary quality, because it represents a popular effort to overthrow an unpopular regime. It encourages the event *only* because, and *only* when, the anticipated result will be an extension of Moscow's hegemony or influence. Where revolution seems likely to produce a regime less amenable to Moscow's direction, suppression by Soviet armed force has been sanctioned when practical.

Even a superficial survey will show that no other criterion for justified revolution is valid in Moscow's eye; that the "justness" of a revolution, in Soviet political doctrine, does not in the least depend on a regime's domestic activities, on the degree to which it suppresses popular rights or exploits its people or on the breadth and depth of anti-regime feeling. Moscow has sought to bring about revolu-

tions under pro-Soviet leadership in many countries where there was unquestionably no more than minority support: successfully and bloodlessly in Czechoslovakia in 1948, bloodily and unsuccessfully in Greece in 1946 to 1949 and in Iran in 1953, for a few examples.

But it has consistently exerted influence against revolution under non-Communist or anti-Soviet leadership, whether this revolution was backed by an indeterminate fraction, as in Indonesia in 1958, or by an overwhelming popular majority, as in East Germany in 1953 and Hungary in 1956. It has not mattered whether the regime under fire was democratic in structure, as in Czechoslovakia, or monarchic, as in Iran. The nationalist factor is unimportant: an Algerian struggle against Paris is praised as a liberation movement, but a Hungarian struggle against government by Moscow agents is impermissible. A regime's attitude toward personal liberties is unimportant: there is obviously less personal liberty in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, where the presence or the threat of Soviet force guards the regimes from their people, than in Italy and France, where Soviet-controlled communist leadership agitates against established governments. Economic exploitation is equally unimportant: the workers in East Germany, with a regime controlled from Moscow, receive far less of the fruits of their labor than do the workers in West Germany, where the Soviets have done their best—albeit futilely—to stir up the people against the regime.

THERE is thus no question as to the Soviets' stand on revolution in principle. They do not recognize the right of a people to overthrow a regime because these people do not want the regime. Not only do they not recognize the right, but they have used force to prevent its exercise. In practice they have supported only those revolutionary movements, majority or minority, under native or foreign direction, which aimed to achieve changes involving increased subservience to Moscow. But for that matter they support any kind of movement which increases subservience to Moscow. The revolutionary element has been coincidental.

It is interesting, in the face of this publicly trumpeted support of a principle not tolerated in practice, to see the strenuous semantic efforts made by Soviet propagandists to reconcile the irreconcilable. They have tried, in particular with relation to Hungary but also elsewhere, to re-define

N. SPENCER BARNES has served in Eastern Europe—Moscow, Berlin during the riots of 1953, and Budapest where he was Chargé d'Affairs on the outbreak of revolution. He has also served on the Policy Planning Staff and in Tehran, and is at present Deputy Chief of Mission in Tel Aviv.

the word "revolutionary" to mean pro-Soviet, and replace it with the word "counter-revolutionary" where a popular movement is not pro-Soviet. This, however, is a most transparent device; and there is considerable first-hand evidence that not even the Soviet diplomat or the man-in-the-Moscow-street takes it very seriously—much less the more sophisticated men in the Kremlin. Such playing with words might be compared to an attempt to prove that, when a tennis ball is dropped on a hard surface, it does not "bounce" but "counter-bounces." The Soviet line of counter-revolution makes no more sense. Similarly the Soviet efforts to ascribe the Hungarian and East German uprisings to foreign inspiration can be taken seriously by no one with the barest knowledge of fact. It would be as plausible to ascribe the Russian Revolution to German interference, in view of Karl Marx's citizenship and Lenin's journey to Russia in a German boxcar.

THE FACT is that the word "revolution," in any dictionary or in common parlance, has always meant forceful, mass action directed against a regime in office and aimed at changing that regime. It does not depend on what kind of a regime is being attacked—though dictatorship is the natural target, since in a democracy elections provide a substitute. And it is a fact of recent history that the most fertile ground for revolution is now to be found in Soviet-dominated areas. There is no record of a more successful revolution—one might say a "more genuine" revolution—than the anti-Communist eruption in Hungary. By any criterion—extent of popular backing, intensity of mass action, lack of native support to the regime, rapidity with which the government apparatus collapsed—the Hungarian October Revolution was far more complete and effective than the Russian Revolution. To be sure, the revolution of 1956 was followed almost instantaneously by a short and unequal war, in which the invading power overthrew the government created by the revolution and re-established a Soviet-dominated regime. But this does not change the character of the revolution itself.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, from the standpoint of simple power politics, that Moscow is now revolution's arch enemy.

On the other hand, while the Kremlin has conclusively demonstrated its intolerance of the revolutionary principle, the West is in a more ambivalent position. This position does not carry the logical flaw in the Soviet posture, the same contradiction between theory and action. But in the Soviet posture each of these incompatible elements does have some internal consistency. The Soviets are consistent in trumpeting the right of revolution, in word. They are equally consistent in opposing the right to revolution in deed, whenever it conflicts with Soviet imperial interests. The West, however, does not consistently encourage or consistently oppose the right of revolution, in doctrine. Nor does it adopt a consistent policy, either of rigorous "hands off" or of armed intervention, toward revolutionary movements in the non-Soviet world.

It is not difficult to understand this ambivalence. It is in

part a product of the reluctance of most old and established governments, even those elected by popular choice, to espouse overtly the right of revolution. This would admit the theoretical right of its own citizens to revolt, and so would be uncomfortable even where there was no threat in being. In addition, there is the natural tendency to oppose violence on the assumption that non-violent change is preferable—as it clearly is, per se. At the same time, since government by the people is a basic principle of democracy, it is difficult to oppose flatly the right of a people to exercise their right of choice through force if free elections are denied them.

Another reason for the ambivalence, a matter of practical politics at present, is the need to counter the illogical double standard the Soviets promote—a standard according to which Soviet-oriented revolution is encouraged and anti-Soviet revolution is suppressed. It is understandable that, faced by a Soviet policy of crushing "unfriendly" revolutions, the Western world should hesitate to impose on itself the handicap of total unconcern. Without Soviet cooperation, the West can make the principle of non-interference applicable only in cases where it is inimical to Western and favorable to Soviet interests, but not in reverse. This is hardly a fair proposition. On the other hand, Western democratic traditions, government attitudes and geographical considerations tend to inhibit the use of force to maintain pro-Western regimes. And further, popular pressures and a free press make it impractical to follow the Soviet example of saying one thing and doing the opposite. The Western position on revolution has thus tended to become somewhat hazy.

The considerations set down above have dealt mainly with attitudes toward revolution and some examples of their expression. The attitudes seem of interest in themselves, both historically and ideologically. The phenomena in question, however, have recently taken on more significance in connection with efforts to achieve political settlements and agree on disarmament measures.

IT IS, IN fact, not too much to say that "the right of revolution" is an essential element in the complex of current political and military problems in Europe. It is a key to the "re-entry problem," which stubbornly blocks schemes for disengagement or troop withdrawals. For as long as the Soviets insist on denying the right of peoples in certain countries to establish governments of their own choice, even when that choice is expressed with the force necessary to overthrow a modern, police-state regime, so long must they either maintain occupation troops in Eastern Europe or re-invade at the first sign of popular revolt. And just so long as the Soviets pursue this policy of using armed force against neighboring peoples, so long will it be necessary for NATO troops to confront Soviet armies in Europe in order to prevent the area subject to Soviet armed force from spreading farther west. Similarly with the German problem. Until the Soviets recognize the right of the German people to choose their own government, the problem is hardly soluble short of war. On the other hand, should the

Soviets recognize this right, by withdrawing the support of Soviet armed force from the East German puppet government, the problem would solve itself. The German people would themselves bring about unification, by one method or another.

The right of revolution thus has extremely important implications. In theory it is a logical extension of the democratic thesis that peoples should have the right to choose their own governments. Further, this logic is reinforced by the fact that revolution in the present day and age carries within itself a severe test of popular choice: considering the assets now available to governments in the form of modern weapons and communications, and modern organizational

techniques, no revolution is likely to succeed against established government without substantial majority backing. Successful revolution by determined, disciplined minorities is still possible in certain areas, where it is directed against a weak government, where the popular majority is apathetic or neutral, and where encouragement comes from abroad. But this presupposes revolutionary action by at least the most politically active elements, and lack of broad support for the regime. It may be true that revolution is an undesirable substitute for free elections; but it is the only substitute against unpopular dictatorship if popular choice is to prevail.

It is a flood in which you must either sink or swim:

Paperwork

by C. NORTHCOTE PARKINSON

From the Preface:

The advice which follows on how to succeed assumes . . . that the reader is an average person but with something less than average ability. We too often see books on "How to Succeed" in which the student is urged to be more energetic, more intelligent, more helpful, more painstaking, more pleasant and more loyal than anyone else. But if he has all those merits, he has no need for the book. It is not for that sort of person that the book should be written. He will succeed anyway. The person in need of advice is *below* average—stupid, idle, careless, uncooperative, ill-tempered and disloyal. It is for him that books should be written. After all, this is a democratic country. Why shouldn't he succeed like anyone else? He can, and we shall presently explain how. We shall assume for this purpose that success is to be in a field of activity to which most people are assigned and for which all the others are clearly destined: the field of public and business administration. People imagine for themselves a career in agriculture, research, stock-breeding, literature or field anthropology. Each sees himself as test pilot, secret agent, ace reporter or cowboy. All will end, if successful, at a desk; and it seems to make little difference, in practice, whether the desk is at a university, on a rocket range, on a cattle ranch or in the Pentagon. Come what may, that desk awaits each of us. We might just as well realize this from the start, beginning as we mean to continue. And once seated at a desk, our prob-

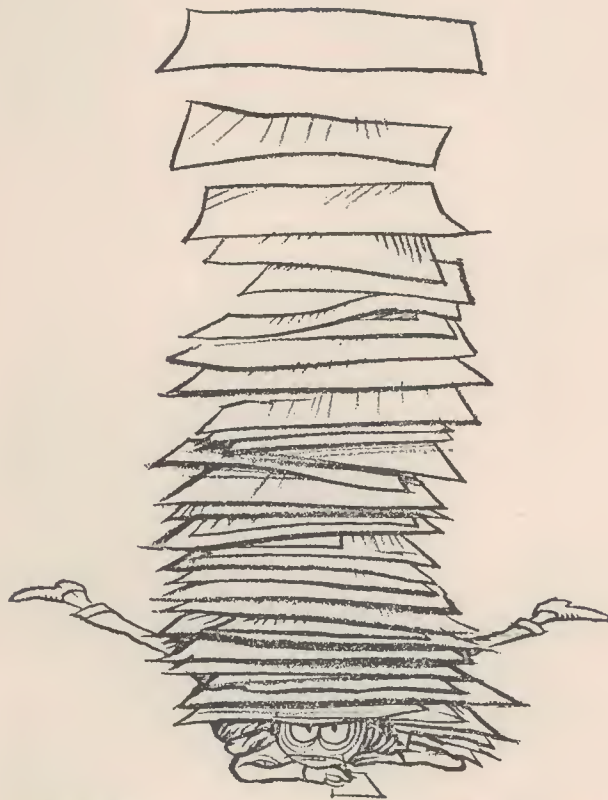
Dr. Parkinson needs no introduction. "Parkinson's Law" has become as well-known in our time as the laws of the Medes and Persians were in ancient days. This article is excerpted from his latest book "In-Laws and Outlaws."

lem is how to move from desk to desk until we reach the top of the pyramid. All we need know at the outset is how to cheat in Intelligence Tests and how to dodge the Personality Screen. All this is childishly easy, the tests being designed merely to exclude (and very rightly) those who have not taken the trouble to learn how to cheat. We shall assume that these tests have been passed and that the reader already has a desk of sorts. What do you do next?

N EARING the summit of your organization, a hierarchy in which you rank now perhaps as Number Three, you will begin to realize what it means to be at the top. You will be in sole charge when others are on vacation. You will see at close range how the highest executives work and you will come to realize what their difficulties are. Chief among their problems, you will find, is one with which you have been acquainted from the start: the problem of paper. But here, at the very senior level, the problem will seem to have acquired a new dimension. Paper is no longer a nuisance but has become a nightmare. More than that, it is a brooding menace, a seething tide which can swamp and drown. . .

This flood of paper which now threatens to submerge the world is something peculiar to this century. The Hellenistic scribes who wrote on papyrus, the Chinese bureaucrats who exercised their penmanship on silk, and even the eighteenth century clerks who inscribed their civilities on rag paper with a quill pen were guiltless of anything that could be called mass production. It is our own age that has developed the swiftness of communication, the abundance of paper, the multiplication of copies and the widespread semi-literacy which are the immediate causes of the paper

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"Paperwork"

Robert C. Osborn

flood. Ease of communication has also made practicable such a degree of centralized control as was never known before. Until a century ago every large-scale and scattered organization or empire was engaged in a ceaseless struggle to make its distant units conform with central policy. For reference to headquarters there was neither the inclination nor the time. Those in positions of theoretical responsibility read with helpless dismay of provinces annexed, officials fired, branches opened and ships sold, their bleating protests coming perpetually too late. With the laying of transoceanic cables they felt for the first time that they had their agents on the leash. From about 1875 began, therefore, that tightening of the chain that has finally destroyed the effectiveness of (among other things) colonialism and diplomacy. The professional bargaining of plenipotentiaries has given place to the bickering of impotent office boys, each tied to the apron strings of a government which has never heard the persuasions of the other side. Diplomatically, administratively, commercially, the process of centralization has been carried to its logical conclusion with all authority vested too often in a single man; and he, from overwork, quite obviously off his head.

It was inevitable that the central administration should make full use of the tools that had suddenly become available. After centuries of frustration those in authority could at

*From "In-Laws and Outlaws," by C. Northcote Parkinson, illustrated by Robert C. Osborn. Reprinted by permission.

last impose their policy upon the whole organization, not merely from day to day but from hour to hour. They could exact the fullest information, collate the most detailed returns, draw up the most voluminous directives and issue the most peremptory commands. Of these opportunities they have made the fullest use. But for all this they have had to pay the price. The penalty has been that correspondence pours on them in the present flood. Surrounding themselves with executives, they battle with a rising tide of paper. Ordinarily waist-deep in letters and memoranda, they are aware that a week's illness will bring the high-water mark up to their chin. Rather than drown, the key man prefers to suppress his symptoms and stay at his desk; often with the worst results for all concerned. . .

Where paper is concerned, public administration has had a bad effect on business. For while the civil servant's method may be similar his aims are different. For him, the file is the thing. Why? Because there is always the possibility of a public inquiry. At any stage of his career, questions may be asked as affecting his work. What action did he take in response to this? Was he the man responsible for recommending that? Whom did he consult before rejecting the other? So what the civil servant needs to protect himself is a file recording exactly what he has done. On receiving the application from A he laid it before his next superior B, having first obtained a legal opinion from C, which came to be embodied in Minute 43, dated March 27th. Advised by B, D then took action as follows . . . The civil servant wants to show that he took the right decision, gave the right advice, asked the right questions and obtained the right facts before placing the right minute before the right authority. What actually *happens* is of little consequence. It is the file that has to be in order, not the people or things to which the file relates. There is a riot, we will suppose, at the prison, with two warders killed and five injured, the carpentry shop burned and ten convicts at large. When the telegram arrives the official's concern is more with the file than the prison. What action would look best for the record? How best to ensure that the blame is not fixed on the official's department? What form of inquiry will produce the most soothing report? . . .

What is to be done about this paper flood? It is no answer to prefer the telephone to the typewriter, for while both consume time, the former does not even record what has been agreed. It is no answer to hold frequent conferences, with everyone flown there and back. Root cause of the paper torrent is the urge to overcentralize, an urge which exists in the nature of things. . .

While a high proportion of the paper in circulation represents an over-centralized control, a rising proportion reflects nothing more than an urge to circulate. With modern duplicating methods it is as easy to provide fifty copies as ten. This being so, the human tendency is to order the larger number. Should extra copies be wanted, it is good to have them ready and relatively inexpensive to have them made.

It is another human tendency, however, to distribute copies you have. It saves cupboard space for one thing. It also prevents people complaining afterwards that they were never told. So the distribution list is planted, one might say, in a fertile soil. It tends to lengthen and expand, blossom and ramify. Copies must go to all executives, all foremen, all supervisors and consultants. There must be copies for all specialists in economics, statistics, welfare, psychology, method, publicity, training and youth. There must be copies for the counsel, the doctor, the dentist, the detective and scout-master, store clerk and nurse. Copies must be placed on all notice boards, in all recreation rooms, in every lavatory and on every door. All, but *all* must be informed. One result of this wide distribution is to be measured in the inches of paper on every desk. Another is that nobody reads what everyone gets. Nor would anyone who did have time for anything else.

The urge to circulation, which is prevalent in business, and endemic in government, reaches its worst excesses in the field of scientific learning. In research establishments, for example, the greatest efforts are concentrated on keeping the scientists in touch with each other's work and progress. Whole departments are devoted to this, producing a copious flood of printed and mimeographed memoranda. When a research department grows beyond a certain size we are told the need for internal coordination overshadows the need for actual results. Perfect coordination is achieved only when there is nothing to coordinate. This internal problem might be regarded as serious; and so no doubt it is. Dwarfing it, however, is the problem posed by the scientific journal. For the tendency of learned periodicals to multiply has a bearing on the assumption that all periodicals should be read. Why, to begin with, should they multiply? Because each must fall, sooner or later, into the clutches of a professor (A) more fanatically jealous than the average. Under his editorship no article is accepted with which he does not agree and no book kindly reviewed other than those written by his own former pupils. The rival professor (B) whose articles have been most consistently excluded will then, and inevitably, start another journal; one edited at first on more liberal principles. B will accept articles from all who are not actual and known adherents of A. He eventually draws the line,

however, at contributions from C, whose works are confused, long, and original only in their grammar and punctuation. But C realizes by now where his remedy lies. He becomes the founder of a new and less hidebound periodical, one more open at first to new and confused ideas. There is a difficulty, in the end, however, over the articles submitted by D, who cannot even spell. But D is not to be denied access for the misprinted page. He hesitates, to be sure, before adding one more journal to the library shelves; but not for long. His duty is clear and he does not shirk it. And so the process continues until there are eighty journals or more in dentistry alone. As for the whole field of learning, the figures are staggering, and not the least so in their rate of increase. A university library may take up to 33,000 periodicals. Each learned journal will have a council, an editor, subeditors and staff. Each must involve a great deal of work. And the final result, as seems sufficiently well known, is that the few scientists who matter exchange their ideas in private correspondence. It has also been argued that the multiplication of journals is in inverse proportion to the progress made. With less time wasted on editing and reading there would be more time, possibly, in which to work and think.

Upon the desk of the executive there pours a torrent of paper and he will be judged at first on his ability to deal with it. This can be initialed as seen. This other must be referred to a higher level. Here is one that must be answered and here another that can be ignored. Refer this back as incomplete and the next as incorrect. Say Yes to this and No to that, expedite one and lose the other. Have that filed and this destroyed, mark these as urgent and let those wait. Retype this as corrected and make a draft reply to that. Check by telephone whether the reply means what it says and confirm orally that you say what you mean. Total the figures again and compare them with the estimate. Verify the spelling of Vanderschnelling's name and decipher, if possible, his vice-president's signature. Ask White to call tomorrow and tell Black to chase himself. Thank Brown for his help and tell Green to pull himself together. Give Sylvia some typing to do as she looks idle and send Jean home because she looks ill. Don't let the paper mount high in the In tray. Don't let the pending get heaped on the floor. Deal with the paper, answer and file, read it and sign it and send for some more.

SUCCESS

◆◆◆ **W**hile the success under discussion is material, it is not crude. For our present purpose, the man who makes good has not merely made money. Wealth by itself, without prestige and popularity and marred, perhaps, by parsimonious piety, is merely a form of paralysis.—C. Northcote Parkinson



Orthodox Church, Mykonos, Greece

Daniel Lee McCarthy

The Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962

IN FEBRUARY 1962 President Kennedy presented to Congress a broad salary reform proposal with a strong message urging adoption of a Federal salary policy based upon the principles of comparability and internal alignment. The principle of comparability assures equity for the Federal employee with his peers, throughout the national economy, enables the Government to compete fairly with private firms for qualified personnel, and provides a logical and factual standard for the setting of Federal salaries. The principle of internal alignment rests upon the basic concept of equal pay for equal work and distinctions in pay consistent with distinctions in work and performance.

The need for sweeping reforms in the major statutory pay systems for civilian employees of the Federal Government paid under the Classification Act, the Postal Field Service Compensation Act, the Foreign Service Act and the medicine and surgery system of the Veterans Administration was supported by extensive studies carried out in the executive branch over a long period of time.

Public Law 87-793 "The Postal Service and Federal Em-

ployees Salary Act of 1962," enacted October 11, 1962 incorporates the major reforms in salary systems recommended by the President. The basic authority needed to establish and maintain the essential principles of comparability of Federal and private enterprise salary rates, internal alignment of Federal salary schedules, and annual review and adjustment of salaries are contained in this Act.

The Act stops short of the full reform proposed by the President, however, leaving for the next session of Congress and the Administration the task of carrying out the principle of comparability with private enterprise for all executive levels and those upper salary levels in the various salary schedules that have been scaled down because no executive level adjustments have been made.

It is our hope that the 88th Congress will take early action on the necessary reform of top executive salaries, with the result that salary levels of Career Ministers and Career Ambassadors will be increased to conform with the administration's proposal which would have equated them with the new grades GS-19 and 20.

Home Thoughts

FOR A FEW HOURS one sunny day last summer we were on a bluff above a bend of the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. It was warm, drowsy and quiet—the kind of day to sit and contemplate the river and let one's thoughts drift. We were near the point where the Oregon and Sante Fe trails had crossed the river to pass through the post on the way west. Protected from the Indians by the bluff, Fort Leavenworth had been the center of government and defense for much of the West. Frontiersmen had poled and hauled their barges against the current northward and westward out into Indian country.

It is unfortunate that in our calling we have so few opportunities to explore America. For many of us the practical limits are Washington and Rehoboth, with perhaps an occasional visit to New York. Even on home leave there

may be no grass-roots visit, whether because there are no ties, or because of logistical complications. A visit to Alabama, North Dakota, Arizona or Iowa after Kabul, Copenhagen or Cape Town—with time for talking, mixing and reflecting—might make both us and the community the richer.

The "Grass Roots" program of the early 1950s sent some returning officers to various states for short periods—until it expired for lack of funds. If the subject were brought to their attention, some Representatives, Senators and Governors might now wish to arrange visits by returning Foreign Service people to their areas. Alternatively, foreign affairs groups might become interested in helping with such a program—reserving, we would hope, a little time for watching rivers drift by.

WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS



Adoration of the Shepherds with Saints John the Baptist and Bartholomew

Tours & Travels

WE WERE cruising in the sun-filled Mediterranean the last time E. B. stopped round to see us, so missed his visit earlier this fall. And when we returned we discovered our associates, including Shirley Newhall, Assistant Editor, Ted Olson, talented writer and editor who sat in for us part-time, Bob Aleshire, our part-time student worker, and our vigorous and able Editorial Board had all done such a fine job we were tempted to return to the land of the lotus wearers. Just as we were making our reservations for a sun-filled winter cruise, late one afternoon last month, we heard a familiar, somewhat self-conscious, cough and there was E. B. again. Fresh from a recent trip to Europe he hardly qualified to be called the Exhausted Bureaucrat and we spent a happy hour while he talked (*this* habit of his hadn't changed) and we listened.

He was full of news and gossip and impressions from his jaunt around the Continent and we garnered news of many friends.

"Spain is downright prosperous these days. In Madrid apartment buildings—many very posh and some for the workers—are thrusting into the sky. Madrid hums with activity, without losing any of her charm.

"Attended an Embassy reception given by Bob Woodward for Bill Fra-

leigh who was then en route to Rome as Counselor for Political Affairs. Found the Ambassador and his excellent staff as warm and hospitable as the Madrileños. It often happens like that—an Embassy reflects the atmosphere of the country it's in.

"Several of our retired FSO's are living very happily there and near there, too. The Terrys have bought land on Ibiza; saw Ruth Grabel and the Pierrots who have a new apartment in Madrid. Saw Charles Knox, one of the JOURNAL's former Editorial Board Members, too. He's been doing a big job encouraging more commerce between Spain and the USA."

E. B. had gone to Portugal briefly, mostly to savor for himself the tone of the country—so near yet so far from Spain in temperament and culture. And he had news of our hard-working Foreign Service personnel there, in Paris and in London. "The pursuit of the Common Market" he said, "may make it impossible for some of our economic experts to take leave this year.

"But one of the most vivid impressions I had may surprise you," he said, "It seemed to me that Europe was in an exuberantly productive and creative mood, such as one doesn't see even in the United States today."

"Curious you should mention that," we finally were able to get in a word edgewise. "The JOURNAL has in hand currently a piece by John L. Brown on this very subject, going into it rather fundamentally, in its intellectual aspects as well. America has now become the Old World he says and he indicates that many of our old ideological notions of 'innocence and experience,' 'materialism and spirituality' are today balloons shot full of holes."

"But your readers will be asking about the past month and one-half in Washington," E. B. said. We talked then of the changing picture back in Washington, of the days and nights of the Cuban crisis, at New State and at USIA.

Tales of Washingtonians' reactions

and fears in those difficult days have been well reported in the press. Less well known, he remarked, were instances he had heard of, at USIA and at New State, where there was night and day vigil for three consecutive days by dedicated staffs.

On the lighter side—once over the hump of the crisis, Washingtonians enjoyed a month of brilliant functions.

"It's rarely in one month that we have dancers of the quality of November's programs: Balasaraswati, the Hindu troupe of Shankar, as well as a return engagement of the Bolshoi.

"Not often that Washington youngsters have a chance to audition or dance with the Bolshoi as they did for this year's preview number, 'Ballet School.'

"Twenty different plays were staged in Washington last month and Arena Stage enthusiasts were delighted to hear of the new building being amortized, as well as an additional fund of \$40,000 annually being provided for new activities of its director, Zeldia Fichandler, by the Ford Foundation.

"And the Dulles airport—that was a Great Event. One of the most beautiful and fluidly modern buildings we have in the area and a fitting memorial to Saarinen's genius.

But E. B. was getting restless and we suggested it might be a good time to go out in search of some of the espresso he found so to his taste on his recent trip. And he quickly agreed.

Overseas Wives

TOWARDS the end of the summer we noticed a little book of considerable charm which should help greatly to show how overconditioned our thinking often is, and how over-managerial we tend to be in our opinions as to what is best for the other fellow, whether relative or far-distant native. "My Samoan Chief," by Fay G. Calkins* was written following her work on her Ph.D. at the Library of Congress where she met *her* Samoan chief.

*With illustrations by Vasilu, and published by Doubleday.

We were reminded of this book when, in poking along the corridors and in the cubbyholes of the Foreign Service Institute the other day, we met Mary Vance Trent, a former member of the JOURNAL Editorial Board, who is in charge of the new two-week seminar for wives which began its pilot course just after Thanksgiving. She gave us a preview of some of the high spots of "Overseas Assignment" and it was apparent that there will be excellent speakers and plenty of round-table discussion during the course now and in the months to come. "Overseas Assignment" will be open to wives of Government personnel of the varied services and it is particularly hoped by the Institute's director, George A. Morgan, that the country-team spirit may become typical of the approach of our modern overseas wives. By means of such a course, too, it is hoped that greater scope and some guidance can be given wives going to their new assignments, with a de-emphasis on the doing of great deeds (unless this is the natural thing) and greater emphasis on the wife's continuing overseas, as at home, to use and develop her own talents.

Safer at the Top?

FROM Jim Wilson's office at Madrid comes USAID Spain's fine NEWSLETTER, #58, with its lead story indicating that perhaps the safest place to be in today's various hierarchies is at the top.

Executives, the statistics now show, are less liable to coronary disease than lower-level employees. Drs. Sidney Pell and C. A. D'Alonzo recently examined 1,600 Du Pont employees at top-level, lower-level, and non-executive levels, trying to isolate the reasons for this. But of the four characteristics they included in the study (hypertension, overweight, excessive serum cholesterol and excessive cigarette smoking) their study discovered no significant differences among the employees.

"Just why the executive heart should be so sound is still an unsolved puzzle," the NEWSLETTER concludes. Before the AID NEWSLETTER reached our desk, however, the puzzle was solved by one reader, to his own

satisfaction at least, for he had pencilled in by way of explanation: "It's their cold-bloodedness."

Others have found less obvious explanations to the puzzle. For one thing, they say that the man at the top can relax to a certain extent: He no longer has on hand two jobs—that of doing his own work superbly well, while grooming himself for the next-rung-up-the-ladder, and it is this transition stage which may be most conducive to strain and disease. Furthermore, the top-level executive can leave frustrating small decisions to his underlings.

Let it not be thought, however, that there is clear sailing ahead if one can but get to the top. For documentation on this, one has only to glance at the pawky little book just published this fall, "The Uses of Ineptitude, or how not to want to do better" by Nicholas Samstag (Obolensky). Mr. Samstag cautions on the price paid for success in the varied fields we cultivate so assiduously to the great detriment of our total development and living. And he cautions with such neatly turned phrases that we heard one man, reading it free in a nearby bookstore say, "I'll never be the same after reading this book."

Happy Birthday, Jim

When one has been writing a column for fifteen years, month-in, month-out (and until the last very few years, without pay), you get to know your subject matter pretty well—for better or for worse. But Jim Stewart had already had a lifetime of experience with the subject matter before he started his "Twenty-Five Year Ago" in the JOURNAL. Already he had a bag full of lively anecdotes.

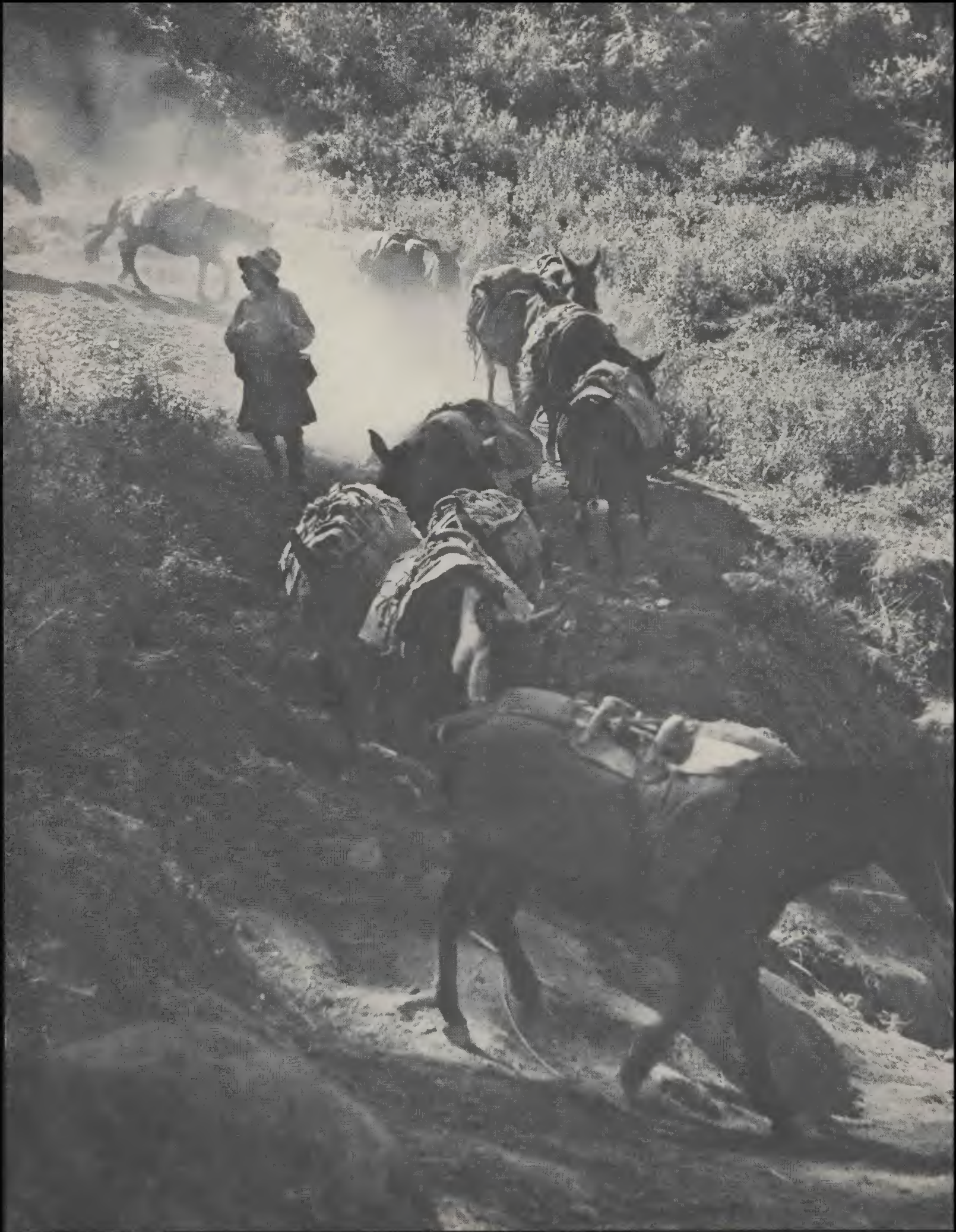
Jim has been toasted many times before for his work in the Foreign Service, but we wanted here to raise a glass to celebrate his fifteen years' work for our columns, which has kept a fine line of continuity for our readers while Editorial Boards and editors have come and gone. Often, like his early Roman counterpart, he has arisen at dawn and written his column after working in his garden in Denver, Colorado. Just last month he celebrated his three score and ten, and at a DACOR luncheon of several of his friends including George Butler, Julian Harrington, Bob Newbegin, John Shillock, and Fritz Larkin there was an observable lush as they started to tell one another the latest Stewart yarn—unfortunately unprintable here.

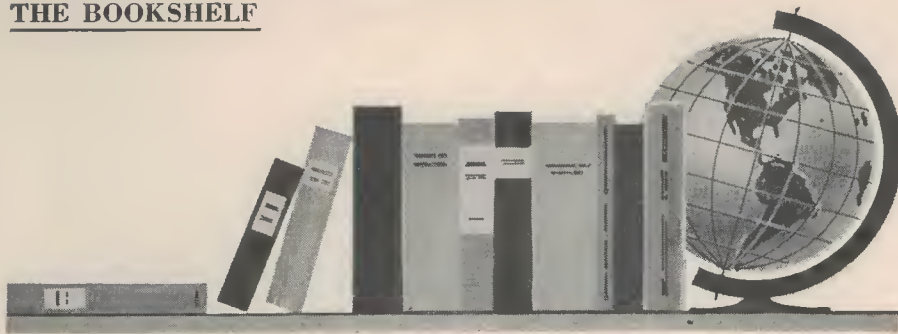
"LIFE AND LOVE IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE"

by ROBERT W. RINDEN



"We've always been decent folk, and no daughter of mine is going to one of them Embassy—'receptions,' they call 'em."





Six Frontiers

MANY TRAVEL books are written each year but few show the care, skill and political sophistication which Ferdinand and Delia Kuhn have given to "Borderlands." Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn have chosen as subjects six areas (the northernmost Japanese island of Hokkaido, the Sulu Islands and North Borneo, northern Burma, Sikkim, Afghan Turkestan and Eastern Turkey) which, though culturally disparate, are related by virtue of being more or less neglected in the economic development plans of central authorities and by their position on the land and sea frontiers of the Sino-Russian Eurasian

land mass. The authors present their personal experiences in these areas with the color and enthusiasm expected of veteran travelers whose fascination with Asian hinterlands has never ebbed. By interweaving competent discussions of the history, geopolitics and personalities of each area, they provide something akin to a collection of staff studies come to life. Maps, 44 photographs and that rare asset, an adequate bibliography, complete the excellences of this volume.

—ROBERT J. BALLANTYNE and
CALVIN E. MEHLERT

BORDERLANDS, by Delia and Ferdinand Kuhn. Knopf, \$6.75.

Expansionist China

"Communist China in Perspective," gives the non-specialist, within a minimum of space, an understanding of where the present Communist phase fits into the 100-year history of the modern Chinese revolution; of how drastic, rapid and extensive have been the changes since 1949; and of the problems which, if not solved before the 1970's, will probably cause either a transformation in the nature of Chinese Communism, or its collapse.

Dr. Barnett, Associate Professor of Government at Columbia and author of "Communist China in Asia," has avoided flat predictions on the future of the Peiping Government. He seems to feel, in balance, that deepening and multiplying crises, rather than restraining or breaking the regime, may drive it to seek solutions through territorial expansion.

He suggests that the "inexorable growth of China's population could result in a steady build-up of dangerous pressures not only on China's vast peasant population...but possibly also

on the relatively under-populated, food-surplus areas that lie on its periphery, especially to the south." He believes that the frustration felt by Communist China over its unfulfilled territorial claims and over its exclusion from international councils is probably a major cause of its recent militancy, and asks, "Would increased frustration lead the Chinese Communists toward greater recklessness in the future? This is difficult to predict with certainty, but there is no denying that it might be possible." Finally, he writes: "Assuming that Communist China's totalitarian apparatus does not disintegrate...and...this is the only prudent assumption that can now be made—the result of growing domestic crises and pressures might simply be an increased tendency...to seek solutions...abroad... It could be dangerous to assume... that the result of prolonged crises in Communist China's foreign relations or domestic situation—particularly if such crises developed to the point where they appeared to present a real threat

to the survival of the regime—would necessarily impose new restraints on the Chinese Communists. The result might well, in fact, be just the opposite."

"Communist China in Perspective" was framed originally in the form of three lectures delivered at Washington University, St. Louis, in December 1961.

—CALVIN E. MEHLERT

COMMUNIST CHINA IN PERSPECTIVE, by A. Doak Barnett. Praeger, \$2.95

Western Unity

THIS IS A TIMELY little book, appropriately dedicated to Jean Monnet. In it the dean of American political commentators gives broad-brush treatment to the current state of the European integration movement. Mr. Lippmann pleads for an outward-looking Europe, for full British membership in the Common Market and some form of association for the European "neutrals," while opposing the development of weak independent national nuclear forces within the NATO alliance and deploring the idea of a Paris-Bonn axis. He does not, however, address himself to the question of differentiating between the simple Franco-German combination which he abhors and Franco-German rapprochement, which is essential for European unity and hence for a meaningful partnership with the United States. Nor for that matter does Mr. Lippmann come to grips with the problem posed by the need on one hand to develop the attributes of true European unity and the necessity, on the other, to provide for the legitimate commercial interests of those—and they are not only Europeans—who are either unwilling or unable to assume the obligations of full participation. Perhaps Mr. Lippmann is most convincing in the concluding chapter in which he argues briefly but cogently that the Western position in the confrontation with the Soviet bloc has improved substantially during the past year.

This is a stimulating book by a master of the English language. It is worthwhile reading for all.

—WOLF LEHMANN

WESTERN UNITY AND THE COMMON MARKET, by Walter Lippmann. Atlantic, Little, Brown, \$2.75.

◀ Sikkim—Doorway to Tibet, from "Borderlands" by Delia and Ferdinand Kuhn

Japan, Five Centuries Ago—and Just Before Pearl Harbor

ANYTHING WRITTEN by Sir George Sansom is an event for those interested in things Japanese. This is the second of a three-volume presentation of Japanese history. Full-length histories of Japan are few and far between. This one will no doubt remain unchallenged for many years to come.

The period examined was a "time of troubles" (1330-1615 A.D.). Since battles were a feature of the age, the historian has the responsibility to describe them, and Sir George does not shirk it. Beyond that, he is mainly concerned with political and social affairs. The incessant internal war may have wearied him a trifle, but on the whole it has evidently been a labor of love, since he considers the era of the Ashikaga Shoguns (1336-1573 A.D.) "the liveliest, the most varied and interesting period in Japanese history, whether military, political, or social."

There will be general acclaim of Sir George's control of the Japanese primary and secondary sources. But he cannot satisfy everybody. The comprehensive history is fair mark for the specialist, who may be the more inclined to criticize when, as in this case, there is a contribution to English literature rather than to scholarly jargon. Almost anyone who has an interest of his own, a liking for something particular in Japanese history, is going to feel a little slighted because something of

interest to him had to be excluded. But the specialist may have trouble in puncturing Sir George's generalizations or in convicting him of unreasonable omissions.

One may feel inclined to argue, to raise questions. That is as it should be. The charm of history is that we never get to the bottom of it. Nobody has all the answers. In helping to set the margins of the mystery in Japan, Sir George has made a permanent contribution.

Much of Tokugawa Japan (1568-1867 A.D.) survives in the memories of an inn which for centuries looked out on the Tōkaidō, Japan's ancient highway. "Japanese Inn," an account of the *Minaguchi-ya*, in Okitsu town near Shizuoka includes many of the great events and people of the last four hundred years of Japanese history: Ieyasu, Dr. Englebert Kaempfer, the Forty-Seven Rōnin, Hiroshige, Jirocho, the storied *kyōkaku* (Robin Hood) of Shimizu and Prince Saionji. The inn gives unity to these tales, which should offer pleasure and profit for all—scholar, old Japan hand, or neophyte.

—R. G. FLERSHEM

A HISTORY OF JAPAN, by George Sansom—Volume II. Stanford, \$8.25.

JAPANESE INN, by Oliver Statler. Random House, \$6.50. Also available in paperback.

HERE ARE two painstaking examinations of Japan's march toward war with the United States. Mr. Butow is particularly concerned with General Tojo's responsibility for that disaster. His introductory comments include an all too brief account of the growth of Japanese resentment against the United States from Perry to Pearl Harbor, with much emphasis on the period after 1905. This is good medicine, perhaps, for those who underestimate the real depth of anti-American feeling in Japan. The book concludes with the investigation and trial of Tojo, which seems somewhat anticlimactic. If there were less detail about this and more about the origins of Japanese expansionism in the Tokugawa and Meiji periods, the book might be better balanced.

Butow believes that Tojo was hamstrung by his environment and upbringing, and that the decisions which led to war were made less by people in nominal authority, such as Tojo, than by "little-known staff officers in the army and navy divisions of Imperial Headquarters."

Mr. Lu does not stress Tojo's role. He touches only lightly on the historical background before 1900 but is more interested than Butow in the course of events in China. Some controversial judgments are delivered. Lu maintains, for instance that the Tripartite Pact had little effect on Japan's will to make war on America; and that Matsuoka was really more moderate than some other cabinet members, including Kōnoye.

These two books are mainly concerned with Japanese attitude, motivation, and policy. What about the United States? Lu and Butow do not engender serious doubts about the United States Government. They do seem to question, however, whether the United States made sufficiently exhaustive efforts to explore with the Japanese, within the bounds of rectitude, solutions other than war.

—R. G. FLERSHEM

TOJO AND THE COMING OF THE WAR, by Robert J. C. Butow. Princeton, \$10.00.

FROM THE MARCO POLO BRIDGE TO PEARL HARBOR, by David J. Lu. Public Affairs Press, \$4.75.



The cover of "Japanese Inn" (Random House) is a detail from a print by Hiroshige.

Batista on Batista

by NICHOLAS RIVERO*

“CUBA BETRAYED,” by Cuba’s deposed dictator Fulgencio Batista, is not so much an intimate account of the tragic chain of events which brought about a Communist regime in the Pearl of the Antilles as it is the story of Batista, according to Batista, from 1933, when he organized a successful revolt among the noncommissioned officers of the old Cuhán army, up to the time he was forced to flee the country during the early hours of January 1, 1959.

General Batista’s book, although limited largely to a self-justification of his controversial regime, provides a review of a crucial period in Cuba which will help historians keep the record straight. It is obviously written with passion and rancor under the burden of “slandorous charges which,” he says, “were echoed even in the United States by some individuals who were interested in justifying Castro’s conduct and in making him pass for a democrat.”

The main theme of “Cuba Betrayed” is that the Castro revolution was a Communist plot from beginning to end, and that he (Batista) repeatedly warned that the “Cuban problem was not local, but was of vital importance to the United States, to the entire American continent, and that if Castro succeeded, his regime would be the first positive penetration by Russian and Chinese communism in our continent.”

While it is obviously true that Fidel Castro has made out of Cuba the first Soviet satellite in the Americas, with all that implies to the security of every American republic, including the United States, it is just as true that the corruption and the brutality of the Batista regime made a violent popular revolt almost inevitable, a fact admitted officially by the United States government in a 36-page white paper on Cuba, issued on April 3, 1961, by the Department of State.

It is also true that the backbone of the revolutionary movement against the Batista dictatorship was made up of anti-Communists and that Cuba as a

whole regarded the revolution as a hopeful step toward democracy and social justice. What did happen, however, was that Castro concealed his Communist purposes during the struggle against the Batista regime and for some time afterward. Had he revealed his Communist intentions, as he himself said in his December 2, 1961, speech, “we might have alienated the bourgeoisie and other forces which we knew we would eventually have to fight.”

On the other hand, anti-Communist Batista skips lightly over his deals with the Cuhán Communist party long before 1943, when he appointed two well-known Communist leaders to his Cabinet because, Batista asserts, “during World War II the United States was so closely allied with the Communists.” It was Batista who legalized the Communist party in 1938 and permitted the Reds to control the Cuhán labor movement and even to exert significant power in the Ministry of Labor.

The author’s main contention is that the United States should have continued to support his government because he was pro-U.S., while Castro was anti-U.S. It is, however, doubtful whether U.S. military shipments would have saved the tottering Batista regime anyway. “He (Ambassador Earl E. T. Smith) might have attempted to have the arms embargo suspended if the Army had shown any effective demonstration of power by winning a decisive battle. But this was a vain hope because, after the failure of the June (1958) offensive, the active units could not win even a skirmish,” Batista contends.

Thus Batista does not give an objective and balanced judgment of the Cuban situation at the time, and even seems to have deliberately ignored some of the facts that produced Castro’s revolution. He has, however, now given his own accounting of his stewardship during Cuba’s most critical period. That alone makes “Cuba Betrayed” an important book in the growing literature of the Cuban revolution.

*Former Cuban diplomat, author of “CASTRO’S CUBA: An American Dilemma.”

Who Wrote ‘Hamlet?’

THIS passionate pamphlet sets out to destroy the orthodox belief that the plays and poems of William Shakespeare were written by the man of that name who was born and died in Stratford and to construct a case for Edward de Vere, the Earl of Oxford, having written them. To the authors these twin aims are indistinguishable, but the work of destruction is the more thorough of the two. It is methodically and pitilessly pursued with a system of cross-hatching that leaves no avenue of escape for the casual reader. To those more easily persuaded that there is a “mystery”—there is no mystery in the authors’ minds—the reduction to pulp of a dead or dying donkey may well appear excessive. The Stratfordians will answer the book themselves. Whatever one’s persuasion in the old controversy, the Ogburn volume will cause the flames to leap high again.

The question, “If not Shakespeare of Stratford, who?”, is not, in all fairness, one which the evidence presently available permits anyone to answer, and the Ogburns, despite a rather sweeping cocksureness, approach it more warily and more warmly. This aspect of the book has less of the lawyer’s brief and more of the scholar’s lantern. If Oxford emerges as the logical author, after a firm, if summary, disposal of Bacon and others as competitors, he remains a shadowy figure. Granted that the historical material on Oxford is very sparse, much remains to be done by the Oxfordians to make him a living figure if he is ever to displace the traditional Shakespeare in the mind of the general public. [It is to the credit of the authors that they did not press this further at this time.]

The book is highly readable. The construction of the conspiracy by Burleigh to conceal the true authorship of the plays [and to allow their gradual attribution to the Man of Stratford] is expertly handled from the standpoint of the general reader and provides relief from the close atmosphere created by the authors’ dogged pursuit of their argumentation.

—W.W.

SHAKESPEARE—*The Man Behind the Name*, by Dorothy Ogburn and Charlton Ogburn, Jr. Morrow, 282 pp., \$4.50.

CUBA BETRAYED, by Fulgencio Batista. Vantage Press, \$3.95.



Mountain Scenery from Murree

by Lowell B. Laingen

MISSION TO MURREE



by CHRISTOPHER VAN HOLLEN

ONE OF the more popular attractions of the new State Department building is the large map of the world in the central lobby. By pressing buttons which activate multi-colored lights, the visitor can see spread out before him the locations of more than 290 U.S. Foreign Service posts—Embassies and Legations, Consulates and Consulates General, and Special Offices.

Most people have at least a general idea of the functions of Embassies, Consulates General and Consulates. Special Offices, however, fall into a somewhat different category. One of the most unusual is the Murree Office of the American Embassy in Pakistan, the highest outpost of American diplomacy in Asia, located at an altitude of 7500 feet on a range of sub-Himalayan hills.

Since Murree may be closed within the next few years, it may be worthwhile to record a few highlights of its short but eventful history before its light is removed from the Department's map.

The Murree Office was established because the Government of Pakistan shifted its capital. For some of the same motives that led to the creation of Ankara, Canberra and Brasilia, President Ayub Khan and his colleagues decided four years ago to build an entirely new capital city. To be called Islamabad, it will be located on a sparsely populated plateau about ten miles north of Rawalpindi, the city featured in some of Kipling's stories. At that time, the Pakistani leaders also decided that Rawalpindi itself should become an interim capital pending the completion of Islamabad. Accordingly in October 1959 President Ayub, all

members of the Cabinet, most senior civil servants and a large number of subordinate government employees moved to Rawalpindi, more than eight hundred miles northeast of Karachi—more than two hours by plane, twenty-four by train.

When the capital was transferred, there was barely enough housing in Rawalpindi to accommodate the Pakistani officials. Deciding that it would be impossible to provide accommodations for the forty-odd diplomatic missions then established in Karachi, the Government offered them quarters in Murree, forty miles away. Eventually about twenty missions accepted the offer and were allotted houses requisitioned from wealthy land-owners and businessmen.

Before the partition of British India in 1947, Murree had been one of the lesser known hill stations to which British sahibs and soldiers retreated each summer to escape the scorching heat of the plains. After partition, which left the better-known summer resorts on the Indian side of the line, Murree took a new lease on life. For eight months of the year its five thousand inhabitants—bazaar keepers, coolies, and rickshaw pullers—eke out a cold and lonely existence. But during the summer months the population suddenly swells to about fifty thousand and the central Mall becomes a crowded thoroughfare filled with promenading vacationists—ladies in bright saris, and gay family groups, many of them intent upon arranging marriages for the coming season. President Ayub has begun the practice of moving to Murree for about six weeks. Consequently, from June to mid-July, there is a certain amount of governmental activity.

To date, most diplomatic missions have kept their permanent staffs in Karachi and the houses in Murree have been occupied only in the summer. The United States, however, in the belief that it is advisable to maintain continuous and

CHRISTOPHER VAN HOLLEN was Officer-in-Charge of the Murree office from the time it was opened in February, 1960, until the summer of 1961. He is currently assigned to the Office of Atlantic Political and Military Affairs in the Department, and a member of the 16th Selection Board.



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MISSION TO MURREE

direct contact with the Pakistan Government, has maintained an office in Murree throughout the year.

The Embassy at Karachi continues to carry on most of the normal diplomatic exchange between the two Governments; the Foreign Office remains in Karachi for the convenience of foreign diplomatic missions. The primary purpose of the Murree Office is to maintain liaison on the official level with the Government in Rawalpindi and to do political reporting. The Office also provides assistance to the Ambassador during his regular trips to Rawalpindi and assists other Embassy personnel and American VIP's who visit the interim capital. Furthermore, the Office provides staff support to the Ambassador during the summer, when he moves to Murree to be in close touch with President Ayub and Cabinet officers.

The American flag was first raised in Murree on February 22, 1960 by Third Secretary Roy Johnson and myself at a simple opening ceremony attended primarily by local Murree officials and officers from the Pakistan Army's 12th Division, which has its headquarters in Murree and is deployed along the Pakistan side of the Kashmir cease-fire line. After eighteen months in Karachi, I had been assigned to Murree for our new experiment in mountain-top diplomacy. My wife and I sent off an urgent order for heavy winter clothing, and arranged to have our skis sent from storage in the United States. Kerosene heaters were procured hurriedly from a private American contractor and ICA Lahore came through with cast-off household and office equipment. In addition to Roy Johnson, a bachelor and the only Nevedan in the Foreign Service, Edna Konrad of Lake Bluff, Illinois, and Laurel Grandstaff of Big Spring, Texas, accompanied us to Murree as secretary and communications clerk respectively. Three months later, Second Secretary Richard Akins and family arrived, to bring our total complement to three officers and two staff members; Dean Clower replaced Laurel Grandstaff in the fall of 1960 and in early 1961 Matthew Van Order, accompanied by his wife, replaced Roy Johnson as Administrative Officer.

Much of our time and effort during the first months was devoted to ensuring protection against the cold. Like most of the buildings in Murree, Saigol Lodge had no central heating or other equipment for winter. A massive twenty-room structure owned by Pakistan's leading textile manufacturing family, it contained four corridors—open at both ends—which extended the entire width of the house and were designed to circulate the cool summer breezes. Needless to say, this was hardly an asset in winter and even the liberal use of kerosene heaters and open fires did not help substantially. Conditions improved somewhat the second winter, when the entrances were enclosed with glass.

During the first two winters, all members of the staff lived in the lodge, which was divided into four semi-independent apartments, separated by sliding doors. In view of our heating problems and lack of privacy, we read with some indignation an American newspaper account of the nation's newest Foreign Service post, headlined: "Ameri-

by Christopher Van Hollen

cans in Pakistan Live in Palatial Mansion." Even more disheartening was a headline in the Pakistan press a few weeks after the Office opened: "Congress Abolishes Funds for Murree Office." This Congressional action forced us to become financial wards of the Embassy in Karachi, which fortunately viewed our plight with compassion.

The early months in Murree were devoted also to acclimatization as the three officers began the long "Pindi run," zigzagging 6,000 feet down the hill to the interim capital to consult with Government officials, to discuss political and economic developments with Rawalpindi residents, or to meet Ambassador Rountree, who went to Rawalpindi frequently to talk with President Ayub and his Cabinet colleagues. These trips averaged about three a week for each of the two substantive officers, and involved a three-to-four-hour round trip automobile ride.

During the summer of 1960, Ambassador Rountree held a successful Fourth of July party at Murree, which we proclaimed to be "the first National day function in the area of Pakistan's new capital." By October preparations for winter were under way; we laid in additional food stocks and kerosene and coal supplies. The months which followed were long ones. Only a few Pakistani civil officials and military officers remained in town and there were no other Americans. Occasionally, faithful friends could be induced to drive up for a Sunday lunch, but otherwise entertaining was at a minimum. Despite the lack of company, the winter was to prove an adventuresome one, highlighted by a serious fire, a wildcat hunt, and an unusually heavy snowstorm.

The fire occurred on the night of October 18 while we were entertaining the Belgian Ambassador and his wife. Cocktails were well on their way when someone reported that the house was on fire. Sure enough, a substantial portion of the roof was ablaze. The Murree fire brigade was summoned and trudged dutifully up the hill, carrying buckets marked "FIRE" and limp lengths of hose. Unfortunately, the hoses produced only a trickle of water.

Innumerable volunteer firemen assembled from Murree and neighboring villages. The Belgian Ambassador took charge of one team of volunteers and soon the visiting Yugoslav Ambassador, an affable Macedonian, raced up to offer his services. The fire eventually extinguished itself because the main portion of the house was of masonry. The damage was extensive enough to compel the Akins family to vacate their upstairs apartment and spend the winter in a nearby house.

The wildcat drama began to unfold when a wildcat entered the premises on a particularly dark night and carried away a small dog belonging to one of the local administrative assistants. The *chowkidar* (watchman) reported in a trembling voice that the wildcat had carried the victim to the *chowkidar's* charcoal brazier for a warm meal. Daylight revealed unmistakable cat tracks in the snow. For several days children were kept inside the house and nerves became taut. The wildcat was next sighted two days later by one of the cooks, who entered the cookhouse in the

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hand!
Ring out the darkness of the
land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be!

Alfred Tennyson

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MISSION TO MURREE

evening to be greeted by two fiery eyes. The creature darted past the petrified cook and disappeared into the darkness. One member of the staff stayed up all night with a borrowed shotgun, but the cat did not come within gunshot range. Tension slackened, skeptics began to mutter "Yeti," and fears of the marauding beast were soon replaced by concern over the mounting snowfall.

It began snowing on the last Saturday in January and continued for a week. The actual depth of the snow was about six feet, a lot of snow by any standard and enough to paralyze life in Murree. The town was virtually cut off from the outside world. Telephones went dead and newspapers were undelivered. It was more than a week before the first Murree Office jeep got through to Rawalpindi; it was prevented from returning for two days by a landslide. Although our food supply was adequate, we suffered repeated electric power failure and water shortages. My main concern was the possibility that someone would come down with a serious illness. We were comforted, however, by assurance from the U.S. Military Assistance Group in Rawalpindi that they could arrange to air drop medical supplies if necessary. Fortunately, that was not necessary.

It is unlikely that the Murree Office will remain on the hilltop for many more seasons. The Pakistan Government has approved a master plan for the new capital, Islamabad, drawn up by the Greek town-planning firm of Doxiades Associates. The \$50 million program calls for the completion in five years of two main arterial highways, several secretariat buildings, and housing for low-income government employees. A diplomatic enclave has been set aside and diplomatic missions will be encouraged to select plots and commence the construction of chanceries. Because of its modest budget and the low priority assigned to it, however, Islamabad will take considerably longer to complete than did Brasilia. Estimates vary, but many observers are of the opinion that the Government of Pakistan will not be operating from Islamabad for from five to ten years. In the meantime, the Government is trying to arrange temporary additional housing in Rawalpindi, where a considerable amount of new construction is under way.

Until alternative housing is available, however, the Mission to Murree will continue as an unusual venture in diplomacy . . . the ups and downs of which can only be appreciated by a seasoned traveler on the Murree-Rawalpindi road as he instinctively braces himself for the next hairpin turn.

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Arkansas Traveler



ONCE THERE were two young Americans who wanted to become diplomats.

One lad went to work like Maris going after Babe Ruth's record and collared every honor higher education had to offer. He was hailed as a modern Grotius and was recom-



mended to the Foreign Service as a young man of GREAT PROMISE. Asked why he wanted to become a Foreign Service officer, he suggested modestly that he had a contribution to make to the conduct of our foreign policy.

The other boy majored in manual training at high school and got through college mainly on his football credits. When he applied to take the Foreign Service examinations, laughter was



heard as far as Winnemucca.

Asked how he had become interested in diplomacy, he replied in the words of Mae West: "I've always had a weakness for foreign affairs."

The fact that he was the only candidate in several years from Arkansas

had nothing to do with his case. It was at a time of great Congressional interest in "grass roots" and everyone agreed that this applicant had considerably more than the normal share of those.

Both officers were assigned to an Embassy where the modern Grotius was promptly placed in the political section. The Arkansas Traveler, however, was viewed as a HOPELESS CASE, which of course consigned him to the Administrative Section.

Now it chanced that the ruler of this country was a young man who preferred good-looking women, fast cars and parties to the more tedious chores of public life. Our scholar-diplomat was asked to report on the Court. Unfortunately, however, he could not play bridge, danced badly and did not comprehend when the Queen Mother pinched him on the bottom. He also committed the awful sin of talking politics to the ruler. For this he was barred from Court entertainments and was spurned socially EVEN by the Deputy Assistant Chief of Protocol.

Forced to turn to Parliamentary politics, he was excited to discover that the leader of the opposition party was a chess buff. Since our boy had been an inter-collegiate champion at this sport, he explored the opportunity to develop a good contact. At their first encounter, however, he beat the local politician five games straight and was, thereafter, refused admission even to the municipal parks.

Following this with an attempt to discuss Rosicrucianism with the local mullahs, our boy's usefulness to the Embassy rapidly declined. At last the Ambassador suggested his removal, concluding with those familiar words of Foreign Service DOOM: "This officer is not totally lacking in initiative and seems to be improving in dependability."

Now the wife of the Ambassador was not widely known as Lady Bountiful. For breakfast every morning she had at least one administrative officer, neatly sliced. She once consumed at a sitting a Garage Superintendent, the assistant



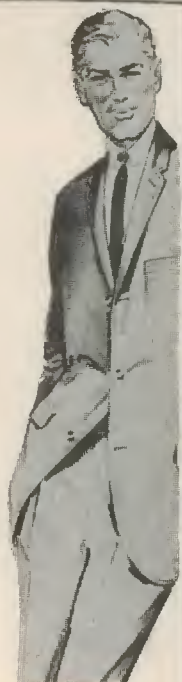
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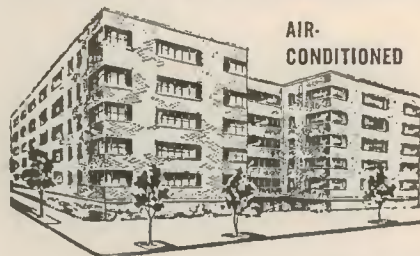
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Security Officer, a disbursing clerk and two General Services types. When she heard that a new FSO had been assigned to the Administrative Section her eyes gleamed dully and she summoned the Arkansan to the PRESENCE.

"Young man, things are not as they were in the good old days." She looked at him with ill-concealed distaste. "But I do my best with the materials at hand." She then informed him of her wish to give a reception of unparalleled éclat on a budget which would hardly have gotten you a table at Kitty and Al's. Then, in tones which would have chilled Lady Macbeth, she explained that she would hold our boy responsible.

He went down the Residence stairs like the Giant after Jack, and headed for the market place. There he discovered that the secret handclasp of his juvenile delinquent club was the signal of initiates in the local thieves guild. Massive silverware, priceless carpets, antique decorations were promised for the party without cost—indeed without knowledge of the owners.

Remembering a party for an expelled classmate in the Seventh Grade, our hero built an inexpensive but considerable punch around fruit juice and Vitalis. He added Cointreau to give class for the diplomatic crowd.

Driving home, he passed a limousine beside the road with a distraught chauffeur upended in the hood. He stopped to lend a hand and, thanks to Automotive Familiarization Course #201, repaired the defect with bubble gum, wire and a whittled stick. The grateful passenger turned out to be the Queen who thereupon agreed to break a lifelong rule and attend an Embassy reception.

The day after the most successful party of the year, the Ambassador's wife said to the Ambassador, "Stinky, maybe young so-and-so didn't go to Harvard but he will go far."

And so he did.

MORAL: A good course in manual training may be better preparation for the Foreign Service than you think.

FSO Training Assignments for 1963

Economics

ALBRECHT, Anthony—FSO-5, Columbia University
BARRETT, Robert S.—FSO-4, University of Wisconsin
BLAKE, Melville E., Jr.—FSO-4, London University
BRODERICK, William D.—FSO-4, Michigan University
CAMPBELL, Alan J.—FSO-5, Columbia University
CARLISLE, Charles R.—FSO-6, Harvard University
COHEN, Edward N.—FSO-6, California University
ELY, Michael E. C.—FSO-5, Harvard University
HARTER, John—FSO-5, Harvard University
HEGIBOTHAM, Erland H.—FSO-5, Princeton University
HESSLER, Evelyn R.—FSO-6, Stanford University
KAVAN, Helen E.—FSO-5, Princeton University
KENNON, Lawrence J.—FSO-4, California University
MORGAN, John T.—FSO-7, Harvard University
NAGAO, Philip M.—FSO-6, California University
OLSEN, Gerald R.—FSO-5, Princeton University
PIEZ, J. William—FSO-6, Harvard University
RUEDA, Richard, Jr.—FSO-6, Stanford University
SARTORIUS, James R.—FSO-7, Harvard University
SCHNEIDER, Stephen E.—FSO-6, California University
SMITH, Donell D.—FSO-6, California University
STILLMAN, Arthur—FSO-5, California University
WILLIAMS, John E.—FSO-5, Yale University
YOUNGQUIST, Eric V.—FSO-4, Princeton University

Other Assignments

WEHMEYER, Donald A.—GS-15, Princeton University

Labor Rotation

ANDERSON, George A.—FSO-6
BLOWERS, Jay H.—FSO-7
IMMERMAN, Robert M.—FSO-5
MEYERS, DONALD F.—FSO-7
SULLIVAN, Kenneth P. T.—FSO-4

Service Items

by JAMES B. STEWART

◀ Ambassadors Bohlen and Thompson and Justice White, and their families, all vacationed in Colorado this past summer. Charles Bohlen participated in a program at the Aspen Institute and Llewellyn Thompson was at the Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, getting in some golf. He had played only twice during the five years he was in Russia. Justice White and Ambassador Thompson both graduated from the University of Colorado.

◀ Although not a Coloradan, former Under Secretary for Administration and retired career man Loy Henderson lived in Colorado for several years and attended the University of Denver Law School. He first went to Colorado in 1912 when his father took a church in Pueblo. Loy was recently decorated with the insignia of the Grand Cross of George I for services rendered to Greece.

◀ Unique in the Foreign Service is the association of the members of the Bucharest Consulate staff of forty years ago. The following members met on May 31, at the New York residence of Alice Ganelin: Donald Heath and Louise, Mae Jordon, Lilly Mantsch, John McAndrews, Eliot Palmer, Susie Schwartz, Carol Wertler, John Skelton Williams, Dora Zeider, Mary Zeider. A few who were unable to attend the meeting were Donald and Honor Bigelow, Edward and Daphne Caffery, J. Rives and Georgina Childs.

◀ Bill Cochran, recently retired, has accepted a position with the American Institute of Foreign Trade, Phoenix, Arizona. He is to teach economics of Western Europe, including the Common Market. Mention of the Common Market recalls the recent report that Sir Winston was sitting up, smoking cigars, calling for more brandy but *not* for the Common Market.

◀ Earl Packer, retired FSO, is now editor-in-chief for the New York publishing firm of Robert Speller and Sons. Iris Packer says the firm has manuscripts of every description all over the place.

◀ Eliot Palmer, having recently returned from a three-month trip, left in October for Sydney en route to Jerusalem for Christmas, Sevilla for Semana Santa and La Feria. Sydney and Jerusalem were two of Eliot's many posts.

◀ Carlos Warner, retired FSO, returned recently from a trip around the world. Carlos says he is still going around in circles. But according to a mountain hillbilly, he couldn't have gone around the world because the earth is flat: "She's hillery, she's hollery, but she ain't round."

◀ Here's a quip for all those whose favorite thoroughfare is Wall Street. It shows that during the 1929 panic, the bewildered U.S.A. had not entirely lost its sense of humor: "Following Black Tuesday (October 29, 1929) New York hotel clerks were said to be asking guests as they signed the register, 'For sleeping or jumping?'"—Rocky Mt. HERALD

◀ Bill Cochran, who arrived recently at Phoenix to join the faculty of the American Institute for Foreign Trade, writes: "Imagine my surprise to find Ed Trueblood here! He is to teach the course on Latin America."

Where Diplomats Dine

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☆ ☆

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☆ ☆

MOON PALACE, 3308 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., EM 2-6645. Washington Area's leading Chinese-American restaurant. Authentic Cantonese dishes, including secret specialties: Empress Shrimp, assorted Chinese hors d'oeuvres. Barbequed spareribs win raves. Open every day 11:30 til midnight. Relax at charming Moon Palace or phone for home delivery. Free parking. Amer. Express & Diners cards.

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Service Glimpses

1. **Maxwell AFB.** The Honorable Clare H. Timberlake, left, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs is welcomed by Major General Robert Taylor 3rd, center, Commandant, of the Air War College, and the Honorable John D. Jernegan, right, State Department Adviser to the Air University. Ambassador Timberlake addressed the Air War College student body on the role of Africa in the current world situation.

2. **Taipung.** Mrs. Charles F. Baldwin, wife of the Ambassador to Malaya, holds a surprise gift, Manja, a four-month-old golden gibbon. The photo was taken at the home of Consul William B. Kelly in Penang.

3. **Toronto.** FSO Sidney Friedland and his bride, the former Linda D. W. Bergart, cut the cake following their recent marriage in Toronto, where Mr. Friedland is assigned as Vice Consul.

4. **Rotterdam.** Consul General Barr V. Washburn presents the 17,898th (and last) immigration visa issued pursuant to the authority of the Pastore-Walter Act (PL's 85-892 and 86-648, to the youngest member of the Willem van Helden family. The presentation, attended by members of the Netherlands Emigration Service and the local press, was held at the Rotterdam Consulate General.

5. **Beirut.** Ibrahim El Ahdab (second from left), Lebanon's Ambassador-designate to the United States, was the honor guest of Ambassador Armin H. Meyer at a recent farewell dinner for Ambassador Ahdab. Left to right, in an informal discussion of President John F. Kennedy's book, "The Strategy of Peace," are Kazem Bey Solh, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Lebanese Parliament; Ambassador Ahdab; Ambassador Meyer, and Hugh Downs, of television fame.

6. **Sofia.** Minister Eugenie Anderson leaves the National Assembly building with Acting Chief of Protocol Atanas Kalinikov after presenting her credentials to the Bulgarian head of State, National Assembly Chairman Dimitur Ganev. Embassy staff and two Bulgarian officials are standing on the steps in the background.

7. **Rome.** Make-up for a production of "Two Blind Mice" presented by the PTA Players for the benefit of the Overseas School's scholarship fund is being applied to, left to right, Robert Amerson, USIS, Howell Draper, wife of FSO Frazier Draper, Nancy Amerson, wife of Robert Amerson, Bernard Casper, USIS, Nancy Dozier, wife of FSO William Dozier, and FSO William Sherman. The scholarship fund helps finance Italian students at the school, which is an English-language institution numbering many Embassy children among its students.



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Notes from a Laotian Sketchbook

by LILIAN EISENBERG



EVERY DAY is market day in Vientiane. There is the morning market—life begins very early in the day—and there is the afternoon market. By far the more important is the morning market. It is a social gathering, and business is not to be conducted in a hurry.

Every morning at 6 our Vietnamese cook pedaled off on his bike and rarely returned before 10 a.m. The shopping had to be left to him: it increased his status and, besides, he could buy much more cheaply than we could. The custom was to have three prices: the lowest for the Lao, the medium for the Vietnamese and the French, and the highest for the Americans. At the market, Njang met all his friends. They discussed their *patronnes* (bosses) and discovered where the *patronnes'* parties were being held. This was most convenient, because we never had to worry about extra help, Njang's friends helped out when we had guests and when we went to a party Njang was there to assist his colleagues.

But although excluded as a buyer, I loved to go to the market and watch the excitement. It was a good place to observe the various tribes. The Lao

women were easy to distinguish by their sarongs fastened by silver or gold belts and their becoming coiffures, a chignon either on the side of the head or at the nape of the neck. Their jetblack hair is never cut unless they become widows or nuns; then they crop it as short as a man's. The women of the black Thai wear long, narrow sarongs of black satin and blouses of multicolored brocade, fastened with silver huckles. Their chignons look almost like the horn of a unicorn, which gives them a strange dignity. More solemn-looking are the Meo, who come from the mountains. Black is their predominant color, enlivened only by colorful embroidery and gorgeous silver jewelry. The Meo believe in carrying their fortune around their necks. The Vietnamese women, their high-heeled shoes clicking along under their long wide pants, complete the gay picture. Children are underfoot everywhere, chewing sugarcane, and dogs slink about in search of a morsel of food.

The brightest splash of color is provided by Buddhist monks and novices, draped in their saffron robes. Early in the morning, they take their bowls and go out to beg for their daily food. Nobody will refuse them, for giving to the monks is considered a very important good deed. Most charming are the little boy novices, dressed like the adult ones, who trail a few steps behind their elders. The monasteries are filled with boys. Many Lao families send their sons there to be educated, and the monks also rear orphans. Very curious to see are the Buddhist nuns. One hardly can tell them from their male counterparts: they shave their hair and eyebrows like the monks, but their robes are white, instead of saffron.

The whole area is saturated with a very special odor. Big bamboo parasols covered with orange oilcloth, as a protection against the sun, sprout all over the place like giant mushrooms. The merchandise usually is spread on the ground, arranged in artful pyra-



LILIAN EISENBERG, wife of FSO Robert Eisenberg, finds in the Foreign Service fullest possibilities to realize all her innate talents. She joins foreign language groups, makes stage designs, organizes painting and sculpting classes and teaches art at dependents' schools.

mids, or heaped in beautifully-designed baskets. There are stands where hand-woven Lao sarongs are sold, and others for jewelry and pottery. Unfortunately, the lovely native clay pots are more and more being crowded out by cheaper but less attractive imported products in tin and plastic.

An important man around the market place is the water vendor. Vientiane has very few fountains. Vendors go from house to house with their large watercans, mostly discarded oilcans, hawking that precious liquid.

Another center of Laotian life is the pagoda, or the *vat*, as it is called there. The pagoda is more important to the Lao than many necessities of life. An AID mission came to a village and asked the assembled elders: "What can we do for you?" The elders asked only that the pagoda be rebuilt. "What then?" they were asked. They replied: "Build another pagoda."

The monks who live at the pagodas understand the people and their needs. They give not only spiritual guidance but also entertainment—one thing the carefree Lao people love. Once a year, each *vat* has a *boum*, something like a church bazaar. Tents are erected in the large courtyard and amusements are provided for everyone. Chinese merchants come there with their goods. There are gambling stands and stands with food.

The young people dance the *Lamvong*, the Lao national dance. As in many Far Eastern dances, most of the expression is in the arms and hands; the feet scarcely move. Lao children begin very early to train for this dance, by forcing their hands and fingers back until they can touch their forearm with their fingertips. The delicate gestures of the girls' hands always reminded me of the unfolding of blossoms. The couples dance solemnly around each other without ever touching their partners. The boys try to catch the attention of the girls, who look straight ahead like unconcerned kittens. The *lamvong* tune is played on the *khène*, a bundle of long reed pipes which has a haunting, almost melancholy sound.

A Lao funeral is really not very different from a *boum*, and according to their beliefs this is quite logical. Buddha taught that life is nothing but suffering and that death brings release; hence it is an occasion for merry-making. A little temple, gaily decorated with tinsel, is erected in the court of the pagoda and the remains of the deceased are placed on big logs inside. When night falls the logs are ignited, fireworks go off and a good time is had

by all. The next of kin sit around the fire on grass mats, the women all in white with white flowers in their hair (white is the mourning color). Each guest is welcomed on arrival by the men of the family and offered a drink. When an important man dies, the spaces in the court are rented to various entrepreneurs, such as fortune-tellers, gambling establishments or theatrical groups, and the proceeds go to the widow.



Not all religious functions, however, are Buddhist. Before the Buddhist missionaries arrived from India, the people believed in animism. Even today, although Buddhism is the official religion, some of the old customs persist. The *bonzes* do not interfere, because Buddhism is a creed of great tolerance. In the world of the animists, ghosts or spirits are everywhere—in trees, rivers, wells. Most Lao people believe in them, even some who have had a Western education. During our stay in Laos, a young American fell, while asleep, from a boat crossing the Mekong River and perished, although he was a good swimmer. An educated Lao gentleman told me there was nothing amazing about this sad accident: every year, at just that spot, the water spirits of the Mekong claim a victim and it must always be a young man.

When a Lao child is sick, the parents may take it to the French hospital for a "piqûre" or they may call in a witch doctor, who will cure the child with ointments made of boiled herbs and by

tying a cotton string which he has blessed around its wrists.

Weddings, New Year and many other events are celebrated with an animist ceremony called a *basi*. Before the ceremony, skillful flower arrangements are prepared by rolling banana leaves into varied shapes and then pinning blossoms to them with little sticks to form intricate patterns. These arrangements are placed in silver bowls and candles are stuck into the blossoms.

Finally, fine cotton strings are placed over everything. Sometimes food and rice wine will be laid out. Before entering the room where the *basi* takes place, one must remove one's shoes. The participants are then seated on the floor and await the arrival of the Brahman, who conducts the service. The Brahmans are in no way connected with the Buddhist *bonzes*; their knowledge has been handed down orally through generations.

When the Brahman enters, everybody falls silent, hands are folded, and the candles are lit. The ceremony begins. In a monotonous voice, the Brahman chants ancient prayers and conjures up the good spirits. When the most solemn moment arrives, the Brahman lifts the first cotton string from the flowers and the person of greatest importance in the *basi* kneels in front of him. The other participants form a living chain, each laying his hands on the shoulders of his neighbors. The person in front of the Brahman stretches out first one hand and then the other with palms

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LAOTIAN SKETCHBOOK

up, otherwise the good luck which the spirits are giving would fall out), and the Brahman, chanting, ties a string around each wrist. Later each of the other participants, while reciting a prayer, ties other strings around the wrists of the person who is receiving the good wishes.

During my last days in Laos, several *basis* were given in my honor and I had cotton strings practically up to my elbow. To be effective the strings have to be left on at least three days; it is bad luck to cut them off too early.

I should like to describe, by way of conclusion, perhaps the most unforgettable experience I had in Laos. It was the marriage of a royal princess, a daughter of the present king. Luang Prabang is a charming little town, beautifully situated and much less touched by Western influences than Vientiane. It has no restaurants and no hotels. The wedding guests had to be put up in private homes and had been asked to bring some food along. We stayed in the house of an American official and slept dormitory style. The only bathroom was outside the house and the shower was released by pulling a chain to tip a container of water. It seemed amusing to dress in evening gowns and tails in these simple surroundings. Since there were not enough cars available, we made our way to the royal palace on foot, through the muddy streets, offering a special treat to the people awaiting the wedding procession. All of a sudden it started to rain, but fortunately a pedicab happened by. When we entered the palace grounds, we entered in style: astride a pedicab and covered with an umbrella.

The King's palace is modest. It was built by the French about eighty years ago and reminded me of the villa of a well-to-do French *bourgeois* on the Riviera. The gardens, however, are magnificent, especially an avenue of huge palms which leads to the main entrance. The main hall was prepared for the wedding ceremony; there were no furnishings save a beautiful carpet covering the floor. In a side room the King's musicians played soft Lao music, which tinkled like temple bells.

Shortly after we arrived the bridegroom's procession approached the palace. Elephants beautifully made up for the occasion were carrying gifts and implements for the wedding *basi*. The King's guards, dressed in brilliant red, accompanied the cortège and protected the dignitaries with large purple parasols. The handsome groom, in brocade court attire, walked under an ornate, many-tiered white royal umbrella. At the palace steps his procession came to a halt and he waited there for the bride. Her cortège was similar, only her umbrella had more tiers because her parents were higher rank than those of the bridegroom, who was a distant cousin. One of the half-brothers of the King, who holds a professional job in one of the Lao ministries, later explained to me that princely rank is never lost but that the further one gets from the throne, the more difficult it becomes to live in style. After a couple of generations the princely title is no longer used.

The princess was dressed in colorful heavy brocade

by Lillian Eisenberg

interwoven with metal threads. Her hair was piled high under the cone-shaped wedding crown. This and the shape of her face made her look like Nefertiti.

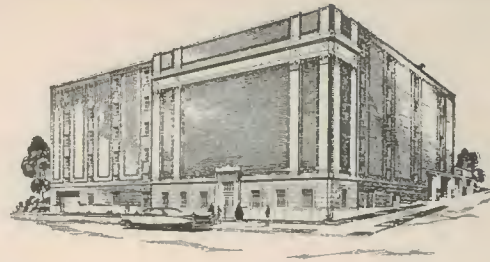
The high Lao dignitaries had taken their seats along the main room, the Crown Prince, the bride's father and the old Queen dominating the scene from an elevated seat. The King was absent because of illness. The ceremony was long but except that the flower arrangements were more elaborate it differed little from any other wedding *basi*. At the end of the ceremony the bride and bridegroom, walking on their knees, made their way to the elevated area and prostrated themselves successively before the Queen, the Crown Prince and the other members of the royal family, asking their blessing. This must have been a very strenuous exercise, even for a Lao princess; when she finally stood up she practically collapsed into the arms of her smiling father.

At this point the diplomats formed a line in order to offer their best wishes. To my consternation, the Ambassador of Thailand and his wife, who were first in line, prostrated themselves completely before the Queen and Crown Prince. I did not know that this was not standard protocol but was based on family ties between the Lao and Thai dynasties. I was wondering how I would manage when my turn came. But the wife of the British Ambassador saved the situation by making a curtsy, and we followed suit.

The most magnificent spectacle was reserved for the evening. The Royal Ballet gave a performance in the brightly illuminated garden. As usual on such occasions, they danced scenes from the Ramayana—the old Hindu legend of the lovely queen Nang Anama, wife of Indra, who was given as hostage to Ravana and then freed by the valiant king of the monkeys and his soldiers. It was enchanting, like a fairy tale come to life. The gold ornaments, like miniature pagoda towers, the fluttering of little hands, the brilliant colors of the costumes formed a dazzling kalcidoscope. It was a long tale and when the captured queen was finally re-united with her husband it was almost midnight. The evening ended with a rich buffet laid out under canopies in the park. This wonderful day left me with precious memories of that lovable far away country.



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A group of refugees arrives by small boat from Cuba.

“With Charity for All”

by RICHARD FYFE BOYCE

“WE wouldn’t join Castro’s Militia. Which meant no jobs for us, no food—nothing. So we decided to escape to Florida.

“We tried to rent a boat several places without success. Finally we were able to do so. It was a small boat, without engine or sail, which the Government rents to ‘tourists.’ We told them we wanted to go fishing and would be back the next day. They said we could pay when we returned. We made a sail and hid it in the bottom of a box we took on board. We covered the sail with bait.”

Thus spoke one of three emaciated young escapees at the Cuban Refugee Center, in the building called “Freedom Tower” on Biscayne Boulevard in Miami, Florida. Eight days after leaving Cuba the men were drifting about twenty miles south of Key West. During the eight days the only food they had had was their bait and one *dorado* (a beautifully colored fish) which they caught. They exhausted the gallon of water but caught another half gallon in the sail when it rained.

About four o’clock one morning, they saw a large ship looming up. They drifted against it and shouted. At first nothing happened. Then the ship stopped and lights were turned on them. Nobody on board spoke to them.

The ship remained where it was until daylight and the men saw then it was a foreign freighter. Their tiny boat had drifted a short distance away. They realized they were under the protection or the surveillance of the big ship. It was not reassuring.

A small boat was sent from the ship to pick them up.

Richard Fyfe Boyce retired as Consul General in 1948 after 28 years’ service in nine countries. He founded the Educational Consulting Service of the American Foreign Service Association and was one of the founders of DACOR in 1950. He is now living in Florida.

Meanwhile an American float plane crossed overhead. The men got into the ship’s boat. Just as they were coming alongside the ship an American helicopter appeared. At the same time the men saw the Hammer and Sickle on the big ship’s stack. The youngest of the three immediately jumped overboard and the American helicopter dropped an inflated life raft. The boat’s crew prevented the other two men from jumping into the water. But the seamen had to release them in order to chop holes in the bottom of the Cuban boat being towed behind them. At that moment the two Cubans leaped desperately into the sea and swam as fast as they could toward the rubber life raft. All three were then taken aboard the American helicopter and landed in Miami. Though they were exhausted, starving and badly sunburned they were in good spirits.

There is an average of fifty Cubans arriving in small boats every week, between Key West and Fort Lauderdale. Since the exodus started 387 small boats have brought 3,500 refugees, including over 2,458 men, 432 women and 427 children. The boats are from 14 to 30 feet in length, and are usually loaded to the gunwales with passengers.

The lucky ones, with motors and plenty of fuel, make the trip in a couple of days. The others may take as long as ten days or two weeks. No one knows how many are lost. The penalty of being caught is prison or execution.

In addition to small-boat arrivals, approximately 1,700 Cuban refugees arrive each week by plane. They have been dispossessed of their homes, furniture, automobiles and bank accounts and arrive with only the clothes they are wearing. Not one peso can they bring.

Either the refugee in Cuba, or his relatives in the United States, must pay the Cuban Government in advance for a round-trip ticket between Miami and Havana, even though only a one-way trip will be made. The Pan American Air-

ways maintains two flights a day, bringing over one hundred passengers on each flight. A foreign airline makes one flight a week between Cuba and Miami and one between Cuba and Jamaica. The Cuban Government pays Pan American Airways in Cuban currency only—which Pan American cannot take out of Cuba. So Pan American would like Uncle Sam to pick up the tab which has been costing the company about \$1,700 a day.

The flow of refugees has come in waves representing distinct types of Cubans.

The Cuban Relief Program is the most impressive example of wholehearted and effective cooperation of private and Government agencies I have seen since World War II. Beginning with private volunteer agencies and the authorities of Miami City and Dade County the program is solidly backed by the Federal Government. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, with nearly \$70,000,000 in its current annual budget, is the bedrock of the effort, not only financially but also with its nationwide organization and prestige.

The national headquarters of the program is the Cuban Refugee Center in the Freedom Tower, the former Miami NEWS building, on Biscayne Boulevard. The bulk of the work of receiving, registering, interviewing, and classifying the two hundred or more refugees a day has been done by the following organizations working in the Center: (only those without other resources apply for relief.) Department of Health, Education and Welfare (overall responsibility for all operations), Florida State Department of Public Welfare, United States Employment Service, Catholic Relief Services (National Catholic Welfare Conference), Church World Service (Protestant), United HIAS Service, Inc. (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society), International Rescue Committee (Non-sectarian), American Red Cross.

On arrival the men are interviewed at the Immigration Reception headquarters in Opa Locka, a suburb of Miami. The women and children are permitted to go directly to the Center. Families needing relief are registered and processed

at the Center by one or more of the above agencies. The Center operates a dispensary where all are given complete medical examination and treatment if needed. The doctors are Cubans; several are women, including the Director.

Immediate assistance includes temporary shelter if necessary; surplus food packages; and arrangements for monthly checks from Uncle Sam. The maximum is \$100 per month for a family and \$60 per month for single people. Refugees who need it are given twenty-eight pounds of surplus food per person each month.

Included in these activities is the furnishing of used clothing to those who are in need of it, especially to those who are relocated in colder areas or who arrive by small boat with only the clothes they have on.

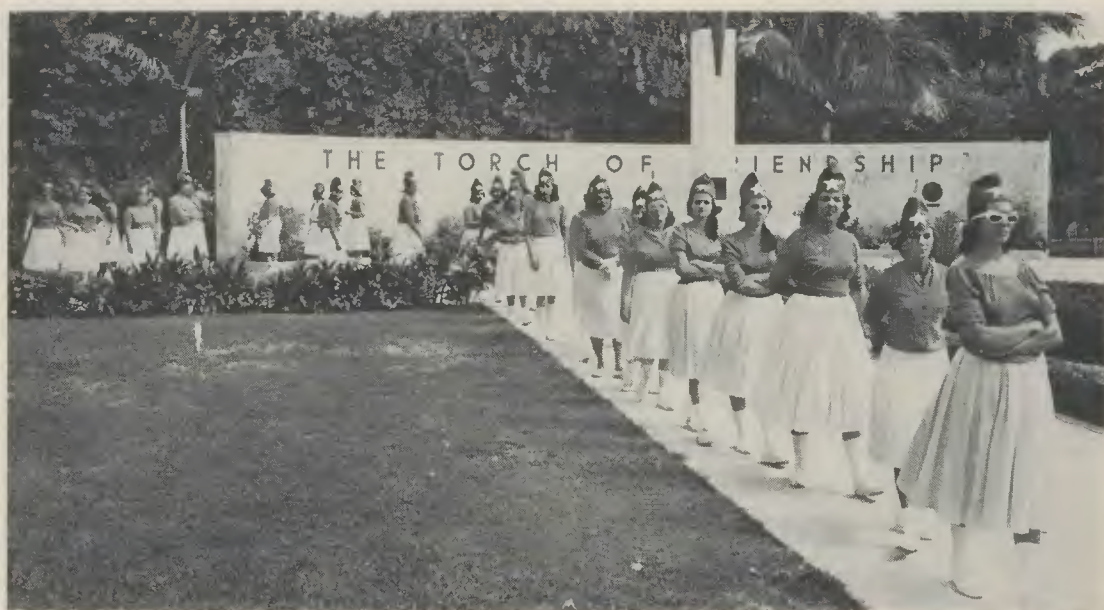
In addition to the problems of finding a temporary home in a strange land the refugees have had to watch out for the inevitable crooks who are ready to take advantage of them. These have been operating mostly in Cuba and have unloaded counterfeit American currency, bogus postal money orders and American Government checks. There have been several hundred cases involving over \$125,000 in counterfeit American money.

The adults are processed for possible relocation in other parts of the country in order that they may become self-supporting. This involves an intricate, nationwide effort. The Miami area cannot of course, provide jobs for them all. Currently, over 900 cities outside Florida have one or more Cuban refugees.

Over 100,000 are in Miami, of whom over 60,000 are on relief. The problem of finding jobs is one of constant, never-ending urgency. In fact, since slightly less than half of the new arrivals can be relocated elsewhere the number on relief in Miami has been increasing by nearly 1,000 a week.

The refugees have not, thus far, created a serious unemployment problem for native Miamians, as they have for the large part filled new job openings.

Another big problem Miamians face is how best to absorb the refugee children in the public schools.

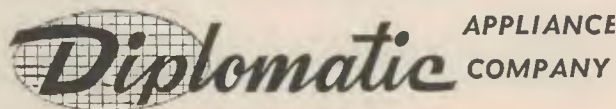


Refugee women demonstrating in Bayfront Park, in behalf of invasion prisoners in Cuba.

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Cubans have been anxious to get their children out of Cuba where they are subject to Communist indoctrination. Parents who cannot escape from Cuba often send their children anyway. They say the children are better off as orphans than as Castro slaves. At present there are over 20,000 refugee children in the Miami public schools and about one-fifth as many in parochial schools. This amounts to more than ten percent of the Miami school population and involves a massive English language instruction effort, which eventually the Cubans themselves will be able to take over.

These Cubans are not immigrants. They have entered the country under refugee status and expect to return to Cuba and the property Castro seized from them. Most of them do not want to locate in other parts of the U.S.A. because they are afraid that will make it more difficult to return to Cuba when the time comes. Consequently the Federal Government has promised to bring them back to Miami at that time.

The Cuban refugees have fitted remarkably well into the Miami area. They are good citizens. Their crime rate is below the average. Marshall Wise, director of the Center, says that not a single instance of juvenile delinquency has occurred; not a single illegitimate birth has been reported. In parts of downtown Miami you hear more Spanish than English. There are several Cuban shops and restaurants. They celebrate their traditional holidays and have occasional public meetings in front of the Torch of Friendship in Bayfront Park, which the Cubans call "Parque de las Palomas." Their occasional parades are held strictly in accordance with the regulations of the police.

The DIARIO LAS AMERICAS, a Spanish-language daily newspaper published in Miami, Spanish language sections in the MIAMI HERALD and the MIAMI NEWS, and special Spanish language broadcasts of Miami radio stations all help to keep the refugees informed of current events.

The \$3,000,000 a month spent by the Federal Government in Miami on refugee relief plus the private expenditures of the 49,000 self-supporting refugees, are appreciable and appreciated items in Miami's economy.

Though the refugees want desperately to overthrow Castro and return to their homes in Cuba, their political activities in Miami have necessarily been conducted quietly among themselves. Except for some few minor disturbances a year ago all is quiet on the surface.

When the American Army and Navy announced they would recruit Cuban refugees for a special Spanish-speaking unit a few weeks ago over 8,000 refugees of all ages and both sexes volunteered. About 1,300 between the ages of 18 and 25 were accepted.

Cuban refugees have shown great appreciation of the safety they feel and the generous assistance they receive in the United States. Thousands of letters have been received by relief agencies and the press. One of the most moving, and certainly the most complete, was the "Letter to Miami" from the former editor of the ADVANCE of Havana, which the MIAMI HERALD published on its front page recently. "The wonderful part of the Cuban refugee story is Miami," writes Mr. Jorge Zayas, and proceeds to describe it in detail. Refugees have been sending checks to the Center when they find employment.

Miami has shown boundless hospitality to the refugees from the very beginning. It did not wait until help came from the Federal Government before it set up the organization to provide relief, employment and school facilities. This warm response, both private and public, is a remarkable example of foreign aid on our own shores, of a most effective character.

Postscript:

The preceding was written just before President Kennedy's television announcement on October 22nd of the shipping quarantine against Cuba. Since then the Cuban refugee situation in Miami has changed slightly:

All plane flights out of Cuba have stopped. Nevertheless, with some 66,000 refugees on relief in Miami the relocation of refugees to other parts of the country continues at the rate of nearly 1,000 a week. If, as and when the plane flights resume the pressure of new arrivals will continue as long as Castro is in power.

Since the crisis over the missile bases there is a new insistence, on the part of militant refugee groups that their members join the recently created Spanish-speaking unit of the American Army.

—R.F.B.

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The Consul General and the Captain

by E. TAYLOR PARKS

THE UNITED STATES Consulate in war-ravaged Batavia was a shambles that October day in 1945. In anticipation of the surrender of the Japanese—as well as the liberation of the Netherlands East Indies (now the Republic of Indonesia)—the Department of State had instructed Walter A. Foote to return to his post of Consul General at Batavia (now Djakarta). He had been forced to flee from the city three years earlier, barely in advance of Japanese bombings, after he had arranged for the evacuation of hundreds of American and other Allied nationals.

The Consul General had been sent on alone to reopen the office. It was a discouraging task. He found the building had been thoroughly looted, presumably by Japanese soldiers. Furniture, library, and records all were gone. But while he went about, wearily attempting to open shop with makeshift furnishings, a curious story unfolded, involving himself and a captain of the defeated Japanese forces.

One morning shortly after he reopened the Consulate's quarters, Foote was surprised to see a Japanese officer waiting to talk with him. The captain had already surrendered but was permitted some freedom of movement while awaiting return to Japan. With a ceremonial bow the visitor requested permission to speak. To the astonishment of Foote, he stated he would like to return the Consulate's coat-of-arms. Forthwith, two soldiers brought in the coat-of-arms. Despite his amazement, Foote managed to render appropriate thanks and the Captain withdrew.

During the next month, the Captain reappeared no less than three times. It became evident that he had hidden, or caused to be hidden, all of the furnishings of the Consulate. The Consul General was told where his furniture could be found and was enabled to recover it. He was informed also of the whereabouts of the library, which he recovered, even to the shelving. He was told that the records (archives) were stored on a farm several miles from the city. These, too, were recovered, amazingly enough in a good state of preservation.

Now the Consulate had its pre-War furnishings and records, Foote thought his relationship with the Japanese Captain at an end.

The Captain appeared yet a fifth time, however. He made the usual ceremonial bow and requested permission to speak. He asked that he might visit the Consul General at his living quarters, the guest house of the Hotel des Indes. This request was granted. That afternoon, as the Captain approached the guest house, he carried a Japanese sword

Dr. Parks is Officer in Charge, Research Guidance and Review, Historical Office, Department of State.

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The C.G. and the Captain

across his outstretched arms. He entered the room and paid the usual respects to his host. Then he offered the samurai sword to Foote, explaining that it had been in his family for some two hundred and fifty years and that he feared it would be taken from him by Allied soldiers on the island.

Foote protested that he was not authorized to accept military surrender. The Captain replied that he was already a prisoner of war. He wanted Foote to accept the sword as a gift. Reluctantly, Foote agreed but only with the understanding that it would be returned as soon as he knew the Captain's address in Japan.

With the sword presentation ceremony concluded, the Captain withdrew a respectful distance. Then he burst into tears. Foote, astounded and moved by this new development, inquired the reason for it.

The Captain, through his tears, asked, "Mr. Foote, don't you remember me?"

The Consul General stared at him. Although he was fully appreciative of the Captain's thoughtfulness in preserving the Consulate's property during the occupation, it had never occurred to him that they might have met before. He had to admit that he did not remember ever meeting or knowing the Captain prior to the reopening of the Consulate.

In a tone of disappointment, the Captain said, "I am _____. I was the correspondent in Washington of the Japanese newspaper, _____, when you were on the Information Desk* in the Department of State. You were so kind to me at that time that I promised myself that I would return your many favors, if the opportunity should ever present itself. My efforts at preserving the Consulate's property and returning it to you were my humble way of repaying you for those favors."

The Consul General then recalled the young Japanese who had come to his desk a number of times in Washington. Mr. Foote once again expressed his great appreciation for the preservation of the Consulate's property at a time when it might well have brought disfavor on the young officer.

After the Captain left, Foote went to the Allied authorities to see what he could do to make the Captain's return trip to Japan as comfortable as possible. He secured a promise from them that the Captain would be treated as a regular passenger and not be kept in the hold of the ship with the other prisoners of war.

Foote** then waited for word from the Captain, but word never came. Even today it is not known whether the Captain ever reached Japan, and a samurai sword awaits its brave owner.

This story of the Captain and the Consul General has all too few parallels in history. At great danger to himself, the Captain, without disloyalty to his own country, had generously repaid the favors of a friend.

*Foote was Assistant Chief, Division of Information, 1931-1934.

**Walter A. Foote, or "Uncle Billy" as he was known to many close friends, left Batavia for the last time on November 18, 1947, served for a short time as Counselor at Colombo, then retired. He died in November, 1954.

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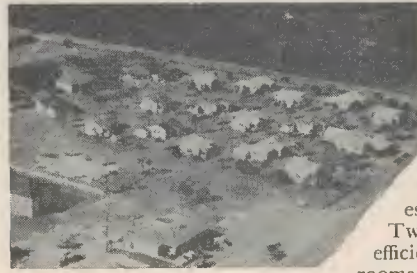
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Letters to the Editor

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

Is the Service Unready for the Sixties?

ANOTHER blow against the Foreign Service and diplomacy! According to an article in *PARADE* by Rosalind Massow, diplomats stand way down the line when it comes to sex appeal and love. American women—the wives and daughters of our great nation—have spoken. They place diplomats seventeenth in the order of their regard—sandwiched between lifeguards and sailors! At the head of the list they rate their family physicians. Next they put writers and artists. In third place are the astronauts.

This is a serious matter. The question arises, is the lack of sex appeal in our Foreign Service officers a cause or an effect?

Do FSO's put women on too high a pedestal? Are they too hashful in the presence of women? Are they too cultivated to be masterful? Are they too intent upon the larger problems of the world?

Do FSO's antagonize women? Do they dominate them too much? Do they ridicule spiritual values? Do they criticize artistic aspirations? Do they repel intellectual advances? Do they tend to make women feel unimportant, looked-

down-upon? Do they guffaw at tender moments?

Are FSO's too devoted to their desks? Do they not make enough money? Do they not spend it extravagantly enough? Do they not think of the little things that mean so much to their women?

Should they not have attractive uniforms with gold braid and an ostrich plume or two—not just on special occasions but every day, in the office and at parties? Would a little love-making—not just to the wives of foreign officials but to all the women of the country in which they are stationed, and to American women passing through—change the situation for the better?

Let us not forget that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world, at home and abroad. It is not too late to lift the crown from the physician and place it on the brow of the FSO. It would be wise to do this before the physicians realize their importance and they, too, try taking over the Foreign Service!

RICHARD F. BOYCE

Hallandale, Fla.

More on Old-Age Insecurity

IT WAS A pleasure to see the characteristically concise and telling letter of Richard Butrick about the pensions of the earlier retirees.

The disparity between the pensions of officers now retiring and those who retired in 1953 and earlier won't be remedied. I was retired at the end of 1944 with 38 years of computed career service: naturally I have watched the course of pension legislation with horrid fascination.

The salaries have to be raised from time to time to induce proper entrants. As to the retired officers there is no such compulsion. The active officers always have pressing financial needs, and always sacrifice the needs of their retired colleagues. Anyone who studies the attitudes of the Department and the active officers over the past two decades when legislation has been before Congress cannot but confirm the above analysis. The putative esprit de corps of the Service has never operated

to favor the old colleagues who pioneered the career system, and it never will: self-interest has to be paramount. There is no need for us who worked so valiantly and who now gravitate between doctors, hospitals and humble homes to be morbid about it. The Department and the Association are influenced by plain or garden human nature, and should not be expected to rise above it.

There really ought to be a general realization, however, that the pensions held out to prospective and active officers will never actually be received by them on any continuous basis. In planning their lives all officers should govern themselves accordingly. The Department has never recognized any moral duty to protect its pensioners from the dilapidation of their promised old age rewards. Persons who happen to know of the fine efforts and usefulness of (for example) Jimmy Stewart and quite a few of his contemporaries

now in the Sargasso Sea of pre-1950 retirement may know that there is a moral problem nevertheless. (Incidentally, these early officers passed examinations tougher by then prevailing standards than the present ones: someone ought to study a collection of the early examination questions.)

Personally I should make the Service a life work again even knowing that a lean old age awaited me. I had a wonderful life, and am proud and happy in the feeling that it was useful.

WESLEY FROST

Winter Park, Florida

P.S. I was the first Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, and as such got out the first few issues of the *JOURNAL*—then called *BULLETIN*, I believe.

The Augusta Could Shoot

IN REFERENCE to the article, "Seven Guns for a Consul," by Mr. Richard F. Boyce in the September *JOURNAL*, we do not know what happened on that day either, but the gunners of *U.S.S. Augusta* did go on to make a name for themselves and the ship.

On 23 April, 1941 Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, then Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, hoisted his flag in *Augusta*, at Newport, Rhode Island. In early August, the Presidential yacht *Mayflower* rendezvoused in Buzzards Bay to transfer President Roosevelt and his party for his journey in *Augusta* to meet Prime Minister Churchill at Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. It was in the admiral's cabin of *Augusta* that the Atlantic Charter discussions were held.

In October 1942, *Augusta* set out for Casablanca carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, USN, Commander of Moroccan invasion forces. Major General George S. Patton went along to observe. *Augusta* was the first ship to enter Casablanca Harbor to assist in clearing the way for our troops. "Le Demon," she was called by the natives. Two destroyers sunk, one badly damaged and beached, plus an assist in damaging badly one heavy cruiser and one destroyed, had been chalked up by her guns.

The *Augusta* later steamed up and down the Normandy invasion beaches for twenty-six days. By night her five-

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Letters to the Editor

inch guns blazed at the German planes which penetrated the air cover and the *Augusta's* gunners had the satisfaction of shooting one down.

President Truman and his party embarked in *Augusta* at Newport News, Virginia on 7 July 1945, and proceeded to Antwerp, Belgium, from where they were flown to Potsdam for the conference which meant the end of World War II. Before the conference was dissolved, *Augusta* moved to Plymouth, England. Here the President was paid a visit by King George VI.

Augusta was then refitted for transport duty with the "Magic Carpet" fleet, returning servicemen from Europe. On 16 July 1946, she was placed out of commission in reserve in a deferred disposal status at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Her gunners might have goofed in 1937, but the years that followed should make up for their lack of familiarity with consular salute protocol. They were obviously more familiar with live ammo than blanks.

LAMAR HOLT
Editor, Sealift Magazine

Washington

Windy Story

BART WELLS, who served in Iceland some years before my 1951-53 period, warned me that on occasion the wind blows smartly. He and several others of my colleagues who have served in Reykjavik might be amused by one encounter I had with that wind.

I had occasion to visit the Foreign Office. As I entered the office car, I noted that the wind tried to lift my hat. However, the wind didn't seem to affect the car's progress. I parked behind the Foreign Office and walked along the side of the building to pass in front to the entrance. As I rounded the corner from the protected side, I was hurled back with tremendous force. I settled my hat more firmly, bent over and again breast the breeze. To my astonishment I was again rudely thrust back around the corner, nearly losing my hat. With that, I stuffed my hat in my pocket, stooped lower in a crouch and charged again. Not quite so fast but just as inexorably, I was buffeted back to my corner, despite my football line-plunge.

Now I was desperate. The world

wouldn't fall if I didn't make the Foreign Office but my face would. It was mid-afternoon and people were passing in cars. From nearby office windows others were beginning to wonder what sort of game I was playing. Well, they soon found out. After another brief and futile try, I was obliged to get down on my hands and knees and crawl some 40 feet to the Foreign Office door, which I managed to grab by the knob and open.

MORRIS N. HUGHES
FSO-retired

Humboldt, Nebr.

Thackeray's Birthplace

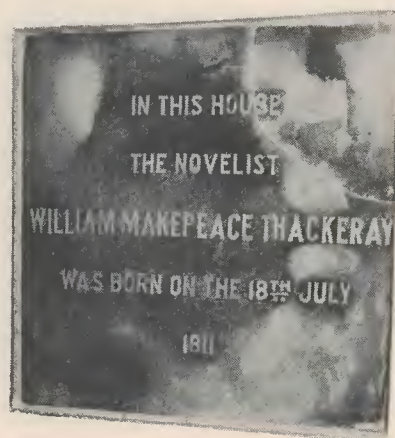
YOU MAY possibly be interested in the enclosed photograph.

William Makepeace Thackeray was born at 16 Free School Street, Calcutta (now the site of the Armenian College), 151 years ago, of a British father and an Anglo-Indian mother. He departed from Calcutta at the age of six and although he traveled widely during his lifetime, including trips to America and the Holy Land, he never returned to India.

Interestingly enough, exactly 50 years after his birth, in the same city of Calcutta, India's Nobel Prize winner Rabindranath Tagore was born. Last year, India celebrated the centenary of Tagore's birth and the sesquicentennial of the birth of Thackeray. Both Thackeray and Tagore did illustrations for their respective books, although Tagore achieved greater fame as an artist than did Thackeray.

FRANK D. COLLINS
American Consul

Calcutta



16, Free School Street, Calcutta

An Expression of Appreciation

DURING MY TRIPS through Asia, Africa and Latin America I had the occasion to meet and get to know several hundred Foreign Service officers and their wives. These men and women were of enormous help to me. They gave me their views of political, economic and social conditions, they took me out into the country, they went with me to meetings and receptions, and they entertained me in their homes.

I hope that from time to time I shall be able to see and perhaps entertain some of these friends. Since, however, I myself am still traveling a good deal it is only occasionally that I shall have the opportunity to see some of them.

I thought that through the Foreign Service JOURNAL I could thank them for their invaluable help and express my appreciation for the genuine and significant service which they are rendering in various parts of the world.

ELEANOR LANSING DULLES
Duke University

Durham, N. C.

Fiji—and Some Flames

MR. FRED HENNINGS, a friend of mine, has done extensive research on the Fiji Islands and has sent me the following notes which I believe would be of interest to JOURNAL readers. Mr. Hennings is himself a descendant of pioneers who reached Fiji in 1856.

PHILIP H. CUMMINGS

Woodstock, Vt.

The circumstances under which King Cakobau was made responsible for a fine of \$45,000 may be epitomized as follows:

The natives of Ovalau, Bau, and Viwa, at various times prior to the year 1849 had robbed and ill-treated several American subjects residing in or trading with the Fiji Islands, but their principal offense was committed on July 4, 1849.

Upon that day the American Consul, celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence fired a salute to the windward of his native-built house and the wind, carrying one of the burning wads to the thatch roof, set the building on fire. Very little was saved, but under the pretext of assisting the natives stole the few articles rescued from the flames.

Letters to the Editor

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Fiji—and Some Flames (Continued)

The Consul, therefore, in 1851, taking advantage of the presence of the U.S. ship of war *St. Mary* sent in a statement of the value of the goods stolen, amounting to \$5,001.38. Subsequently interest was added, swelling the claim to \$6,166.19. By 1855 it had increased to \$19,365. Other claims preferred in 1851 had also by some strange process increased as follows:

	1851	1855
J. B. Williams (Consul)	\$5,001.38	\$19,365.00
Chamberlain	4,000.00	7,300.00
S. Whippy	1,500	6,000.00
Ship "Elizabeth"	1,000.00	10,000.00

Claims by other residents totalled approximately \$25,000 and were admitted by Commander Boutwell. King Cakobau was compelled to sign a document admitting liability to the extent of \$45,000, and during 1869 a court of arbitration consisting of three officers from the U.S. *Jamestown* and two American citizens found that there was some difficulty in assessing the correctness of the claims submitted, and the matter was taken up by a number of Australian business men who formed a company and agreed to:

1. Pay off the American debt of \$45,000.
2. Give King Cakobau an annuity of £200.
3. Aid and assist him in upholding and extending his Kingdom by supplying him with an armed steamer whenever he might require one.



Cheops

Jack Grover

For these considerations the Chief agreed:

1. To make over to the Company 200,000 acres of land in different parts of Fiji.
2. To give them a banking monopoly.
3. To give them a preemptive right to all lands in his territory.

Even upon completion of the last payment the company had difficulty in gaining possession of all the land, as much of it was in districts independent of King Cakobau's rule.

During 1869 the European residents submitted a petition to the president of the United States to extend the protection of the United States flag to the Fiji Islands. Meantime, another petition was under consideration by the Government of Great Britain, and finally on October 10, 1874 the Fiji Islands were formally ceded to the protection of Queen Victoria and to this day remain a Crown Colony of the British Commonwealth. Subsequently the United States established a base at Pago Pago in what is today known as American Samoa.

Fiji could have been an American colony if the United States had not had internal troubles during this period.

Books and Fairs, and Scholarships

THE American Association of Foreign Service Women would be most grateful if the JOURNAL could advise its readers that our organization is making plans already for its third annual Book Fair, tentatively scheduled for October 1963 and is now able to offer interested donors of books a year-round storage point for same. Thanks to the kindness of Mrs. Robert Oouverson, an AAFSW member and permanent Washington area resident, anyone cleaning out bookshelves between now and next October and looking for a worthy cause to which to donate books, can make them available to us for next year's sale. Her address is:

5320 Ridgefield Road
Washington 16, D. C. (Westwood)
(Just behind the Westwood Shopping Center
between River Road and Massachusetts Ave.)
Telephone: OLiver 6-5330

JOURNAL readers may also be interested to know that the Fair, held this year on October 15, was officially opened by Mrs. Rusk, with Miss Elizabeth O'Brien, a three-time AFSA scholarship winner, helping her cut the ribbon. The Honorable Elbert Mathews, former Ambassador to Liberia and present chairman of the AFSA Board of Directors, also participated. Though all the returns are not in as yet, we now have almost enough for four scholarships.

PEGGY BEAM
President, AAFSW

Washington

A Tribute to Ambassador Cannon

WHEN we heard the sad news of the death of retired Ambassador Cavendish W. Cannon, it occurred to us that rather than send flowers to his funeral in Seville it would be a far more fitting tribute to him for those of us in Lisbon to send donations to the American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund in his memory. I am confident that a large number of his many friends and admirers elsewhere in the Service would also wish to make such contributions. We are, therefore, making our collection here in Lisbon, and have informed Mrs. Cannon of our plans.

Would you be so kind as to make our project known throughout the Service, so that those wishing to may contribute to the Cannon Scholarship Fund? When we have received all of our donations we will send a check to the Association.

With appreciation of your help.

WILLIAM L. BLUE
(Former Chairman of AFSA)

Lisbon

A Note From Mr. Klay

PERMIT me to state for the information of your readers that the heading over my column ("Klay Models Klay") in the October 1962 issue of the Foreign Service JOURNAL was not composed by me, nor was I instrumental in the production of the illustration which accompanied it.

ANDOR KLAY

Frankfurt



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