

Foreign Service Journal



"GUIGNOL" by Basil Rákóczi

March 1963 50c

PRO BONO PUBLICO

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

world's finest whisky. We publish the fact *pro bono publico.*

V.O.



A Canadian Achievement
Honoured the World Over

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

LUCIUS D. BATTLE, *President*
GRAHAM A. MARTIN, *Vice President*
JULIAN F. HARRINGTON, *General Manager*
BARBARA P. CHALMERS, *Executive Secretary*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ELBERT G. MATHEWS, *Chairman*
MARTIN F. HERZ, *Vice Chairman*
H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS, JR., *Secretary-Treasurer*
JEAN M. WILKOWSKI, *Asst. Secretary-Treasurer*
TAYLOR G. BELCHER
THOMAS P. H. DUNLOP
EDWIN M. MARTIN
WILLIAM H. METZGER
GEORGE B. ROBERTS, JR.
NICHOLAS A. VELIOTES

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

Chiefs of Mission, FSO's, FSR's and FSS's are eligible for active membership. American employees of other Departments or Agencies such as USIA and AID, who hold career status and who are on foreign service, are eligible for associate membership. Annual dues for both categories are \$13 for Foreign Service Officers in Class V and above as well as for Foreign Service Reserve and Staff Officers of corresponding grades. The dues for Officers in Class VI, VII and VIII and for Foreign Service Reserve Officers and Staff Officers of corresponding grades are \$10 per annum. The rate for Associate members who are retired from active duty is also \$10 per annum. A subscription to the Foreign Service JOURNAL is included for all members. Those interested in membership should write the General Manager, AFSA, 1742 "G" St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD

WOODRUFF WALLNER, *Chairman*
HENRY C. RAMSEY, *Vice Chairman*
HERMAN POLLACK
JOHN Y. MILLAR
GORDON EWING
SAMUEL B. THOMSEN
JAMES A. RAMSEY
ARTHUR H. WOODRUFF
EDWARD L. KILLHAM
FREDERIC CHAPIN
ROBERT S. SMITH

GWEN BARROWS, *Managing Editor*
SHIRLEY R. NEWHALL, *Assistant Editor*
EDITH BELCHER, *Circulation Manager*

The Editorial Board of the Foreign Service Journal considers all articles submitted. If accepted, the author will be paid one cent a word at time of publication. Photographs accompanying articles will, if accepted, be purchased at one dollar each. Negatives and color transparencies are not acceptable. Photos should be black and white glossies, measuring approximately 7 x 10 inches, and should be mailed between extra heavy cardboard. Photos are not returned, and the Journal is not responsible for the return of unsolicited material. Please include full name and address on all editorial material and a stamped, self-addressed envelope if return is desired.

© American Foreign Service Association, 1963. The Foreign Service Journal is published monthly (rates: \$5.00 a year, 50 cents a copy), by the American Foreign Service Association, 1742 "G" St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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.

CONTENTS

MARCH, 1963
Volume 40, No. 3

On the Herter Committee Report:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| A CRITIQUE | 21 |
| <i>by Leon B. Poullada</i> | |
| LET'S SHOOT THE PICCOLO PLAYER | 23 |
| <i>by Ellis Briggs</i> | |
| OUR THIRD-RATE DIPLOMACY | 25 |
| <i>by William P. Cochran, Jr.</i> | |
| 34 URBANITY COMES TO FOGGY BOTTOM | |
| 39 BEYOND DIPLOMACY: PART II | |
| <i>by Theodore C. Achilles</i> | |
| 46 RETIRING MADE EASY | |
| <i>by Rebecca H. Latimer</i> | |
| 52 ONE MAN'S PARADISE | |
| <i>by Leonard E. Thompson</i> | |
| 54 DIPLOMATIC BRIDGEWORK | |
| <i>by Lucille Killham</i> | |

departments

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 4 AFSA: Activities | |
| 6 A FOREIGN SERVICE FABLE | |
| 18 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO | |
| <i>by James B. Stewart</i> | |
| 29 EDITORIAL: | |
| Blueprint for Training | |
| 30 WASHINGTON LETTER | |
| <i>by Gwen Barrows</i> | |

Cover Photo:



'Guignol'

by Basil Rákóczi

Photos and Art for March

Basil Rákóczi, "Guignol," Cover.

Earl Wilson, FSO, "'Cat' Street, Hong Kong," page 2.

Edward L. Fischer, illustration, page 6.

Howard R. Simpson, USIA, cartoons, pages 21, 27, 33, and 51.

Lynn Millar, "Net Mending in Catalonia in Palamos, Spain," page 24.

Jaeques Callot, "Gobbi," National Gallery of Art, page 29.

The Bettmann Archive, "Dolley Madison," by Chappel, page 30.

Robert W. Rinden, FSO, "Life and Love in the Foreign Service," page 31

Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon, architects, drawings of Columbia Plaza, pages 34 and 35.

Paul Child, FSO-retired, photos, pages 46 and 56.

Marie Skora, wife of FSO George Skora, woodcut, page 52.

Los Angeles TIMES, cartoon by Interlandi, page 58.

Jack Grover, FSO, Indonesian Mask, page 59.



"Cat" Street, Hongkong

by Earl Wilson

Ambassadorial Nominations

CARL T. ROWAN, to Finland

OLCOTT H. DEMING, to Uganda

EDWARD M. KORRY, to Ethiopia

BIRTHS

ANDREWS. A daughter, Regan, born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Andrews, on January 8, 1963, in Washington. Mrs. Andrews is the daughter of the Honorable David McK. Key and Mrs. Key.

DIZARD. A son, Mark Christopher, born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson P. Dizard, Jr., on December 11, 1962, in Waltham, Massachusetts.

HEYNICER. A son, William Lambert, born to Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Heyniger, on December 26, 1962, in Washington.

JONES. A son, Robert Anthony, born to Mr. and Mrs. George F. Jones, on December 30, 1962, in Quito.

KILLEA. A daughter, Ann, born to Mr. and Mrs. William D. Killea, on January 6, 1963, in Lima.

O'NEIL. A daughter, Ellen Marie, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert O'Neil, on September 14, 1962, in Thessaloniki.

PALEVICH. A son, John Howard, born to Mr. and Mrs. John E. Palevich, on November 9, 1962, in Berlin.

TEEPLE. A son, Scott Sloan, born to Mr. and Mrs. Howell S. Teeple, on January 1, 1963, in New Delhi.

THOMSEN. A daughter, Kathryn Gale, born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Thomsen, on January 25, 1963, in Alexandria.

WOODWARD. A son, Christopher Early, born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McL. Woodward, on January 4, 1963, in Bremen.

MARRIAGES

CURRAN-PICKETT. Johanne Marie Elizabeth Curran, daughter of FSO Alice T. Curran, and Robert Benjamin Pickett of Los Angeles were married on December 15, 1962, in Washington.

BRACEWALL-DEMING. Kristen Bracewall and Rust Macpherson Deming, son of Ambassador to Uganda and Mrs. Olcott Hawthorne Deming, were married on February 15, 1963, in the Rollins College Chapel, Winter Park.

DEATHS

HAERING. George J. Haering, FSO-retired, died on February 3, 1963, in Washington, D.C. Mr. Haering entered the Foreign Service in 1924 and retired in 1955. Among the posts at which he served were Kohe, Berlin, Madrid, The Hague and Toronto, where he was Consul General at the time of his retirement. Since 1959 Mr. Haering had acted as a consultant on the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes for the State Department.

MCLEAN. Minedee McLean, FSO-retired, died on January 2, 1963, at Jackson, Mississippi. Miss McLean entered the Foreign Service in 1939 after serving in Santiago with the Department of Commerce for fifteen years. The posts at which she served were Santiago and Mexico City. At the time of her retirement in 1948 she was Second Secretary and Consul at Mexico City.

YOUNG. Faith Adams Young, wife of former Ambassador to the Netherlands Philip Young, died on January 1, 1963, in New York City.



...Drive a new General Motors car the day you arrive

Whether you're coming home or going abroad to a new post, your local Franchised GM Distributor can arrange to have a new 1963 Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick or Cadillac waiting for you. You place your order in advance for the make, model and equipment of your choice, specifying delivery date. Your GM Distributor will work out everything, including terms and final price. Then the day you arrive, you take delivery of your car at the price you agreed to pay. This unique drive-on-arrival purchase plan is available to government and military personnel and is backed by General Motors' world-wide sales and service organization. Why not see your GM Distributor now? Or, if you want more details, write us for the informative booklet, "Going Abroad? Changing Posts?"



'63 Chevy 11 Nova 4-Door Sedan

FOREIGN DISTRIBUTORS DIVISION, GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
224 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Announcing the appearance of a new quarterly magazine which monitors The Atlantic Community and in each issue will reprint those articles and speeches which, in the judgment of the editors, have lasting significance.

The Atlantic Community

Winter, 1963, Vol. 1, No. 1

Table of Contents

<i>Atlantica</i>	CHRISTIAN A. HERTER
<i>Cooperation is Not Enough</i>	LORD FRANKS
<i>Political Implications of the European Economic Community</i>	JOHN W. HOLMES
<i>How Many Drivers at the Nuclear Wheel?</i>	WALTER LIPPMANN
<i>The American Atomic Monopoly and Europe</i>	RAYMOND ARON
<i>The Longer Second Look American Attitudes Independent or Interdependent?</i>	LAURIS NORSTAD MAX BELOFF LESLIE LIPSON
<i>An Ever Closer Union Socialism, Neutralism, Pacifism</i>	H. C. ALLEN ANDRÉ PHILIP
<i>European Community—Atlantic Community</i>	RENÉ BOËL
<i>What Is To Be Done?</i>	WALT W. ROSTOW
<i>The Atlantic Community and Latin America</i>	JACOB K. JAVITS

(Selected from Foreign Affairs, Queen's Quarterly, Le Figaro, Spectator, Revue Politique, Previews, Sunday Times)

Source Material

NATO Parliamentarians' Conference, Eighth Session, Recommendation I of the Political Committee, adopted Nov. 17, 1962
Statement by the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, Dec. 18, 1962
Statement on Nuclear Defenses by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Dec. 21, 1962
Excerpts from Transcript of President de Gaulle's Press Conference, Jan. 14, 1963
Statement by President Kennedy at Press Conference, Jan. 24, 1963

Editors

Theodore C. Achilles and Richard J. Wallace

Editorial Advisory Board

Elmo Roper, Chairman

John D. Hickerson Andrew Berding
Marquis W. Childs George V. Allen
George L. Franklin

\$1.50 per copy

\$5.00 per year

The Atlantic Council of the U. S., Inc.
1616 H Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Please enter my subscription to The Atlantic Community for one year. I enclose my check for \$5.00.

Name

Address

Signature

AFSA : ACTIVITIES

From the Minutes of Directors' Meetings

January 8, 1963: Asked the Legal Committee to look into the tax situation affecting Foreign Service personnel who live (and some who only work) in Virginia. Decided also to look into the rates and services of various companies handling insurance on personal effects, with a view to calling advantages and disadvantages to the attention of the Association's membership. An ad hoc committee was appointed for that purpose. Approved dispatch of a letter recording the Association's lively interest in certain funds that might become available for additional scholarships.

The major portion of the meeting was devoted to further consideration of the Herter Committee report and the draft of an editorial for the February JOURNAL. Also discussed were ways and means in which the Association could make its views heard when the Department considers specific implementation measures. Substantive discussion at this meeting dealt especially with proposed improvements in selection-out procedures including the advisability of abolishing time-in-grade requirements. Various lines of action were discussed to make voluntary resignations a more realistic proposition to officers who have not yet reached the minimum age for voluntary retirement.

The Board also approved new members for the Committee on the International Affairs Center; the Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel; and the Committee on Welfare. There was also discussion of the best ways in which important personal purchase opportunities could be brought to the attention of the membership which is often unaware of such advantages accruing to AFSA members.

January 22: Considered JOURNAL matters with broad policy implications—a possible draft editorial suggesting a broadening of criteria for AFSA membership; and another draft editorial dealing with certain questionable practices in connection with testimony asked from Foreign Service officers by a Senatorial committee. It was the consensus that it would be desirable for the Association to take a stand in the latter matter.

With regard to the Herter Committee report, the Board further discussed aspects of the selection-out process and appointed an ad hoc committee to look into certain aspects. It was decided to obtain additional information on the items "Inter-Agency Board of Foreign Service" and "Incorporation of Civil Service Employees into the Foreign Service Structure" before formulating an AFSA position.

Approved appointment of Mr. Robert S. Smith of AID to the JOURNAL Editorial Board; decided to express thanks for the offer of funds from royalties from a book, which had raised certain legal (tax) difficulties; appointed an ad hoc committee to look into ways and means of democratizing the procedure for electing AFSA board members; received a status report on the International Affairs Center; and decided to limit inquiry into the question of "FSR's who do not serve abroad" to those holding the equivalent of "super-grade" positions.

AFSA Scholarships

AFSA is continuing to receive donations to the Scholarship Fund in memory of the late Ambassador Cavendish Cannon. These donations are warmly appreciated. Any further contributions for this purpose may be sent directly to the Association's headquarters in Washington, D. C.

There are now two Robert L. Ouwerson Memorial Scholarships at \$750 each available to sons or daughters of Foreign Service Officers. Each scholarship has a term of four years. Complete information regarding these scholarships is obtainable from the Director of Admissions, Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.

When you can't find them abroad, you can order direct from us.



We'll ship your favorite brands to you anywhere in the world!



USE PORTION BELOW AS ORDER BLANK

Air Mail your orders and inquiries to:

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Export Department
Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.

QUANTITY WANTED

- | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------------------------|
| CAMEL... 5 cartons | \$4.27.... | ☐ CARTONS |
| So good and mild... the finest taste in smoking! | | |
| WINSTON (King-Size)... 5 cartons | \$4.82.... | ☐ CARTONS |
| WINSTON (Crush-Proof Box)... 5 cartons | \$4.82.... | ☐ CARTONS |
| Winston tastes good — like a cigarette should! | | |
| SALEM... 5 cartons | \$4.82.... | ☐ CARTONS |
| Menthol-fresh — a new idea in smoking! | | |
| CAVALIER (Crush-Proof Box)... 5 cartons | \$4.72.... | ☐ CARTONS |
| America's superior long-size cigarette. | | |
| PRINCE ALBERT... 1 doz. 14-oz. Metal Humidors..... | \$11.45.... | ☐ DOZEN |
| The largest-selling smoking tobacco in the world! | | |
| CARTER HALL... 1 doz. 8-oz. Metal Humidors..... | \$9.11.... | ☐ DOZEN |
| Distinguished new pipe tobacco with rich flavor. | | |

NOTE: Each carton contains 10 packs of 20 cigarettes each.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Cigarettes and tobacco shipped by parcel post immediately upon receipt of your order, with usual transit time about 60 days. Cigarettes shipped in parcels containing 5, 10, 15 or 25 cartons — no limit as to quantity. Prices do not include cost of transportation and insurance. All prices subject to change without notice. Orders subject to acceptance by us and to prices prevailing on date of shipment.

Our Export Department is at your service. Just tell us, "Ship me each month... ", and you can be sure of a continuous supply of fresh cigarettes and tobacco.

Our WHOLESALE CATALOGS are sent to the administrative officers of Embassies throughout the world. (They are not sent to individuals).



Wholesale Distributors
Fine SILVERWARE - LUGGAGE - JEWELRY
Watches - Clocks - Giftware - Appliances
Leather Goods - Housewares

Largest Collection of

- QUALITY MERCHANDISE
- LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES
 (Available to Foreign Service Personnel)
- IMMEDIATE DELIVERY from Stock

Visit our spacious wholesale showroom where you may make your leisurely selections.

W. Bell & Co.

14th & P Sts., N.W.

Washington 5, D. C.

Known World Wide for Dependable Service

HOUSEHUNTING?

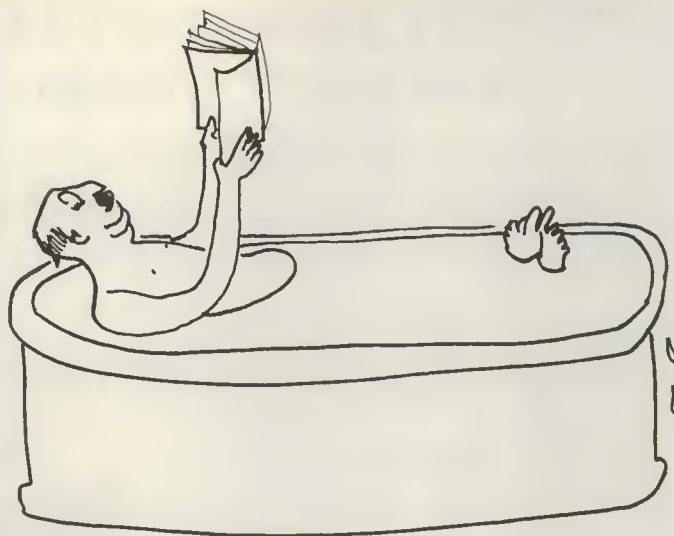
*We'll find you the perfect home
 anywhere in the U.S.
 —even in Europe*

Tell us not only where you're thinking of moving to, but what kind of house and land your family will be happy with. We'll send you Homerica's questionnaire, asking your economic, educational, religious, social, medical and special requirements among other questions. After analyzing your answers we will recommend homes in those desirable communities and neighborhoods with steadily increasing resale values. No charge. Ask Fred Cranford for details.

HOMERICA
 INC.

NEW YORK
 52 Vanderbilt Ave
 OR 9-5435

LOS ANGELES
 3460 Wilshire Blvd
 DU 7-3111



A Foreign Service Fable

ONCE THERE was a young FSO who wanted to get ahead —rather badly. And he knew it's the little things that count. Little things like, upon arrival at a cocktail party, going direct to the principal officer's wife and saying: "Good evening, ma'am. May I get you another cocktail?"

As he scurried away on his altruistic errand, he was gratified to hear her say to her husband: "How thoughtful Mr. Blank is. I wish some other people I know were equally thoughtful; I've been standing here ten minutes, waiting for a refill."

Or, even better; "Frank, I don't know what you're thinking of—keeping that nice Mr. Blank in the economic section."

By dint of the cocktail gimmick and study of Dale Carnegie, Niccolo Machiavelli, Norman Vincent Peale, Krafft-Ebbing, Horatio Alger and Lord Chesterfield (as well as a bilingual rating by FSI on his studies in an exotic Oriental language) he was freed from routine consular work and posted to an embassy—in the Balkans and for political work.

The very day of his arrival he was bidden to the DCM's reception for an itinerant band of USDA agronomists. No sooner there than he made straight for the jugular and said: "Good evening, ma'am. I am Harold Blank. Embassy political section. May I get you another cocktail?"

Whereupon *madame l'ambassadrice* exclaimed: "My dear young man, are you mad—utterly MAD? I never drink. I am strictly teetotal. I do hope you haven't been overindulging."

And as the young FSO groped his way through his vaporized career, he heard her say to her spouse: "What a revolting young man. You must put him in the administrative section—it's all that he deserves."

MORAL: Before you pull the trigger, be sure it's sure-fire—not back-fire.

R.W.R.

KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



Since 1893 The Waldorf-Astoria has played host to Kings and Queens, to Heads of State, Ambassadors and Diplomats from every corner of the earth.

Here, hospitality is a tradition and every facility is provided for gracious living. Accommodations are luxurious, service is superb, and the cuisine is renowned.

We invite you, too, to make this famous address your headquarters when you are in New York.



For reservations, call your Hilton Reservations Service and when in New York...EL 5-3000.

The Waldorf-Astoria

Conrad N. Hilton, President

49th and 50th Streets on Park Avenue, New York 22, New York



Lightweight suits with a remarkable capacity for shape retention and sustained wear for men who appreciate the good taste of traditional styling. Dacron*/worsted tropicals and Dacron*/cotton wash and wear suits are tailored in our natural shoulder three button model with plain front trousers. Choose from a comprehensive selection of timeless favorites. Buy superior quality at significant savings.

Write for your copy of our new spring and summer catalogue. Actual cloth swatches are mounted in it for your convenience.

**DuPont's polyester fiber*



FSO-2 to FSO-1

CLARK, G. Edward
DEARBORN, Henry
JOVA, Joseph J.
WHITMAN, William, II

FSO-2 to FSO-1 and also to be Consuls General

ADAMS, Robert W.
CAPELLA, Basil
CARTER, Thomas T.
CORTADA, James N.
CRONK, Edwin M.
DOHERTY, Edward W.
FINGER, Seymour M.
FLUKER, J. Robert
FOBES, John E.
HENDERSON, John W.
HERFURT, Jack A.
JENKINS, Alfred LeS.
KOREN, Henry L. T.
LYDMAN, Jack W.
MARGOLIES, Daniel F.
MOFFLY, Charles K.
MOORE, Charles Robert
OSBORN, David L.
RAINE, Philip
ROSS, Claude G.
ROWELL, Edward J.
SHERER, Albert W., Jr.
SIRACUSA, Ernest V.
STOESSEL, Walter J., Jr.
TOBIN, Irwin M.
TRIVERS, Howard
TRUEHART, William C.
WEISS, Leonard

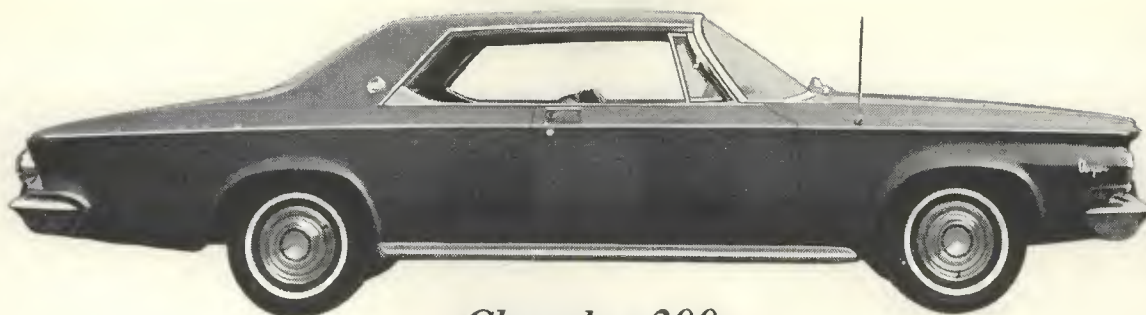
FSO-3 to FSO-2

ABRAHAM, Rodger C.
ABRAMS, Manuel
ADAMS, J. Wesley, Jr.
APPLING, Hugh G.
ARMITAGE, John A.
ARMSTRONG, Oscar V.
ASKEW, Laurin B.
BELL, Harry H.
BENNETT, Josiah W.
BLAKE, James J.
BOSTER, Davis Eugene
BOWLING, John W.
BRAND, Robert A.
BREWSTER, Robert C.
BROWN, Elizabeth Ann
BUFFUM, William B.
CARWELL, Joseph
CLEVELAND, Stanley M.
COOTE, Wendell B.
DAVIES, Richard T.
DAVIT, Alexander J.
DEAN, Robert W.
DONHAUSER, Robert
ENGLE, James B.
EWING, Richard T.
FAVELL, Thomas R.
FISHER, John W.
FOGARTY, Edelen
FRESHMAN, C. Arnold
GALLOWAY, William J.
GILMAN, Robbins P.
HALL, Harold E.
HARLAN, Robert H.
HILLIKER, Grant G.
HINTON, Deane R.
HOFFACKER, Lewis
HOWLAND, Harold E.
HURWITZ, Robert A.
HUYLER, Conlter D., Jr.
JESTER, Dorothy M.
JOHNSON, William M., Jr.
JOSIF, Harold G.
KELAKOS, Michael G.
KRANICH, Robert H.
LONG, Edward T.
MAGDANZ, James F.
MANFULL, Melvin L.
MARTIN, James V., Jr.
McDONALD, John W., Jr.
McGUIRE, Ralph J.
McKIERNAN, Thomas D.
MILLAR, John Y.

MILLEN, Bruce H.
MULLER, George F.
OWEN, Robert I.
PROPPS, Herbert F.
RABENOLD, Ellwood M., Jr.
RAMSAUR, Ernest E., Jr.
RECKNAGEL, Thomas M.
REINER, Herbert, Jr.
RIBBLE, Ralph J.
ROLAND, Joseph M.
RUTTER, Peter
SANDERSON, Fred H.
SNEIDER, Richard L.
STEFAN, Charles G.
STEVENSON, Robert A.
STONE, Galen L.
SULLIVAN, William H.
SYMMES, Harrison M.
TAYLOR, Barney B.
TAYLOR, Frank D.
VAN HOLLEN, Christopher
VEST, George S.
WALSH, John Patrick
WESTFALL, Virginia C.
WIESNER, Louis A.
WILKOWSKI, Jean M.
WOOLF, Donald L.

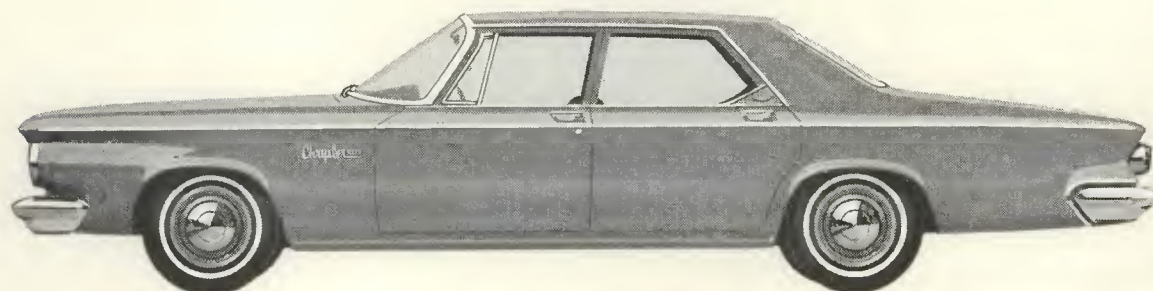
FSO-4 to FSO-3

ADAMS, Theo. C.
AINSWORTH, Thomas W.
AISLEY, Harold
ANDREWS, Nicholas G.
BAKER, John A., Jr.
BALL, Harris H.
BALLANTYNE, Robert J.
BARNSDALE, William J.
BERGENSEN, Alf E.
BLODGETT, John Q.
BOWERS, James E.
BRENNAN, Edward T.
BRODERICK, William D.
BRUNGART, Robert R.
BYRNE, Patricia M.
CALDERHEAD, William D.
CALDWELL, Robert W.
CARSON, Charles C.
CASHILLY, Thomas A.
CHAPIN, Frederic L.
CHASE, Peter R.
CIZAUSKAS, Albert C.
COON, Carleton S., Jr.
COURTNEY, William F.
CRAWFORD, Franklin J.
CRAWFORD, William R., Jr.
CULBERT, William E.
GUNNINGHAM, John E.
GUNNINGHAM, Joseph H.
DAVIS, Robert D.
DEAN, David
DEMBO, Morris
DONALD, Richard H.
DUX, Michael J.
EASUM, Donald B.
ELIOT, Theodore L., Jr.
ERICKSON, Elden B.
FALKNER, Charles W.
FEPPER, Louis C.
FEINSTEIN, Harry
FERRETTI, James J.
FORMAN, Douglas N., Jr.
GAMMON, Samuel R., III
GLEYSTERN, William H., Jr.
GOLDSTEIN, Gerald
GRADY, Norman H.
GRANT, Lindsey
HARTMAN, Arthur A.
HENNES, Richard V.
HERMANSON, John H.
HOLLOWAY, Jerome K., Jr.
HOUSTON, Robert B., Jr.
HYMAN, Borrie I.
ISHAM, Heyward
JACKSON, Murray E.
KATZ, Abraham
KYLE, Joseph B.
LAFRENIERE, J. Alfred
LARSON, Verne L.
LA SELLE, Mason A.
LAUGEL, Raymond W.
LEINFELDT, William W.
LEIGHTON, Leocade

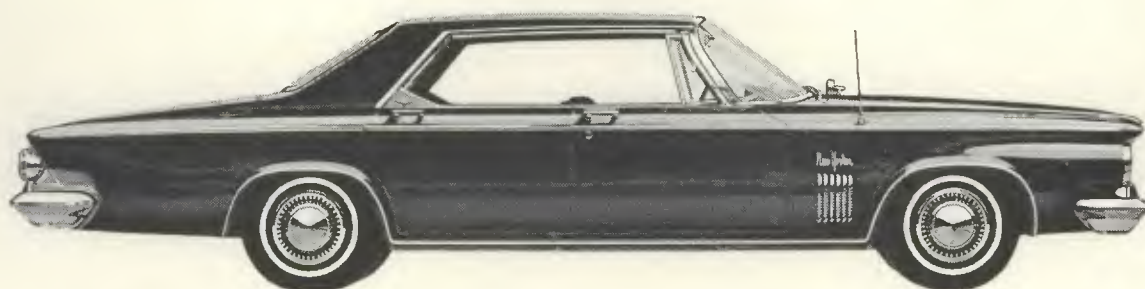


Chrysler 300

The crisp new custom look in action . . . chosen to pace the 1963 Indianapolis 500-mile race. Sports car excitement and go. Luxury car refinement and comfort. The 1963 Chrysler 300 combines both. A 305 hp V-8 engine with two-barrel carburetor is standard. A 360 high performance engine is optional. Racing-type torsion bars. Rugged 3-speed manual transmission. All-welded one-piece body and frame. Self-adjusting brakes. These, and other advanced performance features, go brilliantly with such interior features as all-vinyl bucket seats, thick carpeting, costly upholstery fabrics. And all within the striking new custom look of Chrysler '63. Two-door and four-door hardtops, or convertible.



Chrysler Newport — Modestly priced, yet a full size Chrysler in every respect. Hardtops, sedan, convertible, Town and Country wagon.



Chrysler New Yorker — a luxury car that surrounds you with so many major conveniences as standard equipment. 4-door hardtop or sedan, and Town and Country wagon.



**CHRYSLER
INTERNATIONAL**

P.O. Box 281 Geneva, Switzerland

Address inquiries to nearest Regional Sales Office or your local dealer:

Chrysler International, S.A., P.O. Box 317, London, S.W. 1, England

Chrysler International, S.A., P.O. Box 2133, Panama, Republica de Panama

If serving abroad or about to return to the U.S. Chrysler International offers you special arrangements on the car or wagon of your choice, plus delivery when and where you want it. Check the Personal Purchase File, Administrative Office at your Embassy or Consulate.



The diplomat's departing for Dakar

He's the man who mixed the driest Martini in Mandalay . . . golfs in the 80's . . . does everything with just a bit more flair, more savoir-faire than anyone else. Naturally, he relies on Merchants to take the wracking out of packing. Claims Merchants could move an egg over Niagara Falls and have it arrive unbroken!

They even moved his Grandmother's goblets to Gibraltar! After all: Over 75 years of experience, plus Official Approval to move and store the personal effects of Foreign Service Personnel—what greater assurance can you ask?



LI 7-7777

Cable Address: Removals

MEMBERS:

National Furniture Warehouseman's Assoc.; Canadian Warehouseman's Assoc.; British Assoc. of Internat'l. Furn. Removers; F.I.D.I. (Federation Internationale des Demenageurs Internationaux)

FSO PROMOTIONS

LEWIS, Samuel W.
LILLIG, Arthur C.
MANHARD, Philip W.
MARTENS, Robert J.
MARTINSON, Eugene C.
McLEAN, Allan F., Jr.
MEEHAN, Francis J.
MENTER, Sanford
MIKLOS, Jack C.
MILLER, Robert H.
MOORE, Virgil L.
MOSKOWITZ, Sam
MOUSER, Grant E., III
NEWLIN, Michael H.
O'CONNELL, Douglas B.
ORTIZ, Frank V., Jr.
PETREE, Richard W.
PICKERING, Laurence G.
RIVES, Lloyd M.
ROSS, Robert W.
RUCH, Kenneth J.
RUCHTI, James R.
RUSSELL, H. Earle, Jr.
SCHIFF, Stanley D.
SELIGMANN, Albert L.
SHOESMITH, Thomas P.
SMITH, Matthew D., Jr.
SMITH, Norman L.
SOUTHERLAND, J. Harlan
SPENGLER, William F.
STACKHOUSE, Heywood H.
STEARNS, Monteagle
STOLTZFUS, William A., Jr.
STOOKEY, Robert W.
STRAUS, Richard
SULSER, Jack A.
THOMSON, David R.
TIENKEN, Arthur T.
TOOMEY, William D.
TOUMANOFF, Vladimir I.
TROST, Edward J.
TURPIN, William N.
VINE, Richard D.
WENZEL, Robert H.
WIGGINS, Guy A.
WILE, Frank S.
WILSON, Orme Jr.

FSO-5 to FSO-4

ALLEN, William G.
AMBACH, Dwight R.
AMORY, James F.
ANDERSON, John W.
ANDERSON, Leona M.
ANDREWS, George R.
ANDREWS, Richard B.
ASHFORD, Robert S.
BAHTI, James H.
BARTELT, John R., Jr.
BELL, S. Morey
BIETZ, John R.
BISHTON, Robert A.
BLACKERBY, William W.
BLUE, Evelyn
BOWE, Martin S., Jr.
BOWEN, A. Dane, Jr.
BREMMENT, Marshall
BREWIN, Roger C.
BRUNO, Gori P.
BURKE, Robert T.
CALINGAERT, Michael
CALL, John P.
CASH, Harvey J.
CHASE, Gordon
CHASE, Robert W.
CHRISTENSEN, Ward Lee
COHEN, Herman J.
CONLIN, Michael M.
COX, Emily C.
CRANE, Maurine
DAVIS, Thomas W., Jr.
DAYS, Rudolph
DE ORNELLAS, John L.
DIKEOS, Victor H.
DILLERY, C. Edward
DOBRENCHUK, Stephen A.
DRAPER, Morris
DREW, William J.
DUBOIS, John
EASTMAN, Harlan H.
EISELT, Raymond W.
FARR, Jean L.
FARRELL, James D.
FINCH, Richard W.

FRANZEN, Theodore T.
FREDERICK, C. Jefferson
FRIEDMAN, Gerald A.
FUNSETH, Robert L.
GAGE, Charles M.
GARRISON, Mark J.
GAVRISHEFF, Ellen
GLEYSTEN, Dirk
GOUGH, John D.
GRANT, Roderick N.
GROVER, Charles W.
HARTER, John J.
HAYS, George A.
HERDECK, Donald E.
HERMESMAN, Roy R.
HIXON, Deion L.
HOWATT, Edward C.
HOYLEN, Paul J.
JONES, Adolph W.
KAUFMANN, Andrew John, II
KEELEY, Robert V.
KELLEY, William
KESSLER, Earl A., II
KILLORAN, Thomas F.
KIRK, Roger
KNEPPER, William E.
LAGASSE, Henry A.
LAKELAND, Albert A., Jr.
LAWRENCE, Loren E.
LEE, Samuel S. H.
LEMMO, Charles A.
LINK, Louis J.
LIVINGSTON, Robert Gerald
MAHONEY, James W.
MANLEY, Timothy M.
MANNING, Henry J.
McCORMICK, Francis P.
McINTYRE, Stuart H.
McLENDON, Ruth A.
MILLER, Clorene A.
MILLER, Robert Marden
MITCHELL, William A.
MONTICONE, William J.
NELSON, James C.
NORBURY, Joseph B., Jr.
OFFIE, Teresa
OLIVA, Geraldine M.
PAOLOZZI, Gabriel J.
PEA, Marjorie L.
POLK, Leslie D.
PROVENCER, Roger A.
RAWLS, Nancy V.
RAYNOLDS, David R.
READY, Francis X.
REMOLE, Robert A.
ROGERS, Robert F.
ROGERS, Stephen H.
ROWBERG, Brynhild C.
RYDER, Harry V., Jr.
RYERSON, Suzanne W.
SABBAGH, William W.
SCHAFFER, Howard B.
SELLIN, Theodore
SHAPIRO, Goodwin
SHERRY, George B.
SIMON, Peter
SKIFF, Robert W.
SMITH, Jack M., Jr.
SMOLIK, Michael
SMYSER, William R.
STELLMACHER, Edward O.
STENSBY, Edith A.
STOTTS, Maida F.
STREATOR, Edward J., Jr.
SUMMERS, Thomas E.
TERRANOVA, Joseph Jr.
TODMAN, Terence A.
TURNER, Allen R.
VAN ESSEN, Marcel
ESSEN, Marcel van
WALKER, Julius W., Jr.
WALTERS, Edward T.
WARKER, Peter F., Jr.
WARNER, Leland W., Jr.
WASHINGTON, Herman A.
WATTS, William
WHITE, John Quincy
WHITE, Richard W.
WRIGHT, William Marshall
YORDAN, Carlos M.

FSO-6 to FSO-5

BASILE, Joseph
HELBLE, John J.
OLSON, Russell E.



Ford Galaxie 500 4-Door Hardtop

*The elegant world of the Thunderbird...
now in a family-sized car...1963 Ford*

Step into the luxury of a 1963 Ford: seats of thick, molded foam . . . soft, rich upholsteries...gleaming appointments. Turn the key and listen to the sound of Thunderbird power come alive. Slip into gear and experience the surge of it. This is the most exciting new luxury car in years—the big six-seater Ford for 1963—with the power,

the elegance, and now, even the velvet feel of the fabulous Thunderbird!

This Thunderbird feeling is the result of a new suspension system designed by Ford to absorb all the harshness of the road.

For elegant options, the '63 Ford offers you almost everything you can get in a Thunderbird: from push-but-

ton windows to a Swing-Away steering wheel that moves over gracefully to let you in.*

Perhaps this is your year to step into a Ford—the only family-sized car that brings you the elegant world of the Thunderbird. You'll find it at your Ford Dealer's showroom.

*Available in most countries.



You get more for your money in any Ford-built product... 1963 Ford

You may order a luxurious new '63 Ford for assured delivery here now or home later...at your special discount. To get full information, consult your Administrative Officer's personal purchases file, or write directly to: Individual Sales, Ford International Group, 34 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, U.S.A. or Ford International Group, Washington Sales Office, Wyatt Building, 777 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Telephone ME 8-4482. Foreign Service Officers in Washington are cordially invited to visit our sales office, and learn more about the 1963 Ford.

A great new ship— a great new itinerary



This is the *Santa Magdalena*, first of four brilliant new Grace Line "Santas." She's a 20,000-ton beauty whose unique design combines all-first-class comfort with easygoing informality. Accommodations are limited to just 127 guests on each voyage.

The itinerary is superb. The Caribbean, with calls at fascinating Port-au-Prince and Cartagena. Then Panama, and through the mighty Panama Canal into the blue Pacific. Across the Equator and down the fabled Pacific Coast of South America, visiting colorful ports in Colombia and Ecuador. Two-ocean cruising . . . and all in 19 days!

The *Santa Magdalena* sails regularly from New York. She will be joined by the new *Santa Mariana* and *Santa Maria* in late spring and summer. The *Santa Mercedes* will go into service in early 1964.

See a Travel Agent

GRACE LINE CRUISES

3 Hanover Square or 628 Fifth Avenue
(Rockefeller Center), New York
Digby 4-6000

THE MOST FAMOUS NAME IN
CARIBBEAN-SOUTH AMERICA CRUISES

FSO PROMOTIONS

FSO-6 to FSO-5 and also to be Consuls

ALLEN, Philip M.
ANDEREGG, John A.
ANDERSON, Dexter
ANDERSON, George A.
ARNOLD, Terrell E.
ASENCIO, Diego C.
BARNES, Thomas J.
BAUMAN, Arthur C.
BOERNER, Michael P.
BRIDGES, Peter S.
BRIGGS, James E.
BROWN, William A.
BURGOON, David W., Jr.
BURKE, John R.
CAMPBELL, Hugh K.
CAMPBELL, Robert Alexander, Jr.
CASEY, Marie E.
CHESTER, J. Chapman
CHURCH, Harold A.
COCHRAN, Douglas McCord
CONSTABLE, Peter D.
CRAIN, Mary G.
CUMMINGS, Thomas E.
CURRY, John M.
CUTLER, Walter L.
CUTTER, Curtis C.
DAVEY, Harold L.
DAWSON, Richard S., Jr.
DEGAN, John J., Jr.
De TARR, Francis
DOLLISON, Robert B.
DORRANCE, John C.
DUTTON, William L., Jr.
EAGLEBURGER, Lawrence S.
ENDERS, Thomas O.
ENGLAND, Robert A.
FIMBRES, Rudy V.
FLATIN, Bruce A.
GARDNER, Paul F.
GERSHENSON, Robert S.
GIVENS, William L.
GLAZER, Harry B.
GLYNN, Ellis V.
GOELZ, Louis P., III
GOTZLINGER, Leopold
GRAHAM, Nanette
GRAYSON, Benson Lee
GREENE, Myles L.
GRIBBLE, Marion L.
GRIP, Carl J.
GROVE, Brandon H., Jr.
HALLOCK, Charles H.
HARTLEY, Charles R.
HELMAN, Gerald B.
HESSLER, Evelyn R.
HEWITT, Ashley C., Jr.
HOFFENBERG, Marvin J.
HOROWITZ, Herbert Eugene
JOHNSTON, Ernest B., Jr.
JOHNSTON, James D.
JONES, Munro P.
KEMP, Katherine Lee
KILDAY, Lowell C.
KING, Barrington, Jr.
KINTER, George L.
KIZLER, John W.
KORN, David
LAMBERTY, Gerald
LEDISKY, Nelson O.
LEVESQUE, Gerald J.
LOWMAN, Shepard C.
LUERS, William H.
LUFTY, Loreice E.
MARTIN, Marcia L.
MARTIN, W. Wyatt, Jr.
MATHERON, Richard C.
MAU, Frank A.
McANINCH, Vernon D.
McCALL, Sherrod B.
McCOY, M. Margaret
McMILLAN, Carl H., Jr.
McNAMARA, Francis Terry
McNEILL, Francis J., III
MELENCAMP, Noble M.
MENCHER, Alan G.
MILLS, Henry R.
MILLS, William H.
MOOSE, Richard M.
MORRIS, Donald R.
MULLER, Carsten D.
NELSON, Theodore C.
OAKLEY, Robert B.
OSGOOD, Theodore K.

PAROLINI, Arthur
PAULSON, Eleanor R.
PERRY, Douglas R.
PEZZULLO, Lawrence
PRINCE, Georgiana M.
RICH, Robert G., Jr.
ROBERTS, George B., Jr.
ROMAN, Paul
ROORK, Lois J.
ROY, J. Stapleton
SCHWEITZER, Glenn E.
SCOTES, Thomas J.
SEASWORD, Carl G., Jr.
SEBASTIAN, Peter
SHUMATE, John P., Jr.
SILVA, Walter John
SIMANIS, Joseph G.
SMITH, Donnell D.
SMITH, Walter Burges, II
SPICER, R. Peter
STEIGMAN, Andrew L.
STERNER, Michael
STOPPANI, Charles F.
STRAUS, Ulrich A.
STUCK, Constance V.
SUSKO, John
TAKACS, Theresa M.
THAYER, Harry B. T.
WALKER, Howard L., Jr.
WASKA, Robert E.
WEINER, Harry
WEYRES, Virginia A.
WHITE, James W.
WOESSNER, William M.
YOUNG, William B.

FSO-7 to FSO-6

ABRAMOWITZ, Morton I.
ADAM, Robert G.
ALARID, Joe L.
ANDERSON, Donald M.
ANDERSON, Gustav N.
ARMSTRONG, Rodney E.
BAUGH, Jerry P.
BENNETT, Paul J.
BERLIN, Calvin C.
BITTNER, Edward C.
BLACK, Donald P.
BLACKBURN, Robert R., Jr.
BLOCH, Felix S.
BLOWERS, Jay H.
BOLSTER, Archie M.
BOYATT, Thomas D.
BRAY, Charles W., III
BREIDENBACH, William E.
BRIGGS, Lucy Therina
BROGLEY, Bernard J.
BROTH-KAHN, Jere
BROOKS, Thomas Stanley
BROWN, Frederick Z.
BROWNELL, Josiah H.
BRUCE, Robert L.
BRUNS, Eugene B.
BUSHNELL, John A.
CADEAUX, Ralph H.
CANTWELL, John A.
CARIDDI, Charles A.
CARR, David W.
CARROLL, Anne L.
CHADBOURNE, Burton M.
CHANDLER, Clive
CHANULER, David P.
CLEVELAND, Paul M.
CLEVINGER, William M.
COOPER, S. Marguerite
CRUMP, John E.
de MARTINO, John James
DIXON, William C.
DOLEZAL, Edward J.
DRAPER, Frazier
DURAN, James A., Jr.
DWYER, Richard A.
EALUM, James M.
EWING, Raymond C.
FARBER, James P.
FAVILLE, Richard W., Jr.
FEMMINELLA, Bernard A.
FERCH, John A.
FLOYD, Carroll L.
FOWLER, Alta F.
FROEBE, John A., Jr.
FROWICK, Robert H.
GARCIA, Rogelio
GATTI, Coradino E.
GELSANLITER, J. David

with the quality and distinction diplomats demand



Rambler Ambassador V-8 "990"

Rambler Classic 6 "770"

RAMBLER FOR '63

**YEARS AHEAD WITH ALL-NEW BEAUTY...NEW COMFORT
ADVANCED UNIT CONSTRUCTION...LONGER CAR LIFE!**

The stunning new beauty of the 1963 Rambler is the direct result of new Advanced Unit Construction that puts Rambler 10 years ahead of the industry. It makes possible greater strength with less weight—a lower center of gravity without sacrifice of headroom—easier entry and exit without higher or wider doors—longer wheelbase without an inch more overall length or turning diameter.

Rambler's Advanced Unit Construction gives lower car lines . . . makes possible curved glass side windows and aerodynamic body lines that bring new quiet to road travel.

These are the most beautiful Ramblers ever built . . . the safest, quietest, most comfortable, smoothest-riding, easiest-handling, best-performing Ramblers ever built.

See Rambler for 1963—now!

American Motors offers its Diplomatic Purchase Plan on the Rambler of your choice. The Administrative Offices' Personal Purchase Files at American Embassies and Foreign Service Posts contain detailed specifications and prices. Ask to see the 1963 Rambler price and specifications kit. More than 3,600 distributors and dealers around the world assure you of finest service.



Rambler

Am DEDICATED TO EXCELLENCE

For Full Information — Prices and
Other Details — Please Write To:

**American Motors Corporation
Automotive Export Division
5626-25th Ave., Kenosha, Wisconsin**

WORLD—WIDE

"ALL RISKS" INSURANCE

FOR
FOREIGN SERVICE
EMPLOYEES

ON
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
PERSONAL EFFECTS
INCLUDING
JEWELRY AND FURS

*Continuous Coverage Including
Transportation To and From
All Overseas Stations*

Descriptive Brochure Including Rates

Available At All Foreign Service Posts Or At

MARSH & McLENNAN
Incorporated

INSURANCE BROKERS

70 Pine Street
New York 5, New York

Telephone

WHitehall 3-2000

Cable Address

MARSHCLENN

FSO PROMOTIONS

FSO-7 to FSO-6 (Cont.)

GIBSON, Richard J.
GRIMES, Thomas J.
GRINDALL, Terrence T.
GROSS, Howard R.
GWYNN, John B.
HALLQUIST, Jo Ann M.
HART, Samuel F.
HAYDEN, Walter A.
HERRON, Lorraine C.
HOLMES, Henry A.
HORAN, Hume A.
HOWARTH, Richard H.
ISAACS, Arnold M.
JACOBS, Martin
KAY, Andrew R., Jr.
KILEY, James E.
KILLION, Dalton V.
KINGSLEY, Carolyn E.
KINNEY, Gilbert H.
KREESE, Thomas R.
KRIEG, Norbert J.
KRUSE, Donald A.
LAASE, Paul L.
LAPRADE, Robert C.
LASKY, Morelle
LEAKEN, James N.
LEDOGAR, Stephen J.
LISSFELT, Mark C.
LORENZ, Joseph P.
MACDOUGALL, Hugh Cooke
MACY, Harry Jr.
MALONE, Gifford D.
MANSFIELD, William H., III
MARSH, William H.
McCLINTOCK, David W.
McDONNELL, Mary E.
McFARLAND, George A., Jr.
McGOVERN, William J., Jr.
McNAMARA, James A.
MEYERS, Donald F.
MICELOTTA, Frank
MILLER, William G.
MILLS, Hawthorne Q.
MITCHELL, Priscilla E.
MOEN, Harlan G.
MOORE, Tom R.
MORRIS, Robert J.
MURPHY, Alvis Craig
NAVEZ, Andre J.
NELSON, Roy C.
NEWMAN, Joseph K.
NOONAN, Albert W., Jr.
O'DONOHUE, Daniel A.
OGG, George W.
O'GRADY, Walter John
OLENIK, Joseph E.
OLESON, John R.
PALMER, Alison
PECERI, Michael B.
PECK, Edward L.
PERRY, Jack R.
PETERS, John G.
PICKERING, Thomas R.
PLACKE, James A.
PLATT, Nicholas
POHL, Edward B.
POLSTEIN, Martin
PRICE, William H.
PRICKETT, Russell O.
PRINDEVILLE, Charles T., Jr.
PROPER, Datus
PRYCE, William T.
QUAINTON, Anthony C. E.
RANDOLPH, Robert I.
RAU, Donald E.
RAVNDAL, Frank M.
RENDahl, John D.
RIDGWAY, Rozanne L.
ROGERS, Kenneth N.
ROSEN, Gerald A.
ROWE, David
RUOFF, Edward G.
SARTORIUS, James
SCHWARTZ, Louis Jr.
SHAW, David G.
SHENBAUM, Gilbert H.
SHINN, William T., Jr.
SHOBE, David D.
SMITH, Robert W.
SORENSEN, Roger A.
SPANGLER, John D.
SPOTTS, Frederic N.
STEVEN, Robert S., Jr.
STROMAYER, James

SULLIVAN, James P.
THAYER, Nathaniel B.
TIPTON, John B.
TOLLES, George R.
TULL, James L.
TWINAM, Joseph W.
VANDERVEEN, John T.
VANDIVIER, James R.
VAN ORDER, Matthew H.
VON PAGENHARDT, Robert
WALLACE, Frank E.
WEINER, Benjamin
WELLS, Melissa F.
WILGIS, Herbert E., Jr.
WILLIAMS, A. Normau
WILLIAMSON, Larry C.
WILSON, Dawson S.
WILSON, Thomas F.
WOLTMAN, Edward C., Jr.
YODZIS, Joseph R.
YOHAN, Michael van Breda

FSO-8 to FSO-7

BARRETT, Francis J.
BLEHA, C. Thomas
BOOTH, Richard Thomas
BREER, William T.
BROWN, Richard G.
BURKE, Thomas J.
CHRISTIE, Harry E.
CHURCHILL, Malcolm H.
COOPER, James Ford
CRIGLER, Trusten Frank
DANIELS, Rolfe B.
DOWLING, Michael
EISNER, Adolph H.
ESKIN, Otho Evans
FANDINO, Joseph G.
FRAUTSCH, Martha C.
FRY, Samuel Edwin, Jr.
GLASOE, Paul John
GOLDBERG, Mina Shayne
HAHN, Frederick A.
HANSON, Gabriel C.
HARDING, Richard
HARDY, Alan M.
HARE, Paul J.
HAYASHIDA, Robert Y.
HOGANSON, Jerome L.
HOLM, Ernest H. S.
HOWARD, Richard B.
HUMPHREY, George Merwin
HYMANS, Herbert H. E.
ILLING, Robert F.
IRVINE, R. Allen
JESSUP, John K., Jr.
JONES, Ralph T.
KAMMAN, Curtis W.
KAMMAN, Mary Curtis
KENNEDY, Moorhead C., Jr.
KINGSBURY, William F.
LEE, JOSEPH E.
LITTELL, Robert S., Jr.
LOMBARDI, Raymond B.
LUNDY, Walter A., Jr.
MAINS, Marian L.
MASHEK, Robert W.
MAYHEW, Philip R.
McMEANS, David
MELTON, Richard H.
NEGROPONTE, John D.
O'CONNOR, Patrick T.
PAZDRAL, Nuel L.
RAICHT, Lawrence R.
RONALD, Katherine I.
RYAN, Robert J., Jr.
RYERSON, William E.
ST. JOHN, John J.
SEEFELDT, Raymond W.
SEMAKIS, Larry W.
SEMONES, Charles Arthur
SERVICE, Robert E.
SHOEMAKER, Mary C.
SHOUP, Frederick Owen
SLEZAK, Lester P.
SPILLANE, John P.
STEDMAN, Charles
STEWART, Peggy
SUDDARTH, Roscoe S.
SWEENEY, Barbara F.
TELLER, Dirk
WAILES, Stephen Lee
WHITMAN, William B., Jr.
WIDENOR, W. Cramer
WILDE, John H.

Firestone

Your Symbol of Quality and Service



THIS TRUSTED NAME IN TIRES IS YOUR GUIDE TO GUARANTEED VALUE!

Next time you buy tires, remember your surest sign of value is the one you see at your Firestone Distributor or Firestone tire dealer. Nobody builds tires like Firestone, the world's leading producer of rubber. Nobody tests tires like Firestone, who proves them in millions of grinding miles a year. Nobody has a better world-wide organization, with Distributors and tire dealers in every free country to serve you wherever

you drive. Every time you drive, your tires protect your life. Why risk it on ordinary tires. Insist on Firestone — the safest, the best, the most dependable tire you can buy.

Firestone International Company
Akron 17, Ohio, U. S. A.

Service Items

by James B. Stewart

► The **TIMBERLAKES**, in a recent letter, tell of a move—their eighth in seven years. “In May,” says Julie, “everything started bubbling again as it always does in the spring, and so we moved from Maxwell Air Force Base to Arlington. We have beds to spare in our new home and the door is always open. Tim is special assistant to George C. McGhee, Under Secretary for Political Affairs.”

Comment: Tim and Julie will appreciate this anecdote about Mark Twain: “During his early lean days he was holding a cigar-box under his arm and gazing into a shop window in San Francisco when a lady friend approached and said: ‘I always see you with a cigar-box under your arm. I am afraid you are smoking too much, Mr. Clemens.’”

“‘It isn’t that,’ retorted Mark, ‘I’m moving again.’”

► Former Ambassador **BERT MATHEWS** went to London and East Africa in December, arriving Stateside in time for Christmas. Naomi thought for a while that the terrible pea soup fog in London would slow him down and interfere with their holiday plans. But it didn’t.

P.S. For Bert, Naomi, and others in pun-loving Britain, “A bigamist is a large fog over Italy.”

► Retired FSO **GEORGE WINTERS** fished the South Platte River in Colorado last summer. George says that he fished for several hours—long enough to fall into the icy stream but not long enough to catch any trout. George and Annie Laurie live in El Paso, Texas and he probably forgot that the rivers in

Colorado are not like the dry arroyos in West Texas. They tell about the girl from West Texas who spent a summer on the Hudson. When asked if it wasn’t a beautiful river, she replied, “Well, I didn’t see the river once—it was full of water all summer.”

► Twenty years ago **JOE CROCKETT** was a member of the Embassy staff, Managua. Since then he has become a world renowned tax expert. During the past twelve months Joe has worked on tax problems in ten foreign countries and in all three Guianas. He writes: “In Dutch Guiana I was rowed or poled down jungle rivers by an ex-Bush Negro dragoman. Visited primitive villages where the natives had apparently not seen a white man before. They came up timidly and, rubbing my arms, looked at their hands to see if the white rubbed off, I judged. It didn’t and I am probably accounted a terrific voodoo man.”

► Many gourmets, as well as active cooks, may have noted the recent death of **Irma S. Rombauer**, 83, author of “The Joy of Cooking.” They may not have noted, however, that Mrs. Rombauer’s father, **Dr. MAX STARKLOFF**, served as Consul at Bremen from 17889 to 1894. Dr. Starkloff, a native of the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, came to the United States in 1852 at the age of twenty-one. An account of him in 1889 reads: ‘He is the leading German of the West, served throughout the war in the Union Army, has been a lifelong Republican, and during the campaign of 1884 he left his practice and stumped the Eastern States for the Republican National ticket.’”

First in World Wide Banking



91 Overseas Branches, Offices and Affiliates

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK

104 Branches in Greater New York

Carry First National City Bank Travelers Checks



Fully Refunded If Lost or Stolen



Extended AID*

GROUP ACCIDENT INSURANCE

offers DSRA MEMBERS

ALL RISK PROTECTION 24 HOURS A DAY ON OR OFF THE JOB
ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD AT LOW GROUP RATES

BENEFITS—pays the Principal Sum that you have selected (\$150,000 maximum) for Loss of Life or Double Dismemberment within 120 days after a covered accident. Pays One-Half the Principal Sum for Single Dismemberment. "Dismemberment" means loss of a hand, foot or sight of an eye.

Pays 1% of Principal Sum (less any amount paid as a Dismemberment benefit) per month (up to 100 months) in case of Permanent Total Disability of more than one year duration. (This benefit is available to members only—wives and children not eligible.)

ELIGIBILITY—DSRA members up to age 69 and their wives and children. Others may apply for membership—see application below.

Member.....\$10,000—\$150,000
LIMITS Wife..... 10,000— 50,000
 Children..... 5,000— 10,000

EXCLUSIONS—war or military service, suicide, disease of any kind (except pyogenic infections caused by accidental cut or wound), and hernia.

**AIR TRAVEL COVERED—IN ANY AIRCRAFT—
 AS A PASSENGER ONLY**

Note—This is only a brief outline of the benefits available to you. Each insured receives an individual certificate spelling out the benefits and limitations.

Don't Delay—Choose the protection you need—then fill out the application and mail it with your check or money order. Insurance will become effective the first day of the month following receipt of application.

RATES

PLAN NO.	MEMBER ONLY	ANNUAL COST	SEMI-ANNUAL	QUARTERLY	PLAN NO.	FAMILY PLAN (MEMBER, WIFE & ALL CHILDREN)	ANNUAL COST	SEMI-ANNUAL	QUARTERLY
1	\$150,000 Principal Sum.....	\$135.00	\$ 67.50	\$33.75	12	\$150,000 Principal Sum — Member }	\$202.50	\$101.25	\$50.63
2	\$100,000 Principal Sum.....	90.00	45.00	22.50		\$ 50,000 Principal Sum — Wife }			
3	\$ 75,000 Principal Sum.....	67.50	33.75	16.88		\$ 10,000 Principal Sum — Children }			
4	\$ 50,000 Principal Sum.....	45.00	22.50	11.25	13	\$100,000 Principal Sum — Member }	157.50	78.75	39.38
5	\$ 25,000 Principal Sum.....	22.50	11.25	—		\$ 50,000 Principal Sum — Wife }			
6	\$ 10,000 Principal Sum.....	9.00	—	—		\$ 10,000 Principal Sum — Children }			
MEMBER & WIFE									
7	\$150,000 Principal Sum — Member }	180.00	90.00	45.00	14	\$ 50,000 Principal Sum — Member }	90.00	45.00	22.50
	\$ 50,000 Principal Sum — Wife }					\$ 25,000 Principal Sum — Wife }			
8	\$100,000 Principal Sum — Member }	135.00	67.50	33.75		\$ 10,000 Principal Sum — Children }			
	\$ 50,000 Principal Sum — Wife }				15	\$ 25,000 Principal Sum — Member }	42.75	21.38	10.69
9	\$ 50,000 Principal Sum — Member }	67.50	33.75	16.88		\$ 10,000 Principal Sum — Wife }			
	\$ 25,000 Principal Sum — Wife }					\$ 5,000 Principal Sum — Children }			
10	\$ 25,000 Principal Sum — Member }	31.50	15.75	—	16	\$ 10,000 Principal Sum — Member }	29.25	14.63	—
	\$ 10,000 Principal Sum — Wife }					\$ 10,000 Principal Sum — Wife }			
11	\$ 10,000 Principal Sum — Member }	18.00	—	—		\$ 5,000 Principal Sum — Children }			
	\$ 10,000 Principal Sum — Wife }								

Administered by
L. E. HARRIS AGENCY
 1511 K Street, N.W.
 Washington, D. C.

Mail this application with check or money order to:
STATE—USIA Recreation Association
 Room 2936 • State Department Building
 Washington 25, D. C.

Insurance will become effective the first day of the month following receipt of application.

Application for Insurance is being made under the terms of a Group Master Policy, EAP-1001, Issued by the
AMERICAN HOME ASSURANCE COMPANY to the
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY RECREATION ASSOCIATION

Name _____ Date of Birth _____
 Address _____ City _____ State _____ Country _____
 State Dept. Bldg. Ext. No. _____ Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____
 Plan Number Desired _____ Annual Premium \$ _____ Method of Payment: Annual ☐ Semi-Annual ☐ Quarterly ☐
☐ I am not now a member of DSRA and am enclosing \$1.50 annual dues to join.

If you wish the Family Plan, please complete the following:

Wife's Name _____ Date of Birth _____
 Address (if different than your own) _____ City _____ State _____ Country _____
 Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____
 Children's Names _____ Dates of Birth _____

Wife's Signature (If enrolled) _____ Date _____ Member's Signature _____

Staying awhile
along
the Nile?



**WE'LL MOVE YOU
OVERSEAS** with **EASE***

Paxton's "SPEED-PAK"

System Can Save You up to 30 Days!

With Paxton's unique Speed-Pak System, watch your belongings packed and crated on the spot, ready for shipment. A complete door-to-door service. No delay, no chance for things to go wrong at the warehouse! Valuable time is saved . . . your valuables are safer because they're packed by Paxton experts.

PAXTON'S

**COMPLETE
SERVICES
INCLUDES:**

- packing
- crating
- moving
- shipping
- storage
- expert packing

Agency representation in principal cities throughout the world

* From Afghanistan to Zanzibar, our experts move you, near or far



PAXTON VAN
LINES

327 N. Fairfax Street Alexandria, Va.
KIng 8-6400

Personalized Moving Backed by Some of the Most Competent People in the Moving and Storage Business

Member: Movers' and Warehousemen's Association of America, Inc.

25 years ago

February, 1938

by JAMES B. STEWART

Swing Yo' Honey

"THEY'RE back in the city! All the old square dances that Grandfather used to know, today are competing with the night clubs. Thousands . . . are getting a kick from dancing the Virginia Reel, Money Musk, and the rest of them." Thus declares Paul Unger, Works Progress Administration, in an article titled "Country Dancing" in the March 1938 JOURNAL.

"Not fox-trots or one-steps, but good old American country dances. The whole gathering lines up in squares or circles. When the music—'Turkey in the Straw' or 'Old Zip Coon'—starts up, away they go. They approach each other singly and in rows, bow, retreat, swing around in pairs or in a large circle. They clap their hands and stamp their feet. They follow the rhythm in the caller's voice as he directs the figures of the dance:

First couple balance and first couple swing.
Down the center and divide the ring;
Swing yo' honey as you did before
Down the center and cast off four;
Swing yo' sweetheart and she'll swing you
Down the center and cast off two.

"Today, the Recreation Division of the Works Progress Administration is conducting a program of folk dancing throughout the country."

Comment, 1963: And now about city dancing: A teenage daughter wanted to wear an off-the-shoulder frock to her first dance. Her Mother said she was not old enough but Dad said: "Oh shucks, dear, let her try one on. If it stays up, I reckon she's old enough."

Reggie Buxton, First Secretary

Excerpts from Harry Villard's review of the book, "Escape to Cairo," in the March JOURNAL: "Egypt, the land of perpetual paradox, where 'the unexpected is the rule rather than the exception,' is the setting for a sophisticated and easy-to-read novel by Henry Filmer, author of 'A Pageant of Persia' and other works on the Near East.

"To members of the Foreign Service the book may hold a special interest in the character of Reggie Buxton, First Secretary of the American legation. Reggie is a type, rather than a character; for he has been obviously set up as a man of straw—a pontifical, sturdy diplomat of the school whose gods are the Right People, inherited wealth, and correct cocktail parties—to serve as a target for the rugged mid-western individualism of the Consul and the intellectual alertness of the promising young career secretary, Ronnie Adams. There is much in the story of Reggie which needs to be said of his type and of phases of the Foreign Service which have been deservedly criticised both without and within the ranks; but it is in keeping with the new spirit of the times that when Reggie haughtily threatens to resign if

he is transferred to a consular post in Oslo, the Department promptly accepts his resignation."

Comment, 1963: Alas, 'tis all too true that "what stuffed shirts need is a couple of cuffs."

Welcome to the Old Timers Club the following officers who entered the Service in '38:

Philip Bonsal, Leon Cowles, Outerbridge Horsey, Randolph Kidder, Carl Norden, John Goodyear, Francis Cunningham, Philip Davenport, Richard Davis, Parker Hart, John Horner, William Krieg, Robert Rinden.



A son, Douglas Hamilton, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., on December 19, 1937, at Istanbul. Mr. Latimer is assigned there as third secretary and consul.

Comment, 1963: Doug is what the Turks call an "Istanbul." He went from Deerfield Academy to Princeton, left for a two-year Army hitch; returned to Princeton and graduated last June as an English major. He obtained a position with McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. The firm has a yearly literary contest for the staff and Doug took first prize for poetry. (See p. 46 for "Retiring Made Easy" by Mrs. Latimer.)



A son, Douglas Jenkins, III, was born at Charleston, S. C., on October 11, 1937, to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins, Jr., Mr. Jenkins is Third Secretary at Nanking, and Vice Consul at Shanghai.

Comment, 1963: When Doug was born, his father was being held in Hankow by the Japanese and so he did not set eyes on his little son until he was better than a year old.

Doug graduated from Harvard in 1959 and married Miss Roberta Richmond the same year. In 1960 he was awarded an M.S. in nuclear engineering by Stanford. Next came the two years in the Army and then a position with General Electric in their atomic energy lab at Schenectady. At the same time he is studying for his Ph.D. which must be difficult considering the ways of a wee lassie born in '61.



Affeld-Hammond. Miss Myrtis A. Hammond and Mr. William C. Affeld, Jr., were married on December 11, 1937, at Dixon, Illinois. Mr. Affeld is Vice Consul at Kobe.

Comment, 1963: In the summer of 1937, when Bill was a Vice Consul at Bremen, he was visited by his two sisters and Myrtis. After their jaunts around Europe, Myrtis and Bill became engaged and agreed to get married on Bill's next home leave. Fortunately he confided in the Inspector, Avra Warren, and in a month's time he was transferred to Kobe via the United States.

Bob Affeld was born in Kobe in 1940 and expects to get his B.A. at Lafayette College next June.



Corilla Bevan, daughter of Consul General Thomas T. Bevan, and Consul Edmund J. Dorsz, were married in Leopoldville on September 29, 1937.

Comment, 1963: Mr. Dorsz is Consul General at Frankfurt am Main. There are three children, Thomas, John and Corilla, who are all with their parents.

► The American Consul at Trinidad reports to the March 1938 JOURNAL that Tobago, the supposed locale of "Robinson Crusoe," has been invaded by artists and writers, including some representatives of the get-away-from-it-all school. Their principal occupations are fishing, contemplation and gossip.

Comment, 1963: Query: What were those early beatniks getting away from in '38?



Smirnoff
WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING VODKA

it leaves you breathless



A Critique

by LEON B. POUILLADA

JOURNAL readers should examine with special care and interest the Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs Personnel (Herter Committee). The future of the Foreign Service may well depend on the recommendations made in this report and we should make our views thereon known in a frank and constructive manner now while the recommendations are under high level review. I should like to confine my comments to four areas of criticism which I believe require immediate notice.

But first of all it should be remarked with great satisfaction that on the whole the Herter Committee has produced an admirable report. In nearly every question it probed the Committee struck pay dirt. It explored the problems set before it searchingly and recommended remedies with breadth of vision and enviable lucidity. This critique is therefore made with the purpose of adding to rather than detracting from the Committee's fine work. Indeed two of the Report's deficiencies are really sins of omission rather than commission whereas the other two are probably ascribable to incorrect assessment of psychological and moral intangibles over which reasonable men may differ.

The first deficiency which we note with regret is the Committee's failure to create and stress a sense of extreme urgency which all Americans should feel about the need for immediate strengthening of our foreign affairs establishment. The Report correctly analyzes the vast scope and complexity of the "new diplomacy" and correctly deduces that this diplomacy can be no better than the personnel who practice it. But the Committee missed a unique opportunity to drive home the point that this new diplomacy is absolutely and urgently vital to our national security and indeed to our very national survival. It failed to point out that war has ceased to be an acceptable extension of foreign relations and that diplomacy has instead become the only honorable alternative to wars of total destruction. Thus diplomacy and not military deterrence (which is only one of the many dimensions of the new diplomacy) holds the true key to our national security and survival. As such it deserves and should enjoy a top priority claim on the talents and wealth of our country. This sense of extreme urgency and importance the Report failed to convey and it is a regrettable omission.

LEON B. POUILLADA is now Ambassador to Togo. After practicing law, and a wartime hitch in the Army, he entered the Foreign Service and has done administrative, consular, information, political and economic work in Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Department.

The Committee's second omission is lesser in magnitude but almost as serious. In common with previous studies of its kind there is a total lack of serious discussion of the budgetary implications of its inquiry. There seems to be no understanding of the elementary fact that most of the deficiencies found by the Committee in our personnel practices are directly traceable to the chronic financial starvation imposed by Congress upon the State Department and the Foreign Service. Moreover the Committee makes its excellent recommendations for personnel strengthening, expansion, better recruitment, training, assignment, etc., without seeming to realize that every one of them will cost money and that if past experience is any indication these additional substantial sums are not likely to come out of Congress easily.

Yet the Committee seems to assume blandly that money is not a serious problem. The Report hardly mentions the subject and in its final sentence dismisses it lightly by stating "The improvement program proposed in this report is likely to call for moderate increases in funds, at least during the first year or so." This assertion qualifies as the understatement of the year.

AN example of the Committee's insouciance on the subject of money is to be found in its Recommendation No. 42 in which it urges that a broad spectrum of "administrative" improvements not requiring legislative authorization should be undertaken without delay. But every one of these actions entails substantial expense and apparently no one informed the Committee that the State Department has no money to meet even urgent political emergencies; that most Foreign Service posts are living on a hand-to-mouth basis; that Chiefs of Mission conferences have to be cancelled for lack of funds and that we are already feeling the cold gusts which are precursors of the customary yearly travel freeze. Then again the Committee takes special note of the "pathetically undernourished state of the Career Development program" but fails to mention or relate the situation to its basic cause—shortage of funds.

In failing to go thoroughly into the financial question the Committee missed an important opportunity to bring to bear its great prestige and authority on this key problem faced by the State Department. For we all know that we are involved in a great undertaking of vital moment to the very life of our republic but have been reduced for many years to the support of great causes with inadequate ways and to the meeting of major challenges with minor means.

In defense of the Committee it might be said that the

terms of reference under which it operated were mysteriously silent on the need to examine budgetary factors. The Committee, however, did not hesitate to interpret its terms broadly when it felt that inquiry into other matters was germane to the purposes of its study. It did not shy away, for example, from expounding on the need for a consistent and long-range development aid philosophy—an issue which was surely somewhat afield of the main inquest—when the Committee felt that this bore a distinct relation to the projection of effective personnel policies in AID. This failure of the Committee then to ventilate, examine and recommend a completely new approach to the financial support of our foreign affairs operations is undoubtedly the greatest weakness in the Report.

THE third area in the Report which appears to be inadequate is its treatment of the thorny question of broadened and expanded lateral entry into the career services. It is perfectly true that career professionals have tended to be ultra-conservative on this score. However, even those of us who fully agree that the lateral entry device should be used with generous flexibility to bring into the career service any talents which we lack and need, must insist that some balance be maintained between unrestricted lateral entry and the integrity of a career service. If this is not done the professional value of the career service is jeopardized and debased. This can only lead to demoralization and eventual devaluation of a career service entered only through rigorous examination and subject to advancement only by proved performance and merit.

The Committee sensed and skirted all around this problem but failed to come to grips with it. Let us look briefly at some of the aspects of this problem which the Committee overlooked. It should be basic, for example, that no one should be brought in by lateral entry to do a job for which there exists a qualified career officer. Yet it often happens that in our hierarchical service the job requires a certain rank. Unless we are willing to liberalize greatly our philosophy about career hierarchy we will still hesitate to assign a Class 6 officer who happens to be highly qualified in international finance, for example, to the job of Financial Counselor in a large Embassy. We will instead bring in some international banking executive, perhaps the same age as our Class 6 officer, and appoint him to Class 2. When this procedure becomes widespread, as it surely will with the open-ended recommendations made by the Committee, the only possible result is that our source of highly qualified junior officers will dry up. After all, these young fellows are smart and it will not take them too long to figure out that they will do much better for themselves by going to work for Chase Manhattan or Lazard Frères for ten or fifteen years, passing up the lean salary years of junior FSO's, enjoying the financial advantages and amenities of residence in the United States and finally coming into the Foreign Service at a grade to which they could not have aspired in so short a time had they worked their way up the career ladder.

This is by no means a theoretical situation. The writer has talked with a number of bright young men in business who are interested in foreign affairs but who have already figured out that they can make their mark and increase their fortune by climbing the business ladder and still lose

nothing by skipping the novitiate period in the Foreign Service. These men quite frankly say that when the time comes they will enter the Foreign Service somewhere near the top. When asked what they will do for the actual experience in the art of diplomacy, they openly state that they can always lean on junior officers who have come up the hard way. It is clear that these talented outsiders will eventually have something substantial to contribute to our foreign affairs establishment, but it is equally clear that they mean to extract a high price for their services in terms of status. After all it is no secret that a bright young fellow in private industry can within ten or fifteen years work himself up to executive positions paying salaries in five figures and this man is not going to move over into a career service on a permanent basis at a big loss in salary unless he is given a grade and position which are commensurate with his achievements in the world of business. This is especially true if we follow the Committee's recommendation that we not wait for talented outsiders to apply but actively seek them out. As we all know, the price of talent differs materially when the man seeks the job and when the job seeks the man. The inevitable result would be that our best national talent would soon follow the path of least resistance to the top, leaving the lower echelons of the career to be staffed by more pedestrian professional types who would be the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the brilliant and glamorous lateral entrants.

The answer, of course, is not to oppose lateral infusion of talent, for this is badly needed, but rather to find ways and means of equalizing opportunity for talent whether it is bred in or out of the career service. How this is to be done should have been the subject of exhaustive examination by the Committee.

Since the Committee saw fit to recommend greatly expanded lateral entry it should have met this problem of the resulting complications for the career service head on and made appropriate recommendations for its solution. It could have recommended for example that as a basic rule no one should be brought in from the outside to fill a job which could be filled by promotion from within the service. If this means letting a career officer jump grades



"Should have finished the job at Waterloo, Henley, once and for all."

then it must be done. For the disturbance which this brings to the hierarchical organization is surely less damaging than the demoralization which results when we see outsiders brought in at higher grades to do jobs for which we know adequate talent exists within the service. There is nothing hypothetical about this situation. Most of us in the service have seen time and again non-career personnel brought in to do jobs which junior career officers could do and at times have actually been doing.

ANOTHER dimension of this same problem which the Committee overlooked has to do with the proposed establishment of a "family of career foreign affairs services" to be composed of personnel in State, USIA and AID. In this family there would be free interchange of personnel at all levels up to and including Career Ambassadors. While this concept is a noble one and fully in keeping with the vastly enlarged responsibilities of the new diplomacy, it does entail problems for the career Foreign Service which should not have been ignored. For example, unless promotion criteria and rates are to be equalized in all three career services it would be manifestly unfair to permit competition for the top posts to be open equally to all. For, if officers of equal ability rise faster in one service than in another, they will have the advantage in competing for the top slots. As Ambassador Bohlen has recently pointed out, there are only about 150 top positions at the Chief of Mission level available in the Department and the field. For most of these, career FSO's already must compete with political appointees. Under the Committee's recommendations they would also have to compete with USIA and AID officers. This would be fair enough in the interests of marshaling the best talent for the job, provided the career FSO is not subjected to the initial handicap of a slower and more demanding promotion system. But, judging from conditions as they actually exist, it is a fact that the requirements and mobility of positions in AID and to a lesser extent in USIA make for faster and more flexible promotion than in the Foreign Service. This is not likely to change greatly when AID and USIA are endowed with formal career services unless conscious efforts at equalization are made. Even then it will be most difficult to maintain parallel promotion rates in services whose needs and requirements are by their nature different. Here is a problem which surely merited examination and full discussion in the Report.

Allied to this problem and more immediate in nature is the question of what is to be done when the present personnel structure in the sister agencies is transformed into the proposed career services. Again the Report seems to ignore the fact that many of the present employees in AID and USIA have achieved their present grades on the basis of requirements very different from those that have controlled promotion in the Foreign Service. If these officers are now to be given career status in those grades which were bestowed under circumstances allegedly of a temporary nature and then these same officers are to become eligible for free interchange within the "family of services," it is

clear that by reason of rank they will be eligible for many more of the few senior positions available than their counterparts of the same age and ability in the Foreign Service where advancement has been more deliberate and selective. Here again the Committee's silence on the implications of its recommendations is most regrettable.

The Report, too, was somewhat less than candid in its failure to discuss openly the likelihood that our new and complex diplomacy sooner or later will require unification of all foreign affairs personnel systems and resources, including the Peace Corps. Viewed in this realistic light the proposals made by the Committee for a family of foreign affairs career services should be looked upon as a way station to complete amalgamation or merger. This may or may not be good but it should have been examined and brought out into the open. Because if that is the ultimate destination then the manner in which the details of the journey are handled at the way station become of far greater importance and must be treated with more delicacy, discretion and consciousness.

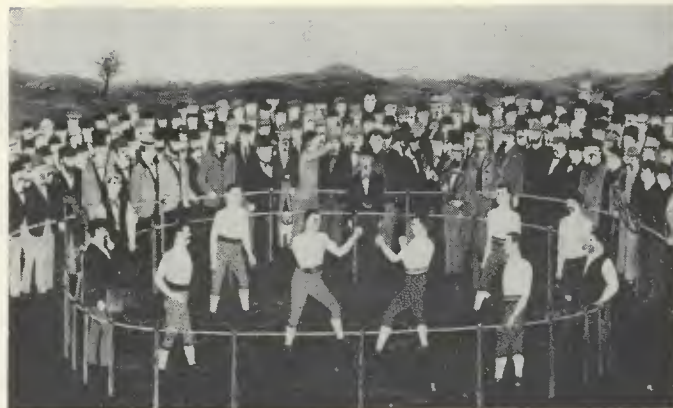
The fourth and last feature in the Report which deserves some adverse comment is the proposed treatment of junior Foreign Service officers. The Committee recommends that the career service be divided into three major stages—classes 8, 7 and 6 would be in the junior category; classes 5, 4 and 3 would be middle grades and classes 2 and above would be senior grades. This in itself represents nothing startlingly different from what is actually the practice already. But then the Committee goes on to make some rather pejorative and gratuitous recommendations which are certain to strike junior officers as bizarre, if not actually offensive. The report suggests that officers in the junior classes be considered as "not engaged in full professional work." Time and again the assertion is made that an officer will not achieve "full professional status" until he graduates to Class 5, and will not be deemed to be of "full officer level" until then. Just to drive home the alleged sub-professional status of junior officers the Committee recommends that appointments to the three junior grades be made by the Agency Head rather than by the President with Senate confirmation as at present. Presidential appointments would be reserved for Class 5 when the junior officer finishes his "period of training and apprenticeship and is prepared to assume full officer responsibilities." The Committee's inquiries revealed that most candidates for the Foreign Service do not consider a Presidential appointment as an incentive to entering the service. While this may be technically true of candidates before they enter the service this would no longer hold when they came to realize that lack of Presidential appointment was the mark of a neophyte, i.e., one not capable of meeting "full officer responsibility."

The basic fallacy in this approach, as is so often the case, is that the factual understructure is fallacious. Either the Committee has had little contact with the type of junior officers who are entering the service today or else its contacts have been unfortunate ones. In point of fact, most

(Continued on page 32)

Let's Shoot the Piccolo Player*

by ELLIS BRIGGS



Dear Mr. Herter:

A recent blizzard deposited on my frozen lawn a copy of "Personnel for the New Diplomacy" which I have since thawed out a page at a time, with mounting dismay.

The sponsoring Committee appears to have proceeded on the assumption that better diplomacy is automatically bigger diplomacy, and that whatever ails the conduct of our foreign relations can be cured by multiplying participants.

An inquiry of American Ambassadors would overwhelmingly support the contrary proposition that most of our hundred diplomatic missions abroad could perform *twice* as effectively with *half* the people now infesting their premises. Large areas of the State Department itself are equally overstuffed, overstaffed and overstimied.

Furthermore, the Committee would deliver the operation of our diplomatic establishment into the hands of the *personnel planners*, who would multiply like tadpoles in an April pond. In fact those experts, managers, professors and administrators might soon constitute the "personnel for the new diplomacy"—in the words of your title—without necessarily counting among them a single experienced diplomat.

Whereas it now takes countless clearances and months of time for the already proliferated bureaucrats to move one Vice Consul from the Azores to Caracas, adoption of the Committee's management proposals might make it impossible in future to move anybody anywhere, without first collecting written assents stretching all the way from the conception of the candidate to the placement potential of his grandchild.

Besides which, everybody else would probably be so busy playing at Career Development that few people would have time for the substantive tasks of foreign relations.

Again, the Committee would perpetuate the propaganda and handout agencies by creating a "family of services" (that is, three foreign services instead of one), in order to accommodate the

tribesmen of the United States Information Agency and the Agency for International Development. With all hospitality toward these sister establishments, would not a sounder objective be to whittle down USIA and eventually to eliminate AID?

The Committee would also exterminate the Foreign Service Institute, a modest and relatively inexpensive establishment with genuine accomplishments in language study and orientation, but would replace it with a colossal postgraduate supermarket, manned by Ph.D.'s recruited all the way from Calais, Maine to Los Angeles. The theory would apparently be that if enough superior intellects can be collected under one roof, it ought to be possible for them to devise a contraption into one end of which can be fed the Ingredients of Diplomacy, while from a hopper on the other side of the campus the eager-beaver initiates will harvest Solutions to the Problems of Foreign Affairs. Each solution will tidily be wrapped in sterilized cellophane, and each will be marked Do Not Open Until G (for Geewhiz) Day.

The flaw in that reasoning is that foreign relations can never be poured into a mould, or set forth in a formula. Essentially, in the nature of human affairs, the conduct of foreign relations is an imprecise business. Thus in a real life G-Day, the prize exhibit of the policy planners would probably be ruined—ruined not by Soviet Russia or by Red China, nor by tittle-brained neutrals, nor by stalwart partners in NATO (the responses of each would have been so carefully tabulated). The prize plan would be ruined by Lichtenstein, suddenly refusing to keep score except in the metric system.

Granted that increased osmosis ought to be encouraged among the metaphysicians of the State Department, of our colleges and universities, and of our great private foundations, would it not be more practical and infinitely less costly to adapt the existing National War College to the purposes of the

proposed "National Affairs College at the Graduate Level?" By substituting State Department management for Pentagon management, the new emporium could quickly open for business.

Instead, the Committee prefers to expropriate its own District of Columbia real estate and thereon to build a "Temple of the New Diplomacy," with crenelated turrets, tessellated corridors and hot-and-cold running acolytes.

Nevertheless, some specific suggestions in the Report are excellent:

The Committee is sagaciously unimpressed by the demands of other agencies (except USIA and AID) to establish their own separate foreign services.

The position of Permanent Under Secretary, outlined by Messrs. Rowe and Allen, would be welcomed.

The proposal to establish an undergraduate "West Point for Diplomats" is wisely rejected.

These and many other points bearing on foreign affairs are examined sympathetically, and with candor and erudition. Moreover the Committee had generated none of the poisonous fumes that debilitated a comparable undertaking nearly a decade ago. The recommendations in the Report merit study and debate, if not implementation.

But to the extent that the Committee endorses still another Reorganization in Depth (when our foreign affairs establishment has yet to recover from the effects of the last reorganization), or espouses the doctrine that anything-you-can-do-two-can-do-better, petulant veterans are bound to question the validity of the revelation. They may even wonder, in their inert way, how the so-called New Diplomacy is really likely to differ—or should indeed really differ—from all previous experience in diplomacy.

History, that is to say, has rarely paid an exorbitant price for the pelt of the Eager Beaver.

Respectfully yours,
J. SEDIMENT PEACHPIT
once an
American Vice Consul

Hanover, N.H.

**(Being Observations by an Old Hand about New Diplomacy)*



Our Third-Rate Diplomacy: Is it good enough?

by WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR.

AT THE END of World War II, we were within inches of having the best Foreign Service in the world. That is not just one man's opinion; it is confirmed by two dependable criteria: foreign diplomats had begun freely to concede the proficiency of their American professional colleagues—and what better yardstick is there than the judgments of one's professional fellows?—and other countries had begun to copy our methods.

Our Foreign Service was best because it had the best system for selecting the most qualified among applicants for entry; the best system of performance evaluation; the best and most impartial system of promotion on the basis of proven merit; and an effective system for the selection-out and retirement of its deadwood.

This is no longer true. In the intervening years the quality of our Service has been diluted, its finest principles have been breached, and its pride and morale have been seriously damaged. Today we have probably the largest, best-paid *third-rate* service in the world.

It is painful to have to say this. I have devoted over thirty years of my life to the Foreign Service, and it has more than repaid my efforts. It hurts to report in public the criticisms which are current in private. Yet it must be said. I have discussed my views with numerous senior diplomats, ambassadors and others of long experience, and they differ only in their assessment of the extent of the damage, and of how long it will take to repair the injury.

To trace the process of deterioration we must go back to the end of World War II. There had been no adequate introduction of new blood during the war years, when recruitment was suspended. To help perform the new and greatly expanded functions arising out of the war effort—control of strategic materials, identification of traders with the enemy, trade controls, press, radio and cultural activities—a new mechanism, the Foreign Service Auxiliary, was created. After the war it became apparent that many of these wartime functions would have to be continued. But precisely because there had been no recruiting for several years, the Foreign Service was not prepared to handle these added responsibilities.

WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR., a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, entered the Foreign Service in 1928, and retired in 1961 as American Consul General with the rank of Minister, in São Paulo, Brazil.

After V-J Day, an attempt was made to alleviate these deficiencies by admitting men and women of the armed forces through special examinations—the juniors at Class 6, the more senior members at the grades to which their age, experience and qualifications entitled them. Many of our finest present-day officers came from these sources. Unfortunately there were not enough of them. Recruitment was resumed also, but once more the intake of officers was inadequate, due to budgetary restrictions and personnel ceilings. This failure to renew the tree adequately at the roots is responsible for many of the subsequent vicissitudes of the service.

THE long series of adversities which followed had two primary root-causes; a plague of unstable management and a plethora of administrators. In the eleven years between 1944 and 1956, there were eight different chief administrators, and as many reorganizations. Almost without exception, each left things worse. Yet administrators proliferated, and by asserting their authority over the allocation of funds, by controlling organization, and by bringing to heel anyone who challenged their actions, they took control. With power, they began to resent the existence of a body, the Foreign Service, not subject to their fiat.

Thus decisions began to be taken which, in the judgment of the Foreign Service, undermined its entire program of recruitment and promotion, supposedly based on competence and merit.

The first of these alarming developments was the resignation of the chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel in protest at unwarranted interference in his operations. Then control over both Departmental and Foreign Service personnel was combined in one administrator, and the chief of Foreign Personnel became the subordinate of a man without, as the Wriston Committee later phrased it, "familiarity with the overseas operations of the Foreign Service." Similarly, the position of the Director General was removed from the direct chain of command, and he was relegated on the organizational charts to the position he occupies today—that of a separate adviser on policy to the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration.

A third blow fell when the Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service was forced out, and the Board of Examiners lost its independent status, being relegated to a position well down the administrative ladder.

Meanwhile, the inflow of new officers had again been interrupted by a two-year moratorium on appointments at the entering level. This meant not only that the tree was starved by lack of feeding at the roots; it meant that young men and women who had passed the examinations had to wait over two years for appointment. Naturally, many became discouraged and found other uses for their talents. Word went around among university students that there was no use looking forward to a career in the Foreign Service, and many qualified young people who might have taken the examinations chose not to do so.

The "amalgamation" program undertaken on the recommendation of the Hoover Commission did little or nothing to relieve the personnel shortage. Despite considerable pressure, including the threat that if you didn't amalgamate you would not be promoted and might not hold your present job, less than 700 of the more than 10,000 Department employees applied for the 1,500 jobs that had been reclassified as requiring experience in the field, and only 450 appeared for the oral examinations. (Some 55 per cent qualified under the greatly reduced standards.) In practice, amalgamation did not add one officer to the existing number; it only changed certain titles, from Departmental or Staff or Reserve to Foreign Service Officer.

The Foreign Service hoped that the change of administration in 1953 would bring it a new and happier administrative deal. Instead, it was shocked, in its first meeting with the new Secretary, by his demand for "positive loyalty," which disclosed a tragic unawareness that the Foreign Service had always been dedicated to the execution of the policies of the United States Government, regardless of which party was in power.

Concurrently, Foreign Service morale was being dealt a heavy blow through the unsubstantiated charges of Senator McCarthy. The blow came not so much from the attacks as from the fact that nobody in the entire Departmental hierarchy, under two administrations, had courage enough to stand up to Senator McCarthy and challenge him to produce his evidence. Trained to silence, the Service felt it had no vocal champion, no stout defender.

It is impossible to measure the harm done to our professional diplomacy by the "security officers" who were introduced at this time. Officers of unimpeachable integrity were revolted by their sneaky prying, and by the assumption that everyone was under suspicion. These "security" measures never uncovered a spy, but they did cost us the services of a number of our most intelligent, perceptive and astute officers.

In response to the growing consciousness that the Foreign Service did indeed need expansion and improvement, the Acting Secretary of State appointed a special committee to make recommendations on personnel policies. It took its name from its chairman, Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University. Once more a surge of hope swept through the Foreign Service. Once more these hopes were to be disappointed.

The committee announced that it would hold no hearings. Experienced career men who had asked to be heard were ignored. Respected officers who had been asked to serve as consultants were not consulted. Recommendations made by chiefs of mission abroad, both career and non-career, in response to an invitation from the committee, were rejected.

The first thing the Wriston Committee did was to accept as premises the very assumptions which the amalgamation program had proven wrong: (1) that everyone in Washington wanted to serve abroad; and (2) that everyone in Washington was automatically qualified to do a good job in the foreign field. It then compounded these errors by making additional incorrect assumptions:

(1) It urged that examination procedures "should rest primarily upon the candidate's record of experience and accomplishment." This presumed—incorrectly—that dependable records of experience and accomplishment existed for Departmental employees.

(2) The committee assumed that knowledge of foreign languages was unimportant. The report said: "If a candidate is otherwise well qualified, it should be enough for him to express his willingness, when assigned abroad, to make good his language deficiency." Is willingness, which may or may not be accompanied by ability, adequate for any purpose? Is it enough for a man to promise to *start* to learn a language after he has been assigned abroad? If language is important, he should know it before he arrives at his post; otherwise he will spend his two to four years learning the language, and then be transferred to another linguistic area.

(3) A third assumption was that there is nothing to diplomacy; anyone can do it. (How else can one interpret the principle that anyone in Washington with an "acceptable" record is eligible for appointment to the career officer service?) I disagree. Good diplomacy requires certain educational tools, and certain personal characteristics. Its practices and methods are not beyond comprehension; any intelligent person can learn them—in twenty years or so of experience. But they are not acquired overnight or by osmosis.

LIKE the amalgamation program that preceded it, the integration program assumed that anyone doing a good job in the Department could do an equally good one abroad. In many cases this was true. But in many others the assumption was false. The particular skills essential in Washington may have no great utility in a foreign country. A research specialist may do an outstanding job in the Department, operating with scholarly thoroughness and detachment, and an almost complete withdrawal from society outside the office. In Washington his being a recluse is merely an eccentricity. But would he be useful at establishing close relations with the people of another country? Let us assume that his specialty is the jurisprudence of Saudi Arabia. He is invaluable in Washington. But send him abroad? Where? Saudi Arabia, presumably. Does he speak the language? Can he and his wife stand the heat? Will he observe the niceties of Arab customs? He has always been a thinker, a contemplator; can he operate actively, can he persuade? And after his two-year tour in Jidda, where do you send him?

The principle works also in reverse: who takes his place in research while he is gone? The Foreign Service officer with field experience is not qualified to do the expert's job in Washington. Even if he has served in Saudi Arabia, he does not have the encyclopedic knowledge of the legal system possessed by his predecessor. *Two* fish are now out of the water, *two* pegs are in the wrong holes, and nobody benefits.

THIRD-RATE DIPLOMACY

It is hardly necessary here to discuss the superficiality of the examinations under Wristonization. After all, if you are going to coerce over a thousand people into the Foreign Service, you cannot subject them to an examination which may demonstrate that a fairly large proportion of them do not have the educational qualifications, the personal suitability, or even in some cases the desire to serve abroad. It is important, though, to remember that the candidate was not required to establish his qualifications for service abroad. A candidate was presumed eligible unless someone alleged otherwise; and the burden of proof was then to be on the challenger, not on the candidate.

Wristonization brought into the Foreign Service a large number of specialist officers with splendid qualifications and backgrounds. It also brought in a large number who were not qualified in any foreign language. And it transferred into the Foreign Service three other groups: the failures, the timid, and the unwilling.

By "failures" I mean those who had previously failed the Foreign Service examinations. "Timid" refers to those who had declined to take the oral examinations during the earlier amalgamation program, for fear they would not pass. The third group comprises those who never wanted to be in the Foreign Service, who had avoided amalgamation, and who now accepted integration reluctantly because the alternatives were to surrender their job rights or transfer to other agencies.

The net result of all these ill-conceived, incompletely-digested and abruptly imposed changes in the principles applying to the Foreign Service is that what we now have is scarcely recognizable as a career service. It has been debilitated by the forcible injection of mediocrity. Its pride and *esprit de corps* have been damaged by the McCarthy attacks and the absurd security measures that followed. Its basic principles have been repeatedly breached. If by a "career service" we mean one where officers enter at the bottom, we now have one where nearly two-thirds did *not* enter at the bottom. If by "career service" we mean one where entrance is attained only through difficult and highly selective examinations, we now have the situation where almost half took no examination worthy of the name. If we assume promotion from within on the basis of demonstrated merit, even this is questionable, if only because the standards will have to be lowered, since you cannot heartlessly "select out" hundreds of unqualified people who were practically forced into the Foreign Service under Wristonization. In brief we have watered down the quality of our diplomacy—and the important characteristic of effective diplomacy is precisely its quality.

What, then, needs to be done? What steps are necessary to correct the errors we have made?

First, we must make up our collective mind as to what we want and need. There must be general acceptance of the principle that the only kind of diplomacy which America can afford today is the *best*. This means best in quality, not largest in quantity.

Second, we must realize that four things are necessary if we are to have the best diplomats we can produce: careful initial selection, appropriate training, varied experience in both types of work and geographical areas, and adequate

rewards. (The reference is not just to pecuniary rewards, although these are important; but even more to the intangibles of public and official support. The intangibles can have even greater effect on the morale and *esprit de corps* and effectiveness of a career service than monetary remuneration.)

As for careful initial selection, we must attract and recruit some of our best young brains (and above all, retain them). We must refresh the personnel tree at its roots, annually. *Nothing* must be permitted to interfere with this, neither war nor depression.

THE induction of new officers should be by carefully selective examination, and should largely take place at the lowest rung of the ladder, in order that the recruits may be given the necessary training and varied experience before reaching the top ranks. There should also be provision for the lateral entry, at any step on the promotional ladder, of men who have proved their competence in other fields; but this privilege must be subject to two restrictions: first, such transfers must always be subject to a truly effective, comprehensive oral examination to ascertain the candidate's complete suitability; and second, there must be a legal restriction on the number of such transfers. This is necessary to keep the Foreign Service apolitical and to prevent a reversion to the spoils system. This limitation might well follow the lines of the former administrative rule: transfers into any class in any year should not exceed ten per cent of the number of officers already in that class. Additionally, this sort of restriction would prevent any such infusion of inexperience and incompetence as resulted from the Wriston program.

The selection process for younger officers should continue to be by means of written, oral and physical examinations. These must include a detailed examination into the candidate's background, personality and character—that goes without saying.

A second step essential to the revitalization of the Foreign Service is the restoration of the prestige, importance and above all the independence of the Board of Examiners. It must be rescued from its present obscurity in the administrative machinery. Its procedures must always be above



Well, Mr. Diplomat—What did you do for your country today?

THIRD-RATE DIPLOMACY

suspicion, and its methods must be the very best that proven modern testing techniques can evolve. It must be made legally immune to the kinds of improper pressures to which it was subjected a few years ago.

A third necessary step also involves the internal organization of the Department of State. The Office of Personnel must once more be given authority and independence. At present, it is a subsidiary body in the administrative machinery—and therefore subject to all the usual bureaucratic procedures and restrictions. It has nothing in common with administrative matters (costs of operations, procedures, cryptography, preparation of regulations, etc.) and should stand on its own feet. It must be separated from its present subordination to purely administrative functions and officials.

Once the authority, prestige and independence of the Office of Personnel have been restored, arrangements must be made for a considerable improvement in the handling of personnel matters. There is a large body of opinion holding that there are far too many people handling transfers, assignments and promotions—causing delays, confusion and conflicts. There must be improved methods of consulting officers as to their work-preferences, and as to the geographical areas in which they wish to serve. Some steps have already been taken to improve the means of consultation with officers about their records of performance, through the Career Counseling staff; but much more needs to be done. Officers can perform their best work only if they can discuss their problems and aspirations effectively with the superiors who control their destinies.

MEASURES must be adopted (if this has not already been done) to ensure the inviolability of personnel records; and I can see no reason why the officers of the Foreign Service (who after all are those most intimately concerned) should not be told in specific detail what these measures are.

There must be more rigorous selection-out of the unfit, and this system must apply even, and perhaps above all, to the very highest levels.

Thought must also be given to the installation of some type of formal discipline. The Service has grown to such dimensions that informal methods are no longer adequate. There is no present means of ascertaining guilt or innocence other than by investigation by an inspector. There is no punishment for infractions of law or regulations between the drastic penalty of dismissal, including the bringing of formal charges, or letting the culprit quietly resign, on the one hand, and a reprimand and an unfavorable notation in the efficiency records, on the other. Whatever the method, more discipline is necessary; and officers must expect to be sent where they are needed, and to be rigorously weeded out if they fail to live up to the high standards of the Service.

Not only does the Foreign Service officer corps need reinvigoration; the Staff Corps should be restored to its former independent identity, morale and effectiveness. It is as wasteful to devote the time and energies of carefully selected career diplomats to housekeeping chores—commu-

nication, supply, etc.—as it is to assign experts in these fields to political or economic reporting.

Careful thought must be given to the suggestions that the personnel of AID and USIA be “integrated” or “amalgamated” with the Foreign Service. Both organizations perform functions essential to our national interests abroad. Both contain many excellent people, who would be welcome additions to any organization. But it will be necessary to insure—by careful selection and examinations—that only the best of these people enter the career Foreign Service, if unification is determined upon.

ONE final step needs to be taken to prevent abuses: There should be a high-level inquiry into the state and morale of our professional diplomacy, about once every five years. The knowledge that the record would be examined and errors exposed would tend to reduce the number of errors. The knowledge that complaints would receive an impartial outside hearing would act to preclude errors of omission or commission. It seems certain that a great many of the abuses committed in recent years would have been avoided, or at least would have received far more serious consideration beforehand, had it been clear that the facts would soon become public, or would be reviewed for an assessment of responsibility. The existence of such a Review Board would serve another useful purpose: it would discourage—and if necessary correct—any tendency for the Foreign Service to become a law unto itself. A periodic review of its performance and needs would not only prevent the Service from becoming ingrown; it would disarm those of its critics who persistently make this charge against it.

The Review Board might be appointed every five years, by the President, and should include one or two members of each House of Congress. The Board should devote enough time to a review of previous legislation and experience to form a basis for its study of current conditions and needs. It should insist on freedom of access to opinion in, and a free expression of views by, the Foreign Service itself. The Board should avoid drastic “one-time” measures of the kind that destroy the organization they are intended to improve; it should avoid the other pitfalls which caused the Wriston Committee to diagnose the illnesses correctly, and then propose precisely the wrong remedies.

Such a Board will not necessarily guarantee a top-grade, fully effective Foreign Service. But, if assured in advance of the interest and support of a public opinion determined to have the best diplomacy human ingenuity can provide, such a periodic formal review of the Foreign Service's performance and needs would both prevent abuses and correct those which might have crept in. It would improve morale and reduce unthinking and uninformed criticism. It would help to keep the organization active, vital and alive. And it would contribute greatly to the goal of a Service made up not of a great number of average diplomats but of the very best—the most intelligent, perceptive and experienced—that education, evaluation and experience can produce.

MR. COCHRAN's unabridged remarks were given to the Committee on Foreign Affairs Personnel and used by the Committee as one of its official documents. This condensation was prepared by TED OLSON.

Blueprint for Training

JOURNAL readers are aware of the dialogue between certain members of Congress and the Department through the last five years and more over the preferred manner in which to recruit and train civilians for roles of responsibility in the conduct of foreign affairs. The debate has been active and enduring since 1959. We have in the past editorialized against proposals that a West Point of diplomacy be established at the undergraduate level; the Department has consistently maintained, without prejudice to its acknowledged responsibilities for providing adequate advanced in-service training, that Foreign Service officers should be a product of the diversified American educational system. Throughout this period, the suspicion has lingered in high quarters that the Foreign Service Institute and the Department's training activities in general were inadequate to the times.

On February 11, however, legislation was introduced into Congress for a "National Academy of Foreign Affairs Act of 1963." There now exists an Administration blueprint for postgraduate training in the complexities of foreign affairs which has the support of the President and the interdepartmental community. All who have been engaged in this enterprise deserve congratulations. It is hoped that the Congress will see its merits and give it the support it deserves.

The rationale of the Academy is stated in the "Findings and Declaration of Policy" of the bill:

The Congress further finds and declares that our responsibilities can be fulfilled more effectively by the establishment of an institution at which training, education, and research in foreign affairs and related fields may be undertaken on an interdepartmental basis which would support integrated United States efforts overseas and at the seat of Government.

The Academy thus forwards the insights of the successful interdepartmental Country Team Seminar now being conducted at the Foreign Service Institute, i.e., that the integration of national security policy into an effective operational strand requires the careful coordination of the unique capabilities of all affected operational agencies (economic, military, psychological), even though responsibility for coordination will normally rest with the Depart-

ment of State. The object is to expose each agency's personnel to the capabilities and responsibilities of all others—to make each knowledgeable of the others' business in the widest possible range of problems and contingencies.

The concept of the Academy is that in the broadest sense its program of instruction and research will be designed to cover all significant aspects of foreign affairs in order to meet the needs of all US departments and agencies actively involved in foreign relations. Its purpose is to short-circuit the heavy costs of "trial and error" education while drawing to the maximum on case studies of successful and unsuccessful experience. It is in no way intended to compete with the activities of established colleges and universities or of the National War College and the services war colleges; rather its role is to fill a gap in national security training which cannot, for obvious reasons, be systematically conducted in non-government institutions. The academy thus represents a major conceptual reassessment of training requirements and reflects the radically changed world environment of the 1960's. In scope, depth, purpose, function and structure, its program and purpose are designed to transcend those carried out by the Foreign Service Institute created by Act of Congress in 1946.

In supporting the Academy, we can also acknowledge the enormous contributions which the Institute has made to the efficiency of the Service and the allied agencies through its senior training, course content, its programs in languages, area specialization, communist theory and practice, and techniques of coordinating interagency programs.

The advantages of moving from the Institute to the Academy have been carefully assessed during the past year by two distinguished citizens' panels (the Herter Committee and the Perkins' Panel); and, under the Department's leadership, they have been studied and adopted within the interdepartmental community. We think the concept of the Academy fits the times and represents a solid program of training requirements which can immeasurably strengthen the Department and the Service in the years ahead.



WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS



Dolley Madison by Chappel

Like the Turtle

OUR OLD FRIEND E.B. (The Exhausted Bureaucrat) was due to stop in at the JOURNAL mid-month for coffee and conversation but suddenly we had word that he was laid up with a cold, and, like the turtle, was without voice.

On hearing that E.B. was speechless we started to laugh. (For some reason, it is always funny when a person can't talk back.) But our expression changed quickly—it was Mrs. E.B. who was calling, so we asked whether he'd been working too hard or racing along the Canal towpath too vigorously.

"No, it wasn't that at all," she said. "He is used to the 60-hour week and the fifty-miles fitness binge didn't throw him."

"E.B. does a good deal of corridor conferencing—just in going from one conference to another in New State, he puts on considerable mileage. Two taxi zones are crossed as one progresses from the East to the West entrance of New State," she pointed out. He'd recently worn a pedometer for a few days, just to check out the daily mileage, and discovered he was averaging close to what T.R. used to expect of his Marines.

No, the difficulty was he'd suddenly decided he was cut out to be a New Frontier athlete. Not content with streaking down the now well-trodden

Canal towpath with some Service friends just returned from mountain climbing in Uganda, he had signed up for daily workouts on the parallel bars, weight-lifting, push-ups, and physical jerks, at the Washington Athletic Club on 18th and G (where the JOURNAL is located). And it was the latter exercise that had been his undoing. The doctor had finally ordered him to bed.

Mrs. E.B. was asking on the 'phone if she could stop by to pick up a book E.B. was to review for us and on Valentine's Day she was knocking at the door of our cubbyhole.

After we had disposed of some of the vital statistics of our friends, together with a word about the high proportion of JOURNAL Board members who had received promotions recently (in Washington, Jake Millar and Fred Chapin) and, recently gone to the field (Jack Perry and Richard Davies, Ted Eliot and Hey Isham) we queried:

"How does it seem to be back in Washington, possibly for four years?"

"It sounds lengthy but well-timed for the children's education, so I'm enjoying it."

Roots and Conditioning

Richard Condon, author of the book and movie, "The Manchurian Candidate," had been writing recently of the advantages for American children of living in foreign countries.

His two girls (aged 23 and 17) are with their parents overseas and now speak six languages after the family's sojourn in as many foreign countries during the past decade. As a result of their travel, he said, they realize that "there is nothing that is foreign in the world—no unknown to fear or to dislike—no faceless mass to dread." He and his wife believe "that 'roots' are within the family, that if they do not exist there then they cannot exist in a series of dances, parties or summer camps. Children are affected by their culture, to be sure, but this culture is set by the most recurring conditions: their lives at home."

Mrs. E.B. had been talking with Clark Slade, AFSA's educational con-

sultant, not long ago about the three B-minors, and didn't take long to react quite firmly to our implied query:

"It's entirely dependent upon the children and upon the family."

"I suppose, too, it's less necessary for a girl to have her education in the States than for a boy?" we murmured. "For a boy, having a U.S. college background certainly is helpful later when he gets into his career and work in the United States? Girls are less interested in careers."

"Attitudes toward this, too, are changing," Mrs. E.B. reminded us. "Betty Friedan's new book* points up the great malaise of too many American women today who had been conditioned to dream of kirche, küche and kinder, and who slowly awoke to the void in their lives. I showed her book to E.B. last night and he said everyone interested in our social structure should read it."

"And perhaps not only American women?"

"Speaking of foreign marriages, I wonder if you heard of the romantic wedding of Selden Chapin's niece and the Prince of Sikkim? Ted Achilles, editor of the new Atlantic Council QUARTERLY, his wife Marion, the John Beggs, and Mrs. Selden Chapin are all going to it. They will meet in Darjeeling and are taking with them clothing and equipment for the cold, high altitude of the wedding territory. I remember a year or two ago, when the engagement was announced, the Sikkim astrologers were consulted but said the times were not then propitious for a wedding."

"Yes, and we're hoping to have a special JOURNAL observer on the scene." But Mrs. E.B. was getting restive to get back to her family so we dug up a copy of "Power and Politics in Outerspace" for her to take along to her speechless spouse, and she exited quickly.

Burgeoning

Been wondering if it just seemed that way—the burgeoning of new buildings all around town lately?

*THE FEMININE MYSTIQUE, by Betty Friedan, Norton, \$5.95.

We were curious, checked the record and discovered there was an actual increase of 28% in area building during the first eleven months of '62, as compared with the previous year. But lest the imaginative think this might explain the leisurely lifting and shoveling activity in front of Old State's mauve exterior: the 28% figure was for private construction only and the workmen stationed in front of Old State for the last several weeks were concerned with the strengthening of a retaining wall. "The old wall is being torn down and being rebuilt with the same stone," they told us.

Presidents and Palates

Just before the height of the "Hike for Jack" campaign, quite unconnected with any rise in salary for the Chief Executive, three of America's earlier presidents were celebrated in the Nation's capital. One celebration even drew on the decorative talents of model Suzy Parker, gowned in a Dolley Madison gold brocade creation, to launch a new midtown hotel named after our aristocratic fourth president, James Madison.

Not long after we had attended the Madison cocktail party, where James Madison was sculptured in lard, we had occasion to study the menu of a gourmet dinner served in style for an Army wing ding in New State's upper rooms. It sounded impressive and we 'phoned over and asked that our name be put on the list for the next meeting of gourmets.

"We're not at liberty to tell you who the caterers are for the various dinners," we were told severely. "We use various and different ones."

So we decided to try a bit of Empire décor at the new Sans Souci, just three minutes' walk from the JOURNAL. There the ambiance is colorful and leisurely and we learned from the hat check girl that the Sans Souci harbored more homburg wearers than any fine eatery where one can make a reservation and sign for one's meal. It seemed a worthy successor to the old Place Vendôme of the same address on 17th Street.

Wives and the Register

A few weeks ago we received a 'phone call from a worried reader of Jim Stewart's fine "Twenty-Five Years Ago" column.

The F.S.J. had made a bad error,

we were told abruptly. Jim's entry "Dorothy Blanche Van Ness married Bernard Anthony Gufler on December 9, 1937" couldn't possibly refer to his current wife. The telephoner knew her name to be Gretchen.

Our heart sank, errors happen in print, but one never gets used to it. We reached for the REGISTER to check but discovered only the anonymous "m." after the Ambassador's birth date, indicating the existence of a spouse.

"Sometime," we muttered, "the REGISTER may equate the importance of giving the wife's name (even in a world where the latter changes from time to time) with that of, say, one of the jobs of the FSO."

It was not until some days later we discovered Mrs. Gufler is more often known as "Gretchen" than Dorothy. Nicknames, too, could pose a problem to compilers of a REGISTER but surely not an insuperable one.

Retiring Gracefully

A new pattern seems to be shaping up: One way or another, we are told, the retiring FSO in the Surging Sixties finds himself busy at a new and stimulating second career—one which may or may not be remunerative. In these new jobs, salaries are often secondary or non-existent.

Whether being comparatively free from salaries and peripheral benefits will mean comparative freedom to accomplish remains to be seen.

With a new and second career becoming *de rigueur*, perhaps more thought should be given its implications and possibilities earlier, by FSO-7 and FSO-2, alike.

Censorship at Moscow

The showing on CBS of their excellent documentary on the life and work of Robert Frost after his death last month reminded us of the showing on Moscow TV of a film on Frost in color just last fall. The televised film was accompanied by a simultaneous Russian translation which bogged down only once. In the familiar "Mending Wall" there was a total lapse when the translator arrived at the lines:

Something there is that doesn't love
a wall.
That wants it down.

This was censorship on the spot and at home. But when recently the Kremlin asked NBC to withdraw its Moscow personnel because of two documentaries which had been shown in the USA, they were going a bit far. They were, in fact, trying to wield the power the commercial sponsor does all too often in this country.

"LIFE AND LOVE IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE"

by ROBERT W. RINDEN



"No, John, no—not the Foreign Service. I could only marry a man in the Peace Corps."

Where Diplomats Dine

AVIGNONE FRERES, 1777 Columbia Road, N.W., CO 5-7273. Restaurant: Specializing in continental cuisine and foreign foods, offering the most varied assortment of imported wines and liquors. Catering department: For private homes, embassies, offices. Best in food with complete service.

☆ ☆

CHEZ FRANCOIS, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW, ME 8-1849. Le Rendezvous des Gourmets où les mets sont bons et les vins de choix. French cuisine at moderate prices. Open daily except Saturday and Sunday for lunch, 12:2-3:30; open daily except Sunday for dinner, 6:00 till 9:45.

☆ ☆

LA FONDA, 1639 "R" St., N.W., AD 2-6965. For years the favorite of true aficionados of delectable Spanish and Mexican food served in a romantic atmosphere. Complete bar. Lunch and dinner parties. Credit cards honored. Open daily 11:30 to midnight, Sunday, 2 to 10 p.m.

☆ ☆

MOON PALACE, 3308 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., EM 2-6645. 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. Home delivery. Free parking. Amer. Express & Diners cards.

☆ ☆

OCCIDENTAL RESTAURANT, 1411 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., DI 7-6467. Famous for superb international cuisine and incomparable service, The Occidental is world renowned. Dining place of Presidents since Lincoln's day. Open daily from 11:30 a.m. to 1 a.m. Rendezvous for after the show.

☆ ☆

OLD ANGUS BEEF HOUSE, 1807 H St., N.W. Serving only the finest Roast Prime Ribs and Steaks. Scrumptious desserts, excellent bar (intriguing cocktail lounge separate). Open Sundays. Credit cards honored. Free valet parking after 6 p.m. For reservations call NA 8-0746.

☆ ☆

RHEIN RESTAURANT . . . 1234 20th Street, N.W. Exquisite German cuisine . . . European Elegance . . . Cordial rheinish hospitality . . . Dinner entertainment . . . Most enjoyable after-dinner hours till 2 a.m. . . . "Gemuetlichkeit" with Song and Drink . . . Open every day . . . Free parking after 6 p.m.

☆ ☆

AT THE ROYALE ANGUS, Jim and Medea Commings continue to feature prime beef, steaks and seafood. In addition to their famous Greek salad with feta cheese, they have now added a number of authentic Greek dishes. 1836 Columbia Road, N.W., NO 7-2900. Valet parking at dinner.

☆ ☆

THE SKY ROOM . . . Hotel Washington, Penn. Ave. & 15th . . . A panoramic view of the Washington scene is a breath-taking backdrop to sophisticated atmosphere here . . . International menu, with a French accent, includes flaming sword medallions of beef tenderloin bourguignonne.

☆ ☆

THE TIVOLI "OPERA" RESTAURANT, 1225 Wisconsin Ave., in historic olde Georgetowne. Live entertainment nightly, arias from your favorite operas by talented young professionals while you enjoy the excellent Continental cuisine. Truly an evening to remember. Res. FE 7-6685. Am. Exp. Closed Sunday.

☆ ☆

WATER GATE INN . . . On-the-Potomac-at-F St., N.W. Quaint and picturesque spot overlooking the historic Potomac has a homey atmosphere with its old time fireplaces and gracious service . . . Delicious traditional Pennsylvania Dutch cuisine. Open every day of the year. Phone DI 7-9256.

A CRITIQUE

Continued from page 22

other observers in and out of the service have commented on the quality and maturity of our junior officers. Moreover, they have proved themselves on numerous occasions in actual performance. Junior officers have opened new posts, have acted as principal officers under unusual and difficult circumstances and conditions, have often filled positions classified several grades senior to their personal rank and have done so creditably. The writer served at one mission where a Class 6 (then the bottom) officer acted as Director of the large and complex aid program for over a year and did so more efficiently than the FSR-1 who succeeded him.

Peculiarly enough, the Committee, on the one hand, went to great lengths to make recommendations which would insure an influx into the service of more mature and seasoned junior officers. This appears thoroughly inconsistent with the attempt to downgrade their status once they are in. On the contrary it would seem that one of the problems which we already face is to find enough jobs demanding "full officer responsibility" for the many talented and seasoned junior officers we already have. Furthermore, it seems altogether unrealistic to expect the kind of recruitment drive which the Committee recommends to attract our top national talent to be followed by chaining down this talent to a period of six to eight years of "probationary" on-the-job training status. There is no doubt that this is what would happen even if the Committee's exhortations for more rapid promotion in the junior grades could be fully adopted and again assuming funds were made available for this rapid upward mobility. There can hardly be room for doubt that such treatment if meted out to our junior officers would not only lead to a strong disinclination to join the service but would demoralize and disrupt the performance of our present crop of junior officers many of whom are carrying more than their full load of "full officer responsibility." Clearly the Committee has been mesmerized by the logic of neat organizational patterns and has not only underestimated the quality and maturity of our junior officers but has lost sight of important psychological and morale factors which should have tempered its recommendations.

Here then are four areas in which this superb report could have been materially improved: It should have conveyed a higher sense of national urgency for the strengthening of our foreign affairs establishment; it should have gone thoroughly into the need for an entirely new approach by the top brass and by the Congress for greatly expanded financial support for the foreign affairs establishment; it should have explored much more fully the implications of its recommendations for broadened and expanded lateral entry; and lastly it should have recommended steps for enlarging the area of responsibility for our junior officers rather than suggesting they be relegated to sub-professional status.

Editor's Note: Frederic L. Chapin, member of the JOURNAL's Editorial Board, will continue the discussion of the Herter Report, including many of the points underlined in Ambassador Poullada's article, in an early issue.

Disarmament vs. Destruction

by WILLIAM C. FOSTER

NONE OF US have any illusions that general and complete disarmament can be just around the corner unless we at least stop the present increasing arms race. From an economic viewpoint this certainly is a threat to the continuation of our free, competitive enterprise because the diversion of scientific resources, of material, of money, into this increasingly costly activity is going to lead to a change in the way people can do things on an independent basis.

If you get more and more weapons of greater and greater destructive capability certainly the threat to survival of a stable, peaceful world is clear. So we have tabled in Geneva, after many months of study, an outline of basic provisions in a treaty which, gradually, step-by-step, in a balanced and safeguarded way, would move towards general and complete disarmament. This includes a flat cut across the board in the numbers of armaments of a major nature. It includes verification proportionate to the risk undertaken with that cut. It includes a gradual build-up of international institutions which, over the period of the development of such a treaty and such a world, would replace the dependence on national forces with a resolution of conflicts between nations or groups. People have said, the Soviets particularly, why can't you set a time limit on this? We have said we can see three to five years ahead reasonably clearly; we can see perhaps somewhat less clearly the next stage; but from the point where you have perhaps a third as many armaments in the hands of the Great Powers as you now have, from there to the point where you have nothing but forces adequate to maintain internal security, we can't see that clearly. We don't know whether that would take a year, five years, a generation, fifty years. We would rather cross that bridge when we have made the first stages and they have proved to be sound and dependable. I only make this point because we have been accused of wanting to give away to the UN the U. S. Army, Navy and Air Force and to have the UN armies, navies and air forces run by the Russian Secretariat and this is treasonable and we get a good many letters to that end almost every day.

From the luncheon talk by the Director of ACDA before members of the American Foreign Service Association.



"He's been smiling and drinking Chianti ever since he went to the National Gallery last month."

An experienced investor writes:

I buy Mutual Funds when I have the money. I bought them in 1946 and immediately saw the market decline. But that did not worry me.

I bought them in 1949 and immediately the market rose sharply, but that did not excite me.

I bought them as long term investments, knowing the market would rise and fall. But this does not cause me concern for I believe that over a period of years, in spite of intervening declines, the value of my Mutual Funds will increase.

I select Funds that have investment objectives similar to mine and managements with experience and continuity. I buy Mutual Funds when I have the money because, after years of experience, I know that they will do a better job for me than I can for myself."

We believe that Mutual Funds are particularly suited for Americans serving abroad who want to have a stake in the economic growth of their country.

Many readers of the Foreign Service Journal have given us the opportunity to suggest an investment program based on Mutual Funds. We interpret their continued adherence to the programs selected as an indication of their satisfaction.

Drop in—phone—or write, and we will be happy to furnish you detailed information about this modern method of investing. Perhaps you want to use the form below. There is no cost or obligation.

To: Service Investment Corporation FSJ-3-63
927 15th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

I am interested in a Mutual Fund investment program stressing within the limits of the market risk:

- () Possible growth of capital—future income
() Conservative income and possible long-term growth
I intend: To make a one-time investment of about \$
() To start an investment program of \$
() monthly, () quarterly, for a period of years.

I understand that these programs are flexible and can be suspended or discontinued without penalty. (This information is for guidance only and does not assure achievement of objective).

NAME
(Please print)

ADDRESS

SERVICE INVESTMENT

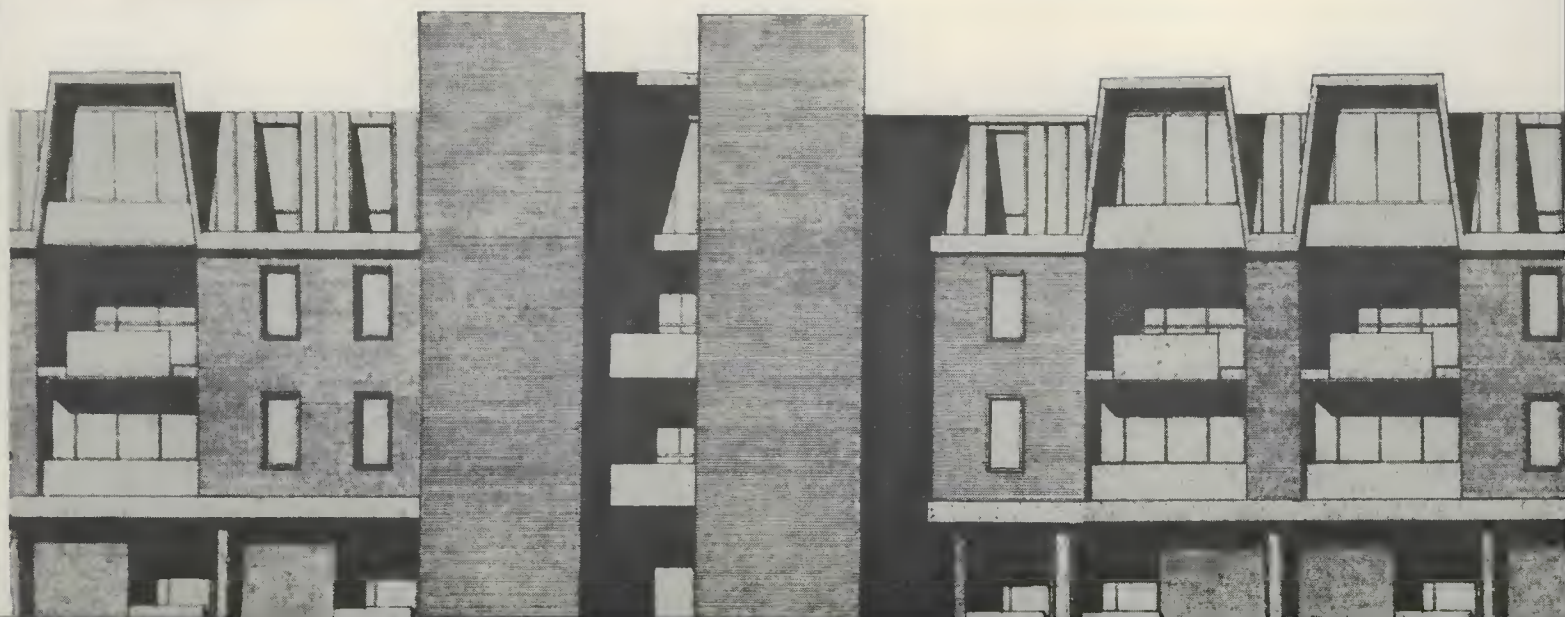
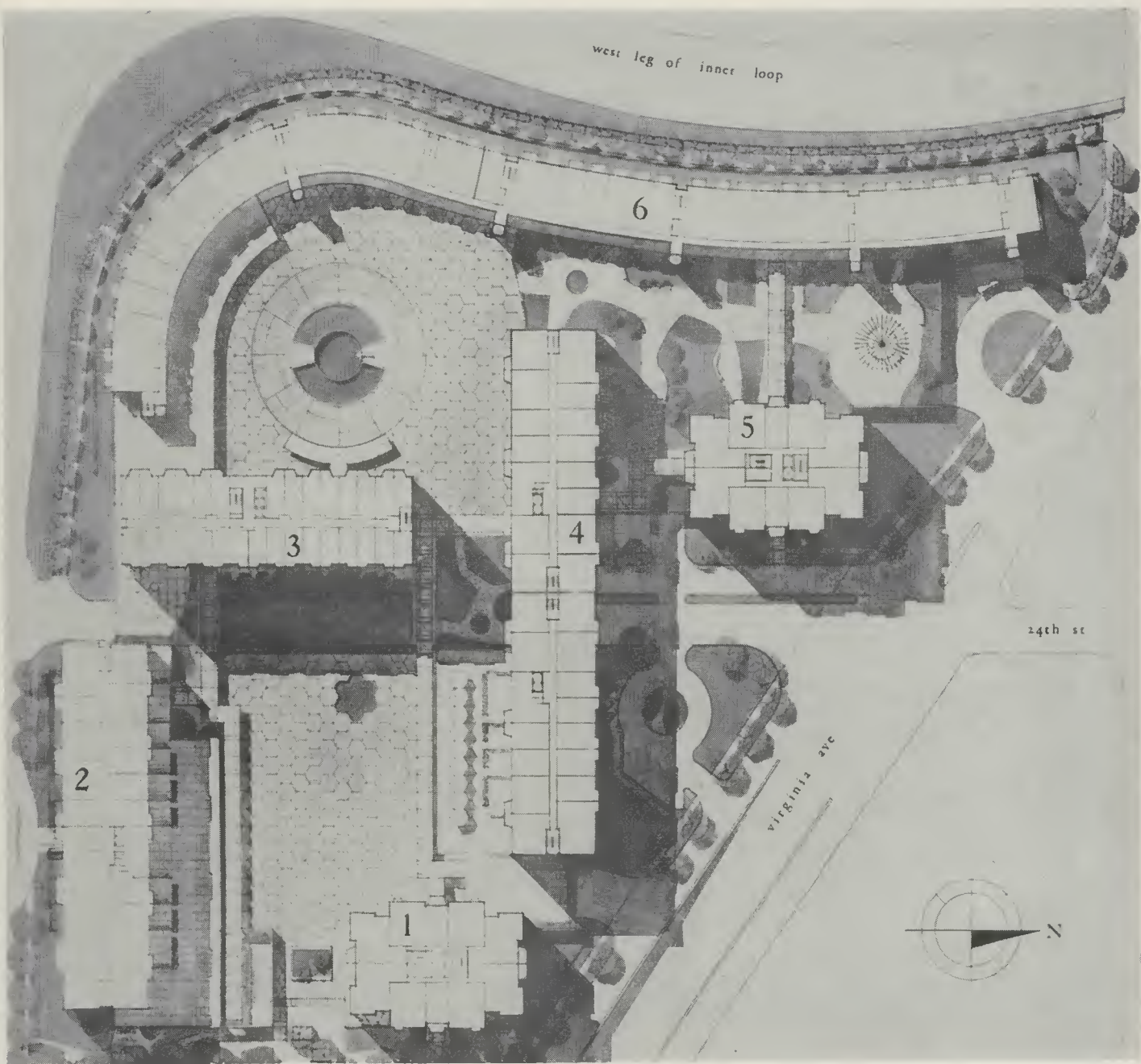
Corporation

927 15th Street, N.W.

Telephone: NA 8-6770

Washington 5, D. C.

Cable: SERVISCO



Urbanity Comes to Foggy Bottom

THE WASHINGTON skyline is changing at a rate that seldom fails to astonish the FSO returning for leave or reassignment. Foggy Bottom itself is the scene of one of the most ambitious ventures in urban rehabilitation, a residential-commercial complex soon to be erected on an eight-and-one-half-acre site immediately northwest of New State.

For the accompanying illustrations and an understandably lyrical description, the JOURNAL is indebted to David R. Rosenthal, one of the architects:

"The design for Columbia Plaza, by architects, Keyes, Lethbridge and Condon, in association with DeMars and Reay, will combine urban conveniences with the sense of human scale generally found in most capital cities, but, alas, almost non-existent in Washington, where human environment has been sacrificed to the monumental vista (The Mall), the grand allée (Constitution Avenue), or the overwhelming bulk of neo-classic massing more appropriate to the Sun

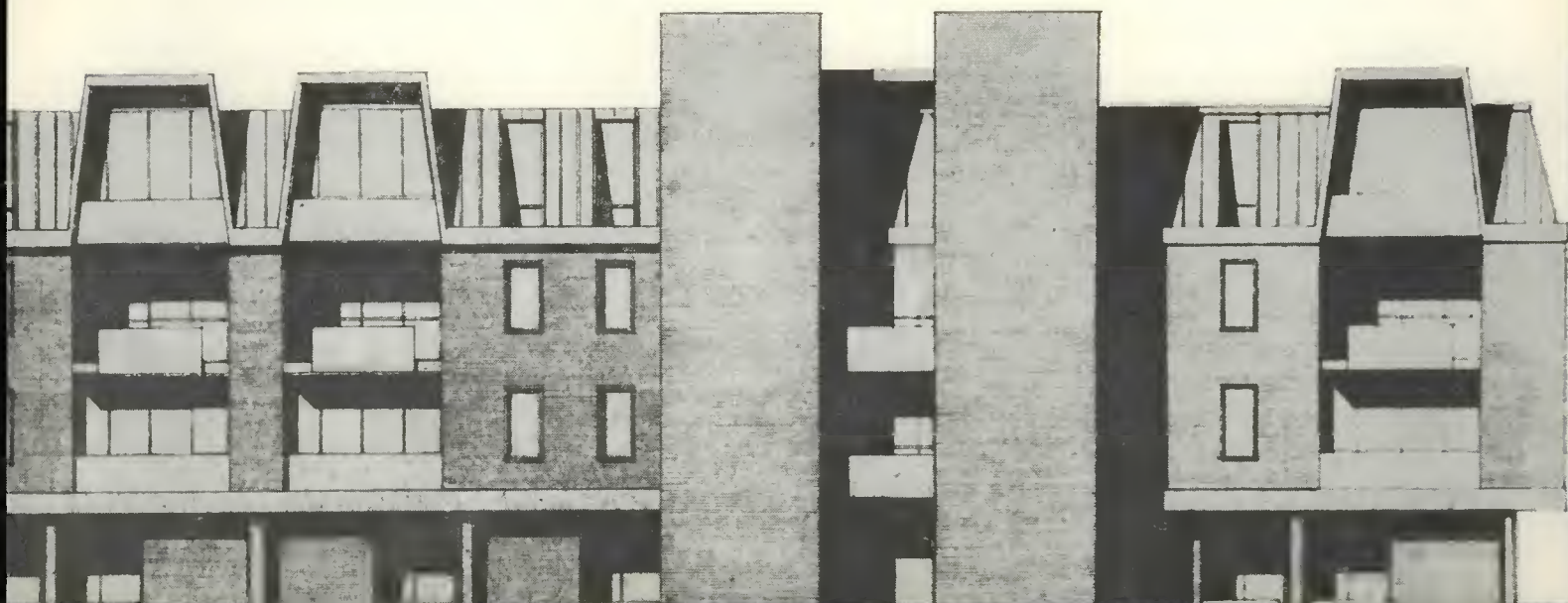
King than a democracy (The Federal Triangle).

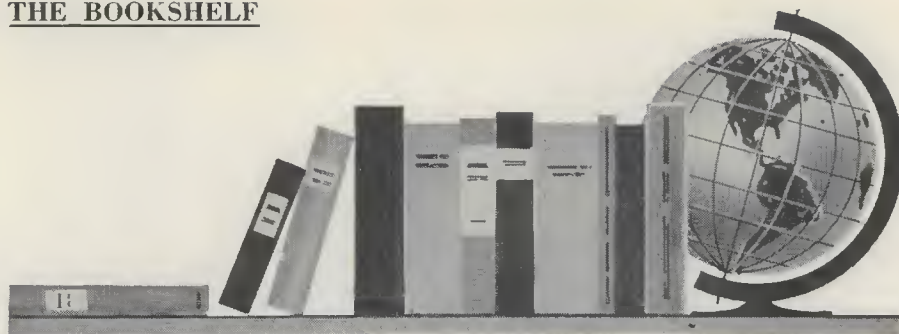
"Washington, for these reasons, is indeed an impressive place to visit, but for those who live and work in this city, the amenities taken for granted elsewhere—shops in which to browse, refreshment taken at an outdoor cafe table, a place to spend an hour in the sun or shade reading or speaking with friends—are disappointingly absent. Human scale, that sense of personal identification with physical environment, combined with human amenity, is essential to cosmopolitan life.

"At the heart of the Columbia Plaza its architects have provided a commercial arcade, including specialty shops, a food market, drug store, restaurant and cafe, to enclose a paved square, and to platform many of the 800 apartments (1, 2 and 4 on the plan). These apartments have been planned to accommodate every temporary or permanent residential need. A 400-room hotel (3 on the plan), with a plaza-level bar and grill and coffee shop, and roof-top banquet

rooms, a ball room and private dining rooms, closes the plaza on the west. A small art cinema in the lower reaches of the hotel will be approached from the north-south automobile concourse (approximately in line with 24th Street). This concourse, under the plaza, connects the hotel lobby, and the four-tier, underground garages housing 1,500 cars, with E Street and Virginia Avenue, thus completely separating vehicular traffic from the pedestrian traffic on the plaza above. A large number of parking spaces, with quick elevator access to the plaza and 23rd Street, will be available for the use of State Department commuters. In a second plaza, located between the west face of the hotel (3) and the peripheral serpentine structure (6) (which contains additional hotel units, duplex and studio apartments), there will be a year-round heated swimming pool with dressing rooms immediately beneath. The third plaza will achieve more residential character through intimate landscaping for its peripheral units."

—T.O.





Power may corrupt, but it also can ennoble. The sense that you, and the office you hold, are widely valued often creates a heightened sense of responsibility, a desire to live close to the public expectation, a wish to become a kind of community example. Too few people appreciate the ennobling effect of public office.
—Stephen K. Bailey

The Hope of Politics

by EDWARD L. KILLHAM

THESE two newly-published collections of essays by Messrs. Schlesinger and Valéry have more in common than just the word "politics" in their titles. Both authors have served with distinction in fields far removed from the hurly-burly of political life, one as a scholar, the other as one of France's major poets. Politics, therefore, is in a sense only their avocation. Also, while Paul Valéry was a poet with a strong sense of history, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. is a historian with a sensitive ear for language. Even the striking differences between their political attitudes seem to have the similarity of mirror images. Both men, for example, recognize the validity of the opposing but complementary point of view. Schlesinger does this by the stress he puts on the cyclical nature of American history, Valéry by his frequent lament that "We are backing into the future."

"The Politics of Hope" begins with a quotation from Emerson, dividing mankind between the party of Conservatism and the party of Innovation, between the Past and the Future, between Memory and Hope. Professor Schlesinger unhesitatingly takes his stand with the party of Hope. M. Valéry, just as firmly, stood for the party of Memory. Schlesinger quotes with approval from Francis Bacon, "He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator."

Valéry counters with the statement that, "The past being more or less imagined, or more or less organized after the event, acts on the future with a power comparable to that of the present itself. . . The future, by definition, has no image. History provides us with the means to imagine it."

THE POLITICS OF HOPE, by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$5.00.

HISTORY AND POLITICS, by Paul Valéry. Pantheon Books, \$5.00.

"The Politics of Hope" consists of a number of occasional pieces Professor Schlesinger wrote during the 1950's for such publications as the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, THE NEW REPUBLIC, ENCOUNTER, PARTISAN REVIEW, and ESQUIRE. It is a tribute to his skill as a writer that he was able to bring to this range of disparate publications such a consistent blend of passionately held opinions, probing curiosity and astringent wit. The various articles are concerned in one way or another with the practice of politics in a democracy. They range from a sensitive portrayal of the intellectual in American politics through a perceptive analysis of the varieties of Communist experience to an incisive dissection of modern sociological jargon. Perhaps the most interesting section of all, however, reflects his impressions of four American intellectuals who were prominent during the troubled Fifties: Reinhold Niebuhr, Walter Lippmann, Bernard DeVoto and Whittaker Chambers.

"History and Politics," which constitutes Volume X of the collected works of Paul Valéry, includes articles written over a span of nearly fifty years. He, too, is concerned with the role of the intellectual in politics but his views were inevitably conditioned by the often tawdry politics of the Third Republic. The sense of impending doom that pervaded much of European thought during the Thirties is brilliantly reflected in some of the articles he wrote during that period.

Writing in 1932, Valéry commented characteristically, "We are blind and impotent, yet armed with knowledge and power, in a world we have organized and equipped and whose inextricable complexity we now dread." These words could have served equally well as the motto of the Fifties about which Professor Schlesinger has written. Perhaps, during the Sixties, as we try once again to pluck the flower from the net-

tle, we can face the future together with both Schlesinger and Valéry, with mingled hope and dread.

The Panicky Ultra-Right

ROGER BURLINGAME, the biographer of such varied eminences as Henry Ford, General Billy Mitchell and Elmer Davis, has thought up a new name for a not very new idea: that Communism's most effective allies are the panicky people who see Communist conspirators skulking behind every azalea. His name for them is "the Sixth Column"; his thesis is that by spreading fear and suspicion among us, by turning friends and neighbors against each other, and by advocating police-state methods in place of judicial process, they serve the enemy as effectively as the original "Fifth Column" in Madrid served Franco's armies besieging the city.

His roster of Sixth Columnists begins with A. Mitchell Palmer and ends with the John Birch Society. In between we encounter Neville Chamberlain and the Cliveden Set, the American Legion, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Senators McCarthy, McCarran and Jenner, and the diehard segregationists of the Deep South. The range suggests the book's basic weakness. The author does not attempt to examine any of these individuals or groups more than superficially, to consider the *why* of their common phobia, to trace the interlocking directorates or inquire into the financing of the organizations of the radical Right. Such a study would have been valuable.

I am sorry to be unkind to Mr. Burlingame, because he is on the side of the angels, but except for his title he has nothing to say that has not been better said already by Elmer Davis, Alan Barth, and others. —TED OLSON

THE SIXTH COLUMN, by Roger Burlingame. Lippincott, \$4.95.

Toynbee Takes Us to Task

by TAYLOR G. BELCHER

AMERICANS who are concerned with their country's place in contemporary history will want to read "America and the World Revolution." This excellent little hook is a published version of lectures given in 1961 at the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Puerto Rico and McGill University.

It is a valuable lesson in how, despite our good intentions, we look to others. When the "others" include as renowned a scholar as Arnold Toynbee, we find it a little easier to take criticism. The fact that he is unsparing of his own countrymen gives his study a sense of objectivity that makes his observations more palatable.

Mr. Toynbee urges us to rejoin spiritually the world revolution that our forefathers began almost two hundred years ago when they fired that shot heard 'round the world. Somehow, he suggests, as members of the world's affluent minority, consequently isolated from the majority of mankind, we have lost touch. Our PX's, our special schools and our American "ghettos" abroad push us ever further from the very

people we hope to win over. The United States, he believes, has been playing the role of Rome in her later opulent days, or even of Metternich in a more recent era. However, the ideals which have evoked the Alliance for Progress and the Peace Corps provide a promise for the future and may, Toynbee suggests, enable us to take our rightful place in the forefront of today's revolutionary surge toward social justice for all.

In his lectures at the University of Puerto Rico, Mr. Toynbee has taken a long and searching look at the U.S. and Latin America today and what he sees is disquieting for him as well as for most of us.

Mr. Toynbee observes that it is "safe to say that whenever and wherever the middle class tries to sit on the social safety valve, it is going to bring on itself sooner or later the nemesis of being blown sky-high." Perhaps our friends to the south will listen more closely to Mr. Toynbee than they do to us! The author looks upon the present unrest in Latin America as "anxiety animated by hope and at the

same time exasperated by disappointment." We have had almost a surfeit of warnings and observations of the Latin American scene in recent months but Mr. Toynbee's words are refreshing and sobering.

"Between Oxus and Jumna" is a fascinating travelogue, whether the reader has been in the area or not. To one who has been at least as far as the Khyber and has seen something of the frontier, it is more so. Whoever reads this thin volume will be impressed by its erudition, but frustrated by the lack of a map, either historic or actual. This crossroads of history, this high water mark of Greek hegemony and melting pot of oriental and occidental culture, deserved the comments of one so versed in the intricacies of the region's checkered history. Near East hands will enjoy it and others will be encouraged to become more familiar with the fabulous history of the area.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD REVOLUTION, by Arnold J. Toynbee. Oxford University Press, \$4.75.

BETWEEN OXUS AND JUMNA, by Arnold J. Toynbee. Oxford University Press, \$5.00.



**American Security serves
you around the world . . .**

While you are serving your country at home or at a post somewhere around the world, it is important you select a bank that can handle your financial interests in a prompt and efficient manner.

American Security, offering every banking and trust service, is well qualified to serve you in a way that is certain to please.

Write for our booklet, "Your Bank . . .
and How It Can Serve You."

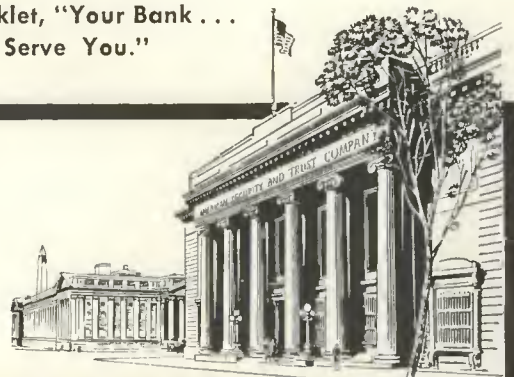
AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY

Robert C. Baker, President

Main Office: 15th Street & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

Washington, D. C. • STerling 3-6000

Member: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



Growth of Foreign Policy

IN SURVEYING almost two hundred years of Foreign Policy Professor Leopold has assumed an impossible task. Nevertheless he comes fairly close to achieving the impossible.

He has covered a wide field, he has avoided inaccuracies and personal bias, and he has presented an enormous amount of material in readable form. This material can be of great use to the student and to the teacher. A reading of most of these pages gives no reason to doubt the dependability of his factual statements. His interpretations are on the whole fair and without rancor or special pleading.

A careful review of such incidents as the Aswan Dam and Suez crises shows both the skill of the writer and the dangers of undertaking such a vast area for analysis. In this case, as in the Lebanon, Middle East, crisis of 1958, he is not able to add any new material and is confined to a restatement in well balanced fashion of what is the generally accepted picture. The additional facts which might give a slightly more realistic story and reflect the sequence of conferences and

the nature of the considerations, as well as the exact timing, could scarcely be covered with the time and space which he devoted to these various subjects.

Similarly, he is not able to add new material on the functioning and significance of the United Nations, on Africa, or on some of the other new countries elsewhere. These subjects are not adequately treated.

It might have been wiser, unless practical considerations ruled out a different treatment, to have handled the material in two volumes, one giving the history of past developments in a general way, and one going somewhat deeper into the examination of the more recent issues in the cold war, aid programs, and the economic issues which play such a large part in foreign policy formation.

The wide scope of the treatment is a healthy reminder of the changing standards and ethical values over the past two centuries.

—ELEANOR LANSING DULLES

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, by Richard W. Leopold. Alfred Knopf, \$11.75.

"The Strangled Cry"

JOHN STRACHEY is one of the many political thinkers who has gone through the evolution from belief in Communism, through disillusionment, to a positive democratic credo. He is also one of the most distinguished—and one of the best writers—of this group. His writings have been influential in both his native Britain and the United States for thirty years. Weight is added to the later works by his own practical experience in the British armed forces during the war, in three sub-Cabinet and Cabinet posts lasting through the whole Labor Government of 1945-51, and as a Labor MP since then.

This book is a rather heterogeneous collection of Strachey's essays and short stories. Each is worth reading, but, in the opinion of this reviewer, by far the most important is the lengthy essay which gives its title to the book.

In that essay Strachey has selected the works of Koestler, Orwell, Whittaker Chambers, and Pasternak to illustrate with a wealth of brilliant insights what he regards as the truths and the dangers of the contemporary reaction against Communism. In his view, recent

history has shown not only that Russian Communism has been a horrible denial of and a continuing menace to human decency but that its results in terms of industrializing an underdeveloped country and providing full employment for its citizens have been ordinary. Keynes, Galbraith, and experience, he feels, have taught the West how to achieve the same results in about the same time without sacrificing human values. The reaction against Communism, exemplified particularly by Koestler and Chambers, has turned out to be unnecessarily shrill on the other hand and, what in Strachey's opinion is worse, has tended to become a reaction against rationalism.

The principal essays in this book are the product of deep thinking—and they force the reader to think deeply—about some of the greatest issues of our time. Together with the lighter vignettes sandwiched between them, they are nourishing and palatable spiritual food.

—LOUIS A. WIESNER

THE STRANGLED CRY, by John Strachey. Sloane, \$4.50.

Winds of Freedom

WE ARE INDEBTED to Ernest K. Lindley and the Beacon Press for compiling and editing this collection of the speeches and statements of Secretary Rusk. Mr. Lindley explains in his introduction that he has chosen from the period January 1961-August 1962 representative items designed "to help give an intelligent reader a firm understanding of the main lines of American policy." Naturally, much of the material will already be familiar to most readers of the JOURNAL. However, a number of the basic papers presented here have not been fully reported in the press, particularly abroad. Accordingly, those whose duties kept them outside the United States during this period should find this compilation especially interesting. Members of the Foreign Service who did not have an opportunity to hear or read the Secretary's remarks in February 1961 to the policy-making officers of the Department and, later, at an AFSA luncheon should certainly hasten to read them now.

—EDWARD L. KILLHAM

THE WINDS OF FREEDOM, by Dean Rusk. Beacon Press, \$4.95.

Patriotic Gore

EDMUND WILSON's 816-page survey of some of the half-forgotten literature of the War Between the States, fifteen years in the making, is our leading critic's solid contribution to the spate of writings about that conflict its centennial has produced. Civil War buffs (and others) will find it fascinating reading: Mr. Wilson, a prose stylist who simply cannot write a bad sentence, rediscovers a few lost classics and refurbishes a few tarnished literary reputations—including that of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, whom he evidently greatly admires. Indeed, Mr. Wilson evidently feels much sympathy for the South and its cause; and this leads him, in an introduction that will raise eyebrows north of the Mason-Dixon Line, to equate the North's resort to war to keep the rebellious Southern states in the Union with Hitler's conquests and Soviet Russia's expansion into Eastern Europe after World War II. The title, by the way, is from one of the less-sung verses of "Maryland! My Maryland!": "Avenge the patriotic gore/ That flecked the streets of Baltimore . . ."

—J. P. McK.

PATRIOTIC GORE: Studies in the Literature of the American Civil War, by Edmund Wilson. Oxford University Press, \$8.50.

Beyond Diplomacy

by THEODORE C. ACHILLES

THE TOTAL challenge of World War II produced the first integration, the first pooling of sovereignty, between powers. Under Roosevelt and Churchill the United States and United Kingdom voluntarily and deliberately pooled their sovereignty insofar as the war effort was concerned, and it was all-pervasive. The Dominions and other Allies accepted having their sovereignty added to the pot. (The U.S.S.R., as Chip Bohlen used to reiterate, was also fighting Hitler but was in no other sense an ally.)

Two factors contributed greatly to the effectiveness of the combined effort. One was the obvious magnitude of the danger. The other was the small number of countries involved—only two in the cockpit—and the strength of their common interest. Neither factor is present in anywhere near the same degree in peacetime, but the wartime experience shows not merely *what* democracies can do together when they have to but *how* they can do it together when they want to.

First, there was effective central decision-making authority. Roosevelt and Churchill provided the supreme leadership. They met frequently and were in constant touch by cable. This was not government by committee, it was government by two individuals, a partnership in which one partner owned a majority of the assets. They provided the supreme direction of the war effort and made the decisions necessary, only the most important ones for most questions were settled at a lower level. National questions requiring high level decision were infrequent compared to functional ones.

Under their supreme direction the integrated conduct of World War II in both the military and civilian fields was handled on a functional basis. The Combined Chiefs of Staff ran the military conduct of the war with an integrated staff in Washington and integrated commands and staffs in the field. General Eisenhower is reported to have said that he didn't know and didn't want to know what nationality held any particular position on his staff.

The non-military side of the war was run by the various Combined Boards. Their names, functions and organization were changed as the war progressed but the principal ones at the end were the Combined Resources and Production Board, the Combined Munitions Assignment Board, the Combined Food Board, and the Combined Shipping Board.

A career FSO from 1931 to 1962, THEODORE C. ACHILLES has served at various posts in Europe, as Ambassador to Peru and as Counselor of the Department. Mr. Achilles is currently vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic Council and co-editor of the *Atlantic Community QUARTERLY*.

Each had an integrated staff and a considerable number of subordinate committees and working groups. There was such a plethora of subordinate bodies operating routinely under general guidance from on high that no one in the State or War Departments or the White House, let alone in London or any other capital, ever had anything but a general picture of what was going on.

All of the Boards had concrete and urgent functional tasks to perform. They were competing with each other for resources, productive capacity, finished products and transportation. Naturally arguments were functional rather than national. Regardless of nationality the admirals stood together against the generals, both against the flyers, all the military against the civilians, the food people against the munitions people and so on. The problem for each group was to develop its specific segment of the war effort in competition with all the others—to find the *right* answer so far as its specific problems were concerned.

There were inevitably "snafus" but they were not caused by national pressures. Rather they were caused by two things: inadequate integration of the Combined Boards with the national agencies concerned, and inadequate coordination between the work of the various Boards. It was the problems caused by the latter that most frequently required top-level resolution.

While the membership of the top Boards was limited to the United States and the United Kingdom, membership in the subordinate bodies included representatives of other governments in accordance with their potential contribution, i.e., Canada, Norway and the Netherlands were represented in those of the Shipping Board, and all the Dominions in those of the Food Board. Everyone was represented in some way, as claimants, in the complex of the Munitions Assignment Board.

Despite occasional gripes from American officials that resources were being pooled on a "one rabbit-one horse" basis, and more serious ones by Allied officials that their governments were inadequately consulted concerning matters of major concern to them, the system worked. Nothing like it had ever been tried before, in war or peace, and it worked amazingly well.

I think we can draw several lessons from the experience.

ONE is that functional problems involving more than one nation can be handled effectively by integrated staffs and working groups whose job it is to find the right answers and produce results.



When You Want the Very Best

Just Arrived
Our New Shipment Of The

"Tropic Weight" Travel Suit

(The one with the 19 pockets!)

Designed for traveling it moves through the summer and tropic climates with amazing wrinkle-free ease. Amazing Peso Pluma cloth (Dacron/Polyester and Wool) remains light and fresh anywhere . . . and tailors beautifully. And its 19 pockets include a hidden money-belt, theft-preventing pockets and an extra-depth breast pocket for important papers. \$65

When requesting colour samples please give suit size. Indicate overseas mailing address.



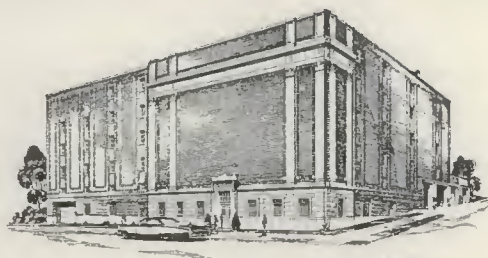
EARNSWORTH REED Ltd.

Clothiers—Haberdashers—Custom Tailors

1625 H Street NW

1341 F Street NW

Seven Corners, Va.



FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

*Every Modern Facility for the Safe Handling
and Care of Household Treasures*

*Member of National Furniture Warehousemen's Association,
Canadian Warehousemen's Association, British Association
of Overseas Furniture Removers, and F.I.D.I.*

Agent of ALLIED VAN LINES, INC.

BOWLING GREEN STEEL LIFT VANS

1701 Florida Avenue, Washington 9, D. C.

Virginia Branch at 621 North Payne Street in Alexandria
Telephone 234-5600 Cable Bowlingvan

E. K. MORRIS
President

H RANDOLPH BARBEE
First Vice-President

ROBERT L. TULL
Executive Vice-President

BEYOND DIPLOMACY

A SECOND is the need for close meshing of the multi-national body with the relevant national ones.

A THIRD is the need for effective authority to coordinate the work of the functional agencies.

A FOURTH is that the smaller the number of nations involved and the greater the common interest the more effective are the results achieved.

A FIFTH is nevertheless that numerous nations with varying degrees of direct interest can participate in the process without hampering its efficiency provided that the final top-level decision-making authority is compact enough to be effective.

The wartime machinery naturally dissolved with the relaxation to peace and the need to deal with many nations unaccustomed to such drastic and unorthodox pooling of sovereignty. Yet much of the wartime experience has been reflected in subsequent developments.

The United Nations provided a return to the classic machinery of the international conference of sovereign states each having one vote, with certain innovations. One was the introduction of weighted voting, with the five permanent members of the Security Council each having a veto and the Soviet Union having three votes (or in fact eight, counting the hard-core Satellites who have never yet voted against the U.S.S.R., except by mistake). Another innovation was the development of the affiliated functional agencies, especially the IBRD and the IMF, of which more later. A third was the development of the international staff and, progressively, of the Secretary General's power of initiative and executive action within policy limits laid down by the Security Council or the Assembly.

Of the lessons provided by the UN, we might cite one negative one—the more cooks the thinner the soup, particularly if some of the cooks hope to bury the others. A positive lesson to be drawn from UN participation is that the success of any "conference," under UN or any other auspices, depends almost entirely on the amount of preparatory work that has been done in the corridors or, more importantly, by working groups or by an international staff. Another is the value of developing the potential for initiative and executive action by international officials within agreed policy limits.

Incidentally, there is not too much difference between an international staff and a good working group; both are seeking something more than purely national solutions. The former is international and independent of governments in theory but less so in practice. The members of working groups theoretically represent governments but in practice develop a high degree of internationality. Both have the task of persuading governments to agree to their solutions.

The first illustration I recall of the "working group spirit" came in the group which negotiated the North Atlantic Treaty in 1948. Sir Derick Hoyer-Millar, then Minister at the British Embassy and later Ambassador to Germany and Permanent Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, made a proposal one day which met with general opposition. He said in effect: "All right, those were my instructions. I'll tell London I made my pitch and was shot down and try to get them changed." That spirit has taken hold and grown in NATO, the OEEC and elsewhere ever since.

I recall the meeting in London in 1950 when NATO's permanent organization was first set up. Some members of the delegations had been on the Washington working group and acquired its habits, others had not. A French delegate, who had not, made a proposal that was obviously wrong. When I suggested that he get his instructions changed he looked at me in horror. Later in the meeting I made a proposal that also got nowhere. When I promptly said I would try to get my instructions changed, the Frenchman looked at me in absolute incredulity. He was sure I was either crazy or Machiavellian but he, too, learned the spirit eventually.

Of the UN's affiliated functional agencies, the success of the IBRD, including the IFC and IDA, and of the IMF has been outstanding. Although possessed of a large and heterogeneous membership, they have been blessed by the absence of Soviet or satellite participation. While the national interests and situations of the members vary widely, there is at least a strong common interest in individual national and collective solvency and monetary stability.

They also have a number of substantial advantages. Here we have realistic weighted voting on a finely graduated scale.

Voting power is roughly proportionate to the amounts of capital subscribed, though slightly adjusted to favor the smallest subscribers. Each country has 250 votes plus 10 additional for each million dollars of capital subscribed. The present range is from the United States, with 28.10 per cent of the total voting power, down to several countries which have only .14 per cent and one which has only .11 per cent. The relative voting power of the other principal subscribers is not without interest: United Kingdom 11.57 of the total, France and Germany 4.74 each, India 3.64, Canada and China 3.42 each, Japan 3.05, Netherlands 2.53, Australia 2.46, Belgium 2.09, Argentina and Brazil 1.75 each and Italy 1.70.

Here are brought together lenders and potential borrowers, the developed and the less-developed nations, on a business-like basis. Furthermore, these organizations pay their own way, are financially independent of governments and annual appropriations. This provides not only a high degree of independence of thought and action but also has enabled them to develop an especially competent career service free of the national allocation of representation which plagues the UN and so many other organizations.

Above the international staff is a reasonably successful decision-making authority. It has the disadvantages of decision by committee and by governmental representatives, but it has advantages in that the Boards of Executive Directors are relatively small (eighteen members, most of them representing several governments) and made up of relatively permanent members devoting full time to the job and accustomed to working together. Increasing confidence in the staff and the top officers has led to the development of wide powers of initiative and executive action for them. One effective form of this has been that of permanent or *ad hoc* technical assistance, particularly in helping less developed countries to formulate realistic development programs but also with respect to a much wider range of activities.

presenting...

A WORLD-WIDE WINE SERVICE

You may have, aptly, heard 'over the grape vine' of Saccone & Speed's Foreign Service.

These famous old wine merchants have made a corner of supplying the far corners of the Foreign Service world. Provisions and tobacco, as well as choice wines.

Order through London and, paradoxically, you will save time. They've got good manners, too.



170 SECRETS FOR THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Write for the 170 page catalogue which reveals the best of their extensive wine cellars, cigar rooms and provision stores.

SACCONE & SPEED LIMITED

32 SACKVILLE STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams: 'SACCONE, LONDON', W.1

MCN 915



Straightforward Insurance —

Wide cover, simplicity, and absolute security.

\$1.25 per \$100 per annum

With this low premium you can obtain special world-wide coverage on a Lloyd's "ALL RISKS" policy for your clothing, personal and household effects and named valuables. No restrictions as to residence or mode of travel. No deductible clauses. Complete freedom of movement without prior advice.

Automobile Insurance

For the first time comprehensive automobile insurance (that is to say, fire, theft, collision and liability) can be arranged with a first class British company in practically all countries outside the U.S.A. (subject only to a satisfactory record and to local prohibiting legislation).

Automobile Transit Insurance

In transit by air, sea or rail anywhere outside the U.S.A. your automobile needs "ALL RISKS" coverage. U.S.O.I.B. specialise in arranging this insurance on a world-wide basis.

United Services Officers' Insurance Brokers Ltd.

98-106 Cannon Street, London E.C.4

Cables: *Adsuranbro* London E.C.4 Telephone: *Mincing Lane 1131*

USOIB PLACE YOUR INSURANCES WITH LLOYD'S OR FIRST CLASS BRITISH COMPANIES ONLY

THE CREDIT UNION IS FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

... Use it to help
solve those financial problems.
See your administrative officer
for further details.

Total Loans
\$5,779,490
Total Shares
\$6,695,228

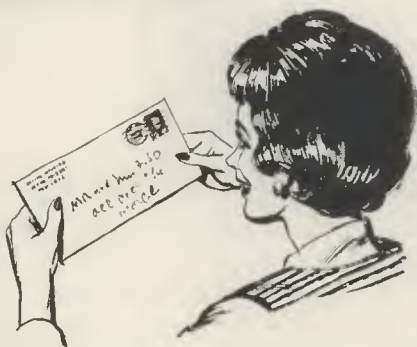
A place to save

**STATE DEPARTMENT
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION**

. . . . A place to borrow



AN ENVELOPE SUCH AS THIS



Will bring you pertinent insurance information
about Security's Annual Government Service
Policy.

Your furniture, clothing and personal effects
are covered in your residence abroad from fire,
theft, larceny, pilferage, lightning and mysterious
disappearance. Just write us a note requesting
information about the Annual Government Service
Policy.

**Security Storage Company
of Washington**

1140 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.
Cable: STORAGE

BEYOND DIPLOMACY

These integrated teams advising governments all over the free world represent technical assistance at its best. Through them and the integrated headquarters operations the IBRD and IMF have come to have major influence over the formerly exclusively domestic fields of monetary and fiscal policies and exchange rates in most free countries. They have done so by persuasion and establishing confidence, with no legal powers or sanctions other than that of a credit rating and authority to give or withhold loans, but these are powerful and in fact confer considerable authority.

Lesson: Multilateral technical assistance is better than unilateral. Realistic, weighted voting is practicable. Financial independence from governments and from annual appropriations has great advantages. Authority is essential. It can be developed far beyond anything spelled out in the treaty establishing the organization, provided that it is exercised both in the common interest and the interest of the country concerned, and that the organization earns the confidence of its members in the soundness and value of its judgment.

It is obvious that the ease of developing effective unity is inversely proportionate to the numbers involved and directly proportionate to the degree of common interest between them. Let's look at what has happened in the "Atlantic" framework, beginning with the European side.

While progress has been fastest on the Continent, the initiative came largely from two Britons and the main impetus from the United States Government. As early as 1946 Churchill, then a private citizen, in a speech at Zurich called upon Europeans "to build a kind of United States of Europe." In December 1947, Ernest Bevin, convinced by the breakdown of the Council of Foreign Ministers that the Soviet Union would not in the foreseeable future deal on any reasonable basis with the West, told Secretary Marshall that the survival of the West depended on forming "some form of union in Europe, formal or informal in character, backed by the United States and the Dominions—such a mobilization of moral and material force as will inspire confidence and energy within and respect elsewhere."

Certainly "confidence and energy within" were badly needed. Western Europe emerged from the war nearly prostrate and badly battered psychologically. Secretary Marshall and Dean Acheson and Will Clayton had the vision to see that American aid given piecemeal to individual countries who were hamstringing their own and each others' economies with a strangling tangle of quotas, exchange controls and other artificial restrictions would go straight down the rat-hole.

American pressure for European integration had begun and was to grow steadily stronger, with each successive Economic Cooperation Act declaring in one wording or another that it was the policy of the Congress of the United States to promote the economic and political unification of Europe. Naturally each succeeding Administration has vigorously followed the same policy.

Why this American insistence on unity—for Europe? There were several reasons. One which proved its validity was that only economic integration—the free movement of goods, capital and labor—could get Europe back on its

feet and end the need for American aid. Another, whose validity becomes increasingly questionable, was that the United States was already so big it didn't need unity with anyone. A third, never admitted publicly but perhaps the key one, was that advocacy of European unity enable any American Congressman or official to sound enlightened and aware of the imperative need for greater unity to meet today's problems—without suggesting that the United States accept any commitment whatsoever beyond gifts of cash or goods. More about this later.

European unity has been advocated for years by private organizations of "dreamers" like Coudenhove-Kalergi but rarely by responsible politicians. In May 1948 a number of private European organizations met at The Hague and for the first time the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, France and the Benelux countries attended. At the end of the meeting, responsive to the pressure of events and the United States Congress, they agreed on a declaration that the policy of their governments was to work toward the economic and political unification of Europe. The dream-stuff had become practical politics.

The movement was saved from abortion only by the historic mistake of the U.S.S.R. in refusing to participate or to permit its Satellites to do so. Freed from that incubus and spurred by the carrot of billions in United States aid and the stick of the necessity for annual appropriations, the best governmental economic minds of Europe began to work together with increasing seriousness and sincerity on their three-fold task. First was the administration of the Marshall Plan, agreement upon the division of United States aid. Second was the revival of trade through the progressive reduction or abolition of quotas, exchange controls and other restrictions. Third was the reestablishment of sound and convertible currencies.

The methods were again those of highly competent integrated staff and working groups, plus the new one of "confrontation." This consisted of a periodic review of the economic position and policies of each member country by representatives of the other countries, with frank discussion and the recording of conclusions. There was no authority, no power except persuasion, with the U.S. carrot and stick in the background, but the impressive statistical cases for liberalization made by the staff, the measures agreed by the officials working together over the years and the pressure of confrontation, all exerted what became compelling influence on governments.

Within ten years the need for external aid was substantially ended, quantitative and other restrictions had been eliminated on 95% of trade in manufactured products and currencies were again freely convertible.

Lesson: When there is sufficient pressure of need, integrated governmental effort can induce governments to take action in their own and the common interest which may be very difficult from the point of view of domestic politics and pressure groups.

Let's look now at the so-called "supra-national" organizations, although the distinction between "supra-national" and "international" is anything but clear and is becoming constantly less so.

(To be continued)

5
WONDERFUL DAYS TO EUROPE...



on the s. s. UNITED STATES

Plan your trip on the s.s. UNITED STATES and you'll have 5 delightful days at sea in spacious comfort. There's time for fun—no finer food afloat or ashore. You'll arrive in Europe refreshed and relaxed.

The popular s.s. AMERICA offers extra hours of leisure at sea.

UNITED STATES LINES

ONE BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y. • TEL. DIgby 4-5800

HOOVER Convertible

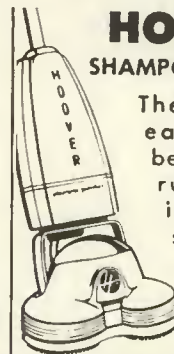
Nothing cleans your
rugs as well as
the easygoing
Convertible



220 VOLTS
CLOTH BAG

HOOVER SHAMPOO-POLISHER

The safe and
easy way to
beautify your
rugs. It Pol-
ishes and
scrubs too.



220 VOLTS

HOOVER Steam/Dry Iron

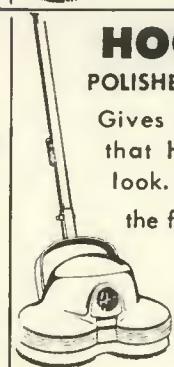
The only iron with a
stainless steel soleplate.
Glides easier. Stain
and scratch resistant.



220 VOLTS

HOOVER POLISHER-SCRUBBER

Gives your floors
that handrubbed
look. Also scrubs
the floor.



220 VOLTS

WRITE:

Diplomatic

**APPLIANCE
COMPANY**

1717 CONN. AV., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1136 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington Towers, Va.

Service Glimpses

1. **Antwerp.** Consul General Arthur A. Compton, Mrs. Mathilde Schroyens, Alderman for Education, Archives and Libraries, and Mr. Lode Craeybeckx, Burgomaster of Antwerp, meet at the presentation of a set of encyclopedias to the Antwerp Municipal Library. These reference books, requested by USIS Brussels, were donated by the Encyclopedia Britannica.

2. **La Convención.** Lewis W. Pate, Branch PAO, left, and George C. Mitchell, Principal Officer, Arequipa, pause for a rest in the troubled Valley of La Convención, where communist-led *campesino* guerrillas are causing much violence.

3. **Caracas.** Ambassador and Mrs. C. Allan Stewart congratulate the first couple to be married in the U. S. Embassy Residence, Martha Cushing, daughter of R. G. Cushing, Public Affairs Officer, and Chester H. Taylor, III, of Houston, Texas.

4. **Cairo.** Ambassador John S. Badeau presents Louise Hal-sena, daughter of the PAO, to Selah Hedayat, left, UAR Minister of Scientific Research. The meeting took place at the opening of a USIS science exhibit.

5. **Tokyo.** Ralph J. Blake, seated, discusses physical fitness with Nobuyoshi Domon, winner of the 1962 Mr. Japan title, during Mr. Domon's visit to the Embassy. Mr. Domon represented Japan in the Mr. Universe contest. On left is Gunnery Sgt. Sam Griffiths, Marine Air Wing Fitness NCO, and on right Sgt. Carl D. Macek of the Embassy Marine Guard.

6. **Tel Aviv.** Embassy personnel recently made a notable contribution to the world population explosion. The five proud fathers of five boys, born within an eleven-day period, proffer cigars to the Administrative Officer, John Rieger, third from left. The fathers are FSL Ofer Zilka, FSL Banin Moses, FSO Deion Hixon, S/Sgt. Edward Sweatman, and FSO James Kiley.

7. **Pretoria.** Ambassador Joseph C. Satterthwaite presents a fragment of the Atlas rocket in which Lt. Col. John Glenn orbited to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Erick Louw. This historic memento was mounted and inscribed by the United States Government after analysis.

8. **Deisenhofen.** Consul Dwight M. Cramer, Chief of the Economic Section of the Munich CG, second from left, gave one of the speeches at the *Richtfest* celebrating the completion of a new building. From left are Harold H. Zander, president of the German subsidiary of Amphenol-Borg, Mr. Cramer, Dr. Willi Guthsmuths, Staatssekretaer, and Master of Ceremonies Michl Ehbauer.

9. **Damodar Valley.** Ambassador and Mrs. John Kenneth Galbraith recently visited the Damodar Valley in the State of Bihar. They flew over the many economic development projects in this rich coal mining area, including power plants and coal washeries financed by AID. Shown before the plane of the Hindustan Steel Company are: William O. Baxter, Consul General, Calcutta, Mrs. Galbraith, John E. Fobes, Deputy Director, AID Mission to India, Ambassador Galbraith and J. M. Shrinagesh, Chairman of Hindustan Steel.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



Retiring Made Easy

by REBECCA H. LATIMER

THE RETIREMENT PROBLEMS—and potentials—of a man leaving the Foreign Service differ rather dramatically from those of a business man who pushes back from his desk at sixty-five and either picks up tickets for a trip around the world with his wife, or buys a trailer and goes off to join the horseshoe pitching fraternity in Florida.

The most obvious difference is that most people leaving the Foreign Service are anxious to stay put, at least for a while. But there are other differences. Many people leave the Foreign Service before they reach the mandatory retirement age. There are various reasons for this, and one apparently stems from the fact that many Foreign Service people have their families late. They have often put in their

twenty-five years of service (minimum retirement requirement) before their children are grown. Among the families recently canvassed, three were influenced in retiring by the desire to have their children familiar with their own country. Obviously, a man who retires at fifty (minimum age requirement) is not ready for inactivity, and a man who has children yet to educate cannot afford to remain idle. Even more important, his special experience and training should not be wasted in these days of international tension.

There are many fields for ex-Foreign Service personnel to enter. Some of the occupations in which they find themselves today are:

Real estate, securities and investment, insurance, writing, journalism, art, tour conducting, teaching in the U.S. and abroad, university administration, international trade, surveys for businesses, public relations, library adviser and lecturer, rock-hound supplier, newspaper correspondent.

REBECCA H. LATIMER, concluding the reflections on retirement she began in an earlier JOURNAL, appends "a note of thanks for their generous giving of time and thought to Paul C. Child, Philip Ernst, Edward McLaughlin, Iris Packer, Samuel Sokohin, James B. Stewart, Harry R. Turkel and Mariange Wilson, and not forgetting the background information supplied by Joseph W. Ballantine."

This list has been culled from personal research; a letter from DACOR indicates that it is by no means exhaustive.

DACOR, in case you are unfamiliar with it, is an association of retired Foreign Service officers, former ambassadors and other public service officials who have served their country in the field of international relations. It was formally incorporated in 1950 as a non-profit association. Its main membership is made up of those who have retired, but it includes as associate members officers still on active duty in the Foreign Service and the Department of State.

DACOR's primary purpose—I quote its brochure—"is to promote the welfare of those who have spent their lives serving their country abroad in the conduct of our relations with foreign countries. It assists retiring personnel to locate and reestablish themselves in their homeland."

DACOR also maintains a placement service. It writes that at present about eighty persons are registered for assistance in finding employment. (An interesting sidelight on the diversity of experience in the Foreign Service is provided by the fact that these eighty have indicated that they are interested in 344 different occupations.)

An idea of the sort of openings that come to DACOR is given by the job opportunities listed currently in its files:

Economic specialists: analysis, writing on international subjects, programing specialists, and men qualified to do agricultural development surveys.

Public relations specialists: high-level promotional activities in the international field, local representative for an educational institution, liaison duties overseas with a firm developing foreign business.

Banking trainees to develop new business and eventually fill overseas assignments.

Translating and editing Portuguese scientific texts.

Teaching: conducting seminars at a Washington international center, bilingual teachers of public administration to instruct visiting African students, foreign trade and area specialists to teach at university level, teaching positions at a state teachers' college, and teaching in a private secondary boys' school.

Selling opportunities in the Washington area: investment, real estate, insurance.

DACOR offers good practical advice for those who may be seeking a job in the open market for the first time in their lives:

"Members registered for placement should not depend on the committee alone as a means of finding openings. Members are advised where to find outside sources of aid and to make full use of professional recruiting services. Job seekers are advised to use professional services in preparing resumés of background and experience. A good resumé is a key to success in establishing initial contact with prospective employers."

Since we have now made a brief survey of the fields that are readily available to those about to retire from the Foreign Service, let us hear from our "special correspondents." (See "Do Retired Foreign Service People Retire?" JOURNAL, September, 1962.)

Our judge in Alabama thinks that the law is an excellent

R SHOP IN AN AMERICAN R DRUG STORE BY MAIL!

THANK YOU

for your wonderful response to our advertisement. The many letters we receive saying "thank you for your service" are very gratifying. We are mailing packages daily to every country in the world.

Now available: a price list of hundreds of items. Write today for your FREE copy.

Prescriptions — Cosmetics —
First Aid Needs — Vitamins —
Patent Medicines — Dentifrices
— Baby Needs — Photo Supplies
— Shaving Supplies —
Perfumes.

ANY ITEM sold in a U. S. drug store is now available overseas. All merchandise guaranteed. No charge for packing. Addressee pays postage.

Important: give EXACT shipping address. Prescriptions on file in the U. S. can be refilled by us. Send prescription number and name and address of pharmacy holding the original on file. We'll do the rest. Have your physician mail new prescriptions directly to us for fastest service.

SEND NO MONEY

Payment due only after satisfactory receipt of order.

Write today to:

R WESTERN PHARMACY R
1665 35th St., N.W., Washington 7, D. C., U.S.A.

"Foreign Service Types"



The Cultural Affairs Officer

... I found the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL helpful in Paris and Rome; how much more so in M'bimbo M'bozo. The JOURNAL's emphasis on art, the reports of Washington cultural events, news of books—all help keep me abreast, whether in a center of civilization or a cultural backwater.

I can't recommend the JOURNAL too highly to my fellow FSO's. Subscription price is \$5.00 a year, direct from:

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL
Circulation Manager
1742 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

P.S. And for AFSA members gift subscriptions are only \$4.00, postpaid.

AN AMERICAN EDUCATION FOR YOUR CHILD

APPROVED COURSES: Kindergarten—8th Grade

Wherever you may be stationed, Calvert SCHOOL-AT-HOME Courses can provide, by mail, a modern education for your child. Courses are kept up to date by continuous pre-testing in Calvert's famous laboratory-school in Baltimore. Calvert guides your teaching with helpful step-by-step instructions. Courses stress the three R's and cultural subjects; are used to enrich the educational experience of the above-average child. Children may start any time, transfer easily to American schools. More than 100,000 children all over the world have used Calvert Courses, 57th year. Non-profit. Write for catalog (give age, grade).

CALVERT SCHOOL

The School That
Comes to You



130 W. Tuscany Rd.
Baltimore 10, Md.

LEYSIN AMERICAN SCHOOL

IN THE SWISS ALPS



Coeducational Boarding
School for American
University Studies, located
above Lake Geneva.
Grades 9-12 and Post-Graduate
College Preparatory for the most demanding
admission requirements.
CEE8 in Junior and Senior
years; official
test center for all
CEE8 examinations.
Accelerated foreign
language curriculum,
including native teachers.
Fire-proof, modern building;
biology, chemistry, physics
labs. American administration
& faculty for non-foreign
courses. Summer session
July 8-August 18.
Leysin 14, Switzerland

EDUCATIONAL CONSULTANT

Professional assistance in finding the right school or camp for your son or daughter. Comprehensive, up-to-date information on private schools here and abroad, camps, trips, summer schools, junior colleges, special tutoring programs. Each inquiry receives personal attention. Over 15 years' experience.

For Information or Appointment

RUTH E. BISHOP

Room 1510-F, 28 West 44th St., New York 36
212 LOnacre 3-0591

The American International School Vienna, Austria

A school based on the American education system with all instruction in English. Grades 1-12. German language study in all grades. Graduates may enter American as well as Austrian universities. College Entrance Board Examinations administered in Vienna. Accredited by Austrian Federal Ministry of Education. Boarding facilities in Austrian boarding homes can be arranged for students in grades 7-12; boys to age 14 and girls to age 18.

Detailed information available on request.

John Formanek, Director, Vienna XIX.,
Bauernfeldgasse 40

RETIRING

field for those who have an interest in it and, ideally, legal background of some sort:

"I should imagine that the law gives promise second only to teaching for the FSO who plans after-retirement activity.

"The time and place of retirement—probably Washington—can be planned so as to permit at least a good start toward a law degree. Washington has many good law schools. Some work could be done toward an LLB before retirement. If one retires early enough and gains admittance to his state bar, he should have no trouble in building up a good law practice. One's annuity is a good prop until the clients can be lured into the embryo lawyer's office in sufficient numbers to be interesting. In two or three years the FSO-turned-lawyer should be modestly self-supporting."

The man in the Rocky Mountains sent us some notes on his experiences after retiring. Before he left the Service, he was serving as consul in charge of a large visa office, and he says:

"With my visa experience, I thought I could open shop as an immigration consultant in San Francisco and thus keep occupied and also make a little extra money. . . . I found out that a number of people were interested in getting advice on immigration matters, but none were willing to pay for the service. Since I was in no position to work for charity, I gave this up."

The job of immigration consultant seems a "natural" for an ex-visa expert, and it is disappointing to learn that it is not a paying proposition.

Our correspondent then tried real estate and merchandising, but did not make a settled connection until he and his family moved to Colorado, where he got a good office position. That suddenly folded. Then, he tells us:

"I was very lucky again and found another job the same day. An ideal job for a retired person and the one I have now. I am working for a construction company that is building homes and cottages on a new golf course, the Kissing Camels golf course, in the area of the Garden of the Gods. I act as receptionist, secretary, timekeeper and general factotum around the office. Best of all are the fringe benefits, which include free golf on this lovely course in the shadow of Pike's Peak."

As attractive as a job that includes free golf is the idea of leading a group of tourists abroad to the area of your Foreign Service experience. However, a retired Consul General who has a good deal of experience in shepherding tourists around the world has told us that it should not be considered as a steady source of income. He says that anyone can be a "tour leader" if he can get fifteen tourists to sign up with him, so no particular qualifications are necessary except stamina and steady nerves. The retired C.G. feels that perhaps his experience and background (and no doubt his charming wife too!) made it a bit easier to get the requisite number to sign on the dotted line but, from his personal point of view, the only advantage was in getting a free refresher course on the situation in the Far East—which had been his field of specialization—thus enabling him to speak with confident authority at the lecture courses which he gives during the academic year. In other words, leading a tour abroad is perfectly practical, but it cannot be regarded as a rewarding full-time occupation.

Let's hear what the man who has adopted Texas has to say on the problems of retirement:

"The FSO of long service, retiring now, has, as I see it, two problems. If he has children, (1) how does he meet the maximum financial burden of his life in sending them through college, and (2) can he protect his pension against the erosion of inflation?

"I recommend real estate as a hedge against inflation, not only because of its growth possibilities, but because the deductions and depreciation allowable provide a tax shelter. These can shelter the income from the real estate itself, and in some cases can even shelter the pension as well. The 27½ per cent oil depletion allowance [a Texan speaking, remember] now under attack is a small thing compared to this. I intend to go into real estate syndication on a large scale and offer participation to the public, but until I have large, fully-occupied buildings with a proved record of earnings, I shall not 'go public.'

"All this may sound like very high finance to the average FSO with little financial background. To those who have had no opportunity to acquire reserves (save the compensation for accumulated leave) I would say: go to a community you like and look for a job as a motel manager. What the owner is looking for above all else is honesty. The experience will come rapidly. The beginner can expect a free apartment and \$200 per month.

"His second step should be to run a motel on a participation basis. Commonly, the manager supplies labor and linens and gets 25 per cent of gross income.

"The third step is to build his own motel, when he knows the business and is absolutely sure of the desirability of the proposed location. Buy the land and shop around for a mortgage large enough to cover the entire cost of construction."

This seems like very sound advice.

One last suggestion for a second career: teaching appears to be a natural profession for those men in the Foreign Service who are drawn to the academic life and the rewarding process of passing on knowledge and experience to the younger generation.

For those who wish to teach at university on college level, a Ph.D. is the indispensable union card. Even with this talisman, there is an understandable reluctance on the part of university faculties to open their tight ranks enough to permit the entrance of a "maverick." (In this connection, we might remember the resentment among a few members of the Service when lateral entry is employed, and newcomers enter the Service at a relatively high rank. While theoretically the test here should be empirical—if the new officer can handle his assignment adequately, he should be accepted ungrudgingly—this theory is not always applied.)

As for getting a job in a university without a Ph.D., it can be done—is done—but it is not easy. Perhaps the best way is to settle in a small college community, make yourself known, give a few talks, then a lecture series, and soon you will, in all likelihood, be on a full-time basis.

However, if you decide to get your doctoral degree, be prepared for disbelief, discouragement and argument. "Why

DeHAVEN & TOWNSEND, CROUTER & BODINE

Established 1874

Members

New York Stock Exchange American Stock Exchange
Philadelphia-Baltimore Stock Exchange

Brokers Dealers Underwriters Distributors

**Constant Attention and Analysis Given to
Portfolios of Individuals Stationed at Home
or Abroad**

Inquiries by Mail or Phone to

THOMAS LUKE MATTHEWS

30 Broad Street, New York 4

Telephone: DIGBY 4-0200

J. F. BEGG, INC., Realtors

SALES

RENTALS

INSURANCE

*The company which for years has been helping
FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS and
their families with their housing problems in*

WASHINGTON—MARYLAND—VIRGINIA

1714 Connecticut Ave. N.W.

Cable: Begg Washington Tel: DUpont 7-2480

Cavanaugh Shipping Company

INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDERS & BROKERS
PURCHASING AGENTS & REPRESENTATIVES

- Specializing in American Embassy Commissary shipments from Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast ports.
- Foremost forwarders to Embassy Commissaries in all areas of the world.
- Facilities for the most economical consolidation of freight shipments at seaboard.

We invite inquiries on our personalized "pipe line" services. Embassy references furnished on request.

Cable Address
Patacav, New York

10 Bridge Street
New York City 4

Copenhaver

Fine Stationers and Engravers

Members of the Foreign Service of the United States of America can depend on **Copenhaver** for quality, service and correct counseling on questions of protocol for their calling cards and invitations, etc.

Urgent requests filled promptly

ADams 2-1200
Connecticut Avenue
Courtesy Parking

1521 CONNECTICUT AVE.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ASSIGNMENT WASHINGTON!

TOWN OR COUNTRY? Top Virginia locations for city, suburban or rural properties. "TOWN & COUNTRY" has an excellent selection of available homes in beautiful Northern Virginia. FHA In-Service, G.I., and Conventional Financing. Three offices to serve you.

A complete property management and rental service.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTIES, INC. REALTORS

Stanley J. Prisbeck, FSO, Ret.

3807 Mt. Vernon Ave., Alexandria

TE 6-8915

5165 Lee Highway, Arlington

KE 6-6900

9619 Columbia Pike, Annandale

CL 6-9100

—FRANCIS SCOTT KEY HOTEL—

The Nicest Small Hotel in Washington

600 - 20th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

NAtional 8-5425

Why Foreign Service Personnel prefer the Francis Scott Key Hotel

- (1) It is only two blocks from the State Department
- (2) It offers family accommodations
- (3) One room, kitchen, dinette and bath, completely furnished efficiency suites
- (4) Completely air-conditioned
- (5) Coffee shop with excellent food at moderate prices

ROOMS—Single \$6.00 Double \$7.50
EFFICIENCY SUITES—DOUBLE BEDS
Single \$7.00 and up. Double \$8.00 and up
TWIN BEDS
Single \$7.00 and up. Double \$8.00 and up
Additional persons \$1.50 each.

10% discount for weekly occupancy.

—Rowena F. Ward, Mgr.—Gladys L. Warner, Asst. Mgr.—

The Park Central Apartment Hotel

Walk to:

State Department—U.S.I.A.—Downtown
Restaurants and Shopping
Day and Month Rates TV Lounge
Laundry Facilities Valet Service
Family Units with Kitchens
Bachelor Units with Refrigerator and
Private Bath

1900 F ST. N.W.

ME 8-0540

RETIRING

not settle for a prep school job?" "We won't tell you that you can't do it, but frankly universities are looking for younger men and we won't be able to help you after you get your degree."

This last is the lash at the end of the whip. Interpreted, it means that a new Ph.D. is not supposed to look for his own job. The department in which he gets his degree is expected to scout for a job for him. At least that is the way it operates in the history field.

The NEW YORKER ran an amusing article on this procedure in 1961, describing the annual history conference in New York. Talks and conferences were held but the chief business of many department heads was the negotiation of jobs for their candidates. The young "doctors" were described as standing in the background, alertly watching for the beckoning finger of a sponsor, waiting modestly but with a visible aura of competence, confidence and scholarship. I think The NEW YORKER titled this piece, "The Slave Market."

It is possible for a man to find his own job, but it causes a good many raised eyebrows and one can expect an answer to an inquiry to say bluntly, "There is nothing here, and your own university department knows better than we what is available elsewhere."

Another warning might not be out of place. The man who retires from the Foreign Service at fifty or thereabouts must be prepared to find that the protest he hears on all sides when he announces his plan to retire, "Why retire at fifty? You're still a young man!" will change completely after he has actually retired. Then the recurrent phrase will be, "Well, of course, at your age, you should not attempt . . ." or "At your age, you cannot expect. . ." This phrase is so dampening psychologically that it is easy to find yourself curbing your ambition and accepting the unfounded myth that the mere act of retirement has changed you from a "young man at fifty" to an old one of the identical number of years.

There is one more aspect to retirement that must be covered. That is the part of the Department of State in this process.

In the February 1962 JOURNAL, there was a relevant item in the "Washington Letter." With the permission of our kind editor, I quote it:

"By the way," E. B. said, "I discovered a new service has been initiated by PER that will help considerably now and in years to come. An Out Placement Office. Since November it's been busy lining up jobs for both Department and F. S. personnel who retire or want to change jobs. Already the office has received, in reply to their queries, requests for candidates for more than 700 job opportunities in colleges and universities, Government agencies, and business firms having international opportunities. These jobs pay salaries of from \$5,000 to \$20,000."

While it seems rather impertinent to check on the JOURNAL, we had that temerity. Of course we received a resounding confirmation of the report, with the pregnant postscript that they have far more requests from colleges and universities than they can possibly fill.

by Rebecca H. Latimer

Our philosopher in California has a few pertinent words for those meeting life for the first time in some years without the help of some sort of household staff. He suggests that people about to settle down remember that it is wiser not to get too big a place. "You'll be getting older," he reminds us, and goes on: "Forget big parties. . . . In the rather large circle of retired Old China Hands residing in the San Francisco Bay area, there is now a disposition for two or three couples to combine as hosts and hostesses at a single party at a restaurant or club and thus discharge a large number of social obligations. At first we attempted too much in the way of entertainment at home—too much for people who had lived in China, where there was always an abundance of household servants—cook, boy, coolie, gardener, amah, and whoever."

We might let the last word come from our friend, the artist, in Cambridge. He ended a letter with a phrase we have not been able to forget: "So you see, what I'm doing isn't just invented to fill a gap."

And here is the most earnest advice we can give to people who are looking for something to do after leaving the Foreign Service: consider all the fields that have been proposed here, but don't choose any simply to "fill a gap." Many people don't get a second chance in life and when you, in your full maturity, are given the opportunity to choose a new occupation, choose one that fulfills you, choose one that gives you as much as you give it.

In the first of these articles there was an excerpt from the note of the wife of a retired State Department official now in New York. That letter ended with a reference to her husband; she said, "He is supremely happy."

Hyperbole to be sure, but it sings the fact that retirement need not be a sentence to inactivity and boredom for the rest of your life.



"George—the doctor's here for your pre-leave physical."

Specializing in the Better

Residential Properties

Sales Rentals

Property Management

SOPHIA WANAMAKER, INC., REALTORS

4840 MacArthur Boulevard, N.W. Washington 7, D.C. FE 8-6622

PERFECT APARTMENTS

and services according to your requirements. Tastefully, compl. FURNISHED each with fully equipped kitchen & table, incl. all linen, 24 hr. secretarial service, storage, TV, maid serv., extra beds, garage on premises available. Children welcomed at the air-conditioned

HILLTOP HOUSE

Modern bldg., corner 15th & 1475 Euclid St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C. Quiet Embassy section at Meridian Park. Excellent transportation to all parts of City, short way to State Dept., USIA & AID. RESERVE in advance, arrive WORRY-FREE, (with groceries in icebox if ordered), pay reasonable rent (not daily rate). Reservations HU 3-3402

Washington D.C. CENTER

REAL ESTATE

Specialists in

TOWN HOUSES

CAPITOL HILL • GEORGETOWN
FOGGY BOTTOM

Phone: LI. 6-0016

RHEA RADIN, Inc.

REALTOR

151 H STREET S.E.

RENTAL HOUSES

Chevy Chase-Bethesda

Massachusetts Avenue Extended

A. C. Houghton & Son, Inc.

An Accredited Management Organization

1418 H Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C. DI 7-9057

Washington Real Estate Since 1907

ONE MAN'S PARADISE

by LEONARD E. THOMPSON

THE LITTLE brick-and-glass house stands silent in the shadow of the ylang-ylang tree, whose fragrant blossoms perfume the still air. A full moon makes a fairyland of the Plaine and the valley, and the backdrop of the whole tableau is the mighty range of the Matheux. Silence, calm, and beauty—this is La Boule, Haiti, home of a retired Foreign Service staff officer and his wife.

At dawn the land is a riot of color. The shadows flee down the slopes and

Breakfast is served on the veranda. All is leisurely, unhurried, for there are no office hours to be kept, no chief to answer to, no regulations to observe.

The days are not monotonous, for there is a little work in the office of a relative—just enough to offset stagnation from idleness. The return home is along the new Delmas road leading to Pétionville, and on to La Boule, 2,000 feet up. The sky is ablaze with the enormous conflagration of sunset, the Plaine mystical in the varying

could do when active in the Service are now relegated to the status of memories.

With an average temperature of 70° F. the climate is ideal, and even in the rainy season there are sunny skies, a cool breeze, and a freshness in the air, for the rains come, usually, late in the afternoon or at night. The morning after a heavy rainfall is something at which to marvel for its clear atmosphere, the vegetal odors that seep from the wet earth, and the brilliance of the flowers.

Each August the chalet of a niece is at our disposal. Located at Furcy at an altitude of 6,500 feet, it is far off the beaten paths, and scenically a wonderland of pines, eucalypti, surging peaks, breath-taking valleys—emerald in the sun, purple at dusk. The afternoon fog that silently engulfs the trees one after the other is a ghostly phenomenon; it brings a chill to the air and we have to don sweaters. Here no dogs bark, no burros bray, no cock crows. The wind in the pines is music, and the cloud-shapes are wondrous to behold in their changing hues as the day wears on. At night, the stars appear much closer to the earth, much warmer than in northern climes.

These are lazy days. Up at seven for coffee, and a lingering breakfast at eight, with lots of fresh vegetables and fruits. You can walk two miles along the ridge to the chapel—a little one, with a roof of corrugated iron, dirt floor, and backless wooden benches, but with the Presence there just the same, for these mountain folk are pious, and although they may also indulge in the mystic rates of their African forebears, their religious fervor is real.

You read, nap in the sun, play scrabble, nibble at fruit, drink fresh, cold juices, talk. When the dusk has faded into night, you are inside where it is warm and comfortable, with a Coleman



Man in Hammock

by Marie Skora

over the flats, and the Etang becomes gold, then silver. The early morning breeze sweeps through the cane and bamboo in waves of papery sound. In the house, the maid prepares strong black coffee, which will be served in the bedroom: this is a matutinal rite in this pleasant land. In the yard, the boy waters the pale blue morning-glories, purple salvia, asters, zinnias, marigolds, coral, sans cesse, red roses, La Belle Mexicaine, flaming jasmine, verbena, bougainvillea, cape jasmine, hibiscus, cosmos.

LEONARD E. THOMPSON entered the Foreign Service in 1929 in Haiti. He served there, in El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Palermo, Barbados, Toronto and Naples, and is now retired.

shades of green of growing sugar cane, while overhead, the vast armadas of all time float slowly along in the last light. Home is reached in forty minutes, and she is waiting there, fresh and looking for all the world like a woman ready for a party, anxious to hear of the day in town and happy that we are together again. Dinner is served at six, for in Haiti electricity is rationed, and at La Boule it is off from six-thirty until seven-thirty each evening.

There is television of a sort, but the radio is still the best means of keeping in touch with world events.

We entertain rarely these days. Relatives and old friends come to visit, and we go to their homes now and then. On a pension, most of the things we

lamp and a portable battery radio. By 9 o'clock, bed calls, and your sleep is untroubled and restful.

In December there is the cottage at Côte Plage, six miles from the city, on the bay shore. Here again is beauty, the beauty native to the sea. Its hues change with every passing moment, and to behold its deep indigo is to doubt your eyes. The capital appears to the east, climbing its hills and bathed in the relentless sun. At night, it is agleam with neon signs and the flashing lights of automobiles.

And the cost of all this? It is surprisingly moderate. Naturally, there are no frills, no frequent trips to the States, no large parties. One can do with two domestics, with a minimum of assistance on the part of the retirees themselves. Laundry is done at a spring, twice weekly, and ironed with a charcoal iron. To conserve electricity, which is excessively costly here, much of the cooking is done on a charcoal brazier.

The monthly grocery bill will come to around \$50; many items are purchased from vendors en route to the market in the city. We have fresh

filet every Friday from the plantation of a friend, at forty cents a pound. For a dollar, the quantity you get of every type of vegetable would surprise you. Eggs sell at forty cents a dozen. Imported items are expensive, however, and are purchased sparingly.

In Haiti, to be sure, as in every country, there are facets of living less conducive to comfort and happiness. You have to accustom yourself to the heat, to a blinding sun in the city proper, to dust, noise, traffic jams, crowded sidewalks and the resultant jostling—and, believe it or not, a lack of telephones! Timing means nothing here, and you simply make the best of each delay.

You will have servants who cannot or will not learn your ways. Patience is the prime virtue; if you cannot learn it, you will be driven to tranquilizers. • Learn to talk to the people. Listen to their side of things. You will be pleasantly surprised at their knowledge of things in general, and of art, literature, music, poetry, history, in particular. The peasant, illiterate though he may be, will be able to teach you something—about the soil, the time to plant,

the weather, medicinal herbs. If you are interested in such things, you will want to explore the mysteries of voodoo.

When you have stayed long enough to dispel your ignorance of things Haitian and have come to accept the country and its people as they are, you will have paved the way to a happy, full life in this tropical garden. If you have made a host of friends on the side, you will be all the more content. When the New Year comes your home is a mecca for the peasants in your area. They will come, in their Sunday best, with their children, to wish you the season's greetings, and you will serve them little cakes, soft drinks, and for the men, sips of *clairin*. If they do not come on that day, you can bet that you have been remiss in some manner, for the harometer is infallible.

This has not been written with a view to enticing other retired Foreign Service folks to live in Haiti. It simply reflects the feelings of one couple. Now, after 26 years of service, the burden is laid down and the years remaining to us are certain to be serene and interesting.

OTHER INSURORS MAY RAISE RATES OR IMPOSE LARGER DEDUCTIBLES BUT

LLOYD'S, LONDON

HOLDS THE LINE FOR

ALL RISKS **HOUSEHOLD**
 AND
PERSONAL EFFECTS **INSURANCE**

WHICH COVERS IN TRANSIT, STORAGE OR IN USE

For U. S. Government Civilian Employees Serving Overseas

The policy provides *World Wide* coverage on effects of all kinds against *All Risks* of loss or damage of whatsoever nature, including, breaking, scratching, water damage, riot, strike, civil commotion, but excluding loss of currency, securities, wear and tear, depreciation, moth or vermin damage and war risks (latter peril can be covered at current rates whilst goods are in transit).

The full value of goods taken must be insured. Basic rates per \$100 of insurance excluding transit shipments (but including full floater coverage otherwise) are \$1.50 for one year or \$2.50 for two years. Change of station transit moves may be covered at a rate of 50¢ per \$100 additional per trip. Lower rates apply to values over \$10,000. Renewal rates are reduced up to 10% if no claims are reported. Minimum Premium: \$40 for one year; \$70 for two years. Minimum Policy Amount: \$2000.

NO DEDUCTIBLE APPLIES TO LOSS BY FIRE, BURGLARY AND MANY OTHER PERILS. NO DEDUCTIBLE APPLIES TO ANY SCHEDULED ITEMS FOR ANY COVERED LOSS. A limited deductible of \$25 applies to some losses involving unscheduled items.

WRITE, PHONE OR CABLE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

L. E. HARRIS AGENCY, INC.

TELEPHONE: 393-4200

TELEGRAPH: "FGT FAX WASHDC"

1511 K STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

CABLE: "INSURANCE"

TELETYPE: 202-965-0567

Put this advertisement with your current policy.

When it expires, you may be faced with larger premiums and deductibles.

Diplomatic Bridgework

by LUCILLE KILLHAM

DIPLOMATIC LIFE is no different from any other way of life. It, too, has its Bridge Players and its Non-Bridge Players.

The Foreign Service family, as it travels the world, will find friendly tribes and unfriendly nations. Searing desert winds may toast it in one place, snow and ice pile outside the door in another. It will find spots where wine is mother's milk and milk is frowned upon.

But always, ever present, under any and all conditions, are the Bridge Players and the Non-Bridge Players.

The game of bridge, at diplomatic posts everywhere, can be extremely important in lining up the social strata. The cocktail party takes up a lot of time but doesn't swing the weight of a keen working knowledge of Culbertson. Ambassadors may come and go, but a good fourth is carefully cherished. Note: a *good* fourth. Brilliant careers have been blasted simply because a man's wife insisted on playing out of her depth.

The thing to do on arrival at a new post, before you borrow a coffee pot, settle the children, find the aspirin, or *anything*, is to decide which side you are on. Then stick to it. Never, never change policy in the middle of a conversation. If you are a Bridge Player, fine—carry on. It is a wonderful, absorbing, exciting game. If you are not, be firm. Switching sides, even once, can lead only to sweaty hands, quick nips from the bottle to help calm shattered nerves, and irretrievably severed relations with those stony-faced, hard-hearted, iron-nerved bridge partners. Because, let's face it, all those on the B.P.* side are stony-faced, hard-hearted and iron-nerved. While playing bridge, that is. At other times they are perfectly charming, normal people.

There is no middle path. Those who say one can play a relaxed, friendly game now and again are wrong. The adjectives "relaxed" and "friendly" do not apply to bridge. The true B.P.'s term for such a game is "non-serious," e.g., "She does not play bridge seriously," or "He does not

play serious bridge." This is really quite restrained when one thinks of the things B.P.'s can say (or imply, which is worse) when a N.B.P.** foolishly gets mixed up with them.

Bridge Players can be divided into three groups—Evening Players, Afternoon Players, and Morning Players.

Evening Players usually play only in the evening. Afternoon Players frequently play both afternoons and evenings, but not necessarily on the afternoon and evening of the same day. Morning Players play morning, noon and night, preferably on the same day. It is well known that, in Moscow last year, an American newspaper man tried to give benzadrine to an Italian diplomat's wife who, after eight hours of intensive bridge playing, declared herself unable to go on.

In London, there was at one time a small group of women who, with cooks to feed their families and nannies to look after the children, played bridge all day as often as they could. And, if they could get rid of the same husbands at the same time, they played it into the night as well. They did stop to eat and to visit the W.C., but these were their only concessions to the world around them.

An Evening Player may just possibly be induced to play a somewhat less rigidly correct game with an N.B.P. who wishes to throw caution to the winds and live a little dangerously.

An Afternoon Player should not be tampered with.

NEVER, under ANY circumstances should an N.B.P. traffic with a Morning Player.

There is, in the card file, a pitiful case history of a Non-Bridge Player who violated all the rules and flung herself headlong into a game with a covey of Morning Players. The fact that she thought they were only Afternoon Players doesn't excuse her. She deserved what she got. By a lucky chance all the Embassies at this particular post had been decimated by a wave of Asian flu so there was only one table going. One shudders to think of the shambles had this rash woman been forced to contend with the game of musical tables that goes on at big bridge parties.

*Bridge Player.

**Non-Bridge Player.

In addition to her sporadic efforts as a free-lance writer, LUCILLE KILLHAM, wife of FSO Ed Killham, lists her main activities as three wildly energetic children, gardening and participating in the Docent Program at the National Gallery of Art.

The afternoon began like this:

Mrs. M., (wife of B— Minister): "Good afternoon, my dear, how nice to see you."

Our Gal Sal: "Good aftern—"

Mrs. M. "This is Madame X and Madame Y."

Our Gal Sal: "Good aftern—"

Madame X, (wife of F— 1st Secretary) [Spreading cards on table with river-boat-gambler flourish]: "Shall we draw?"

Too late O. G. Sal realized her mistake. With hands beginning to tremble, she stumbled over the coffee table and into the vacant chair. The others were already seated, of course.

After dropping her first hand on the floor while trying to get it arranged, this feckless female had one minute's grace while she spied a nice, safe, uncomplicated, straightforward One Club bid in her fist. This moment evaporated quickly when her partner, Mrs. M. (wife of B— Minister, remember) purred, "Just what convention do you play, my dear?"

O. G. S.: "I'm sorry, uh—"

Mrs. M.: "I beg your pardon, my dear."

O. G. S.: "Uh—"

Mrs. M.: "I see. Pity. One Spade."

To give her full marks, Sal probably *could* have played the Blackwood Convention, but by now her poise had crumpled and most of what she once knew about bridge had evaporated. She had, as we say, had it.

The afternoon marched inexorably on. At one point the poor woman led her ace of spades to the opponents' winning bid of 3 No Trump. It was here that the B. P.'s began to exclude her from the conversation.

One can hardly blame them.

After all, this was "serious" bridge.

As there were wives from only two Embassies present at the debacle, this N.B.P. can be congratulated upon getting off easily. The third lady, Madame Y, was the wife of a foreign correspondent, and as such could not do too much damage. However, the embassies represented were two of the major ones. It took the N.B.P. the better part of a year to recoup her losses socially. Through strenuous efforts—not in the bridge-playing area—she made a substantial comeback, but she never *quite* made first string at those two embassies again.

What is worse, her Second Secretary husband suffered, too. This was one of those "iron curtain" posts where a great deal of business was done and information exchanged at social functions. Now, the dinner party may be called "official entertaining," but the wife makes out the invitation list. If she considers the wife of a certain Second Secretary to be an idiot, there are always a couple of other Second Secretaries and wives to fill in those places below the salt.

Obviously, then, there is only one solution. Be realistic, admit your limitations. The diplomatic life has enough hazards without adding one needlessly. If there is *any* doubt about your bridge game—take up scrabble.

Summer & Winter Suits, Slacks, Coats

MEN'S WEAR

All year round at reasonable prices

DISCOUNT PRICES

SYLVAN STEIN, INC.

731 - 15th St., N.W.

Wash. 5, D. C.

"A Dignified Discounter"

3900 Watson Place, N.W.

*Washington's outstanding Cooperative
Apartments*

Situated in finest residential area

SOPHIA WANAMAKER, INC., REALTORS

4840 MacArthur Boulevard, N.W. Washington 7, D.C.

FE 8-6622

FE 8-5075

STATESIDE HOMES

See the latest American homes with kitchens streamlined for the wife who finds pushing buttons easier than training maids. You can have a clean, easy-to-care-for home near the recreation facilities which your family particularly enjoys—boating, fishing, swimming, golfing or riding.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Overseas owners relax when Tatum manages their homes in the Virginia area. Write or call for additional information.

TATUM PROPERTIES, INC.

Multiple Listing Service

903 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, Virginia HU 1-9222

LIVE IN VIRGINIA

Arlington or McLean

Excellent Schools—Accelerated Classes

Prestige Areas

Small Homes or Estates

Older Homes or New Beauties

RENTALS — SALES

Custom Building

ATLAS OF ARLINGTON, Realtors

4751 Lee Highway

Jackson 5-1550

Arlington, Virginia

Eves. Jefferson 4-2260

Photographs of our listings available

ATTENTION

Foreign Service Officers!

Transferring to Washington?

Homes for every budget

Call Mrs. Philip H. Chadbourn, Jr.
or Mrs. Peter K. Heimann

Sales • Rentals • Property Management • Insurance

SIMMONS PROPERTIES

Realtors

2101 S Street, N.W., Washington 8, D. C.—DE 2-5660

STUART & MAURY, Inc.

REALTORS

Specializing In Residential Properties

Wesley Heights—Spring Valley—Cleveland Park
Westmoreland Hills—And Chevy Chase

5010 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.

Washington 16, D. C.

537-1366

Let Us Know You Saw Our Ad In The Journal

CLASSIFIED

SERVICE PEOPLE who have lived everywhere find Asheville a wonderful retirement place. Col. Leslie Skinner (Ret.), BOOTH-BARFIELD, INC., Realtors; Asheville, N. C.

DOG TRAVEL SERVICE. Complete Personalized Boarding and World-Wide Shipping Service for your pet. Send for folder. Bed Rock Dogs International, Westerly 4, R. I.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, Washington, D. C. \$38.50 per week. Hotel 1440, 1440 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., AD 2-7800. Also rooms \$17.50 weekly or daily rates. Within walking distance of everything.

FOR RENT June 15 to Sept. 1, furn. house, Northampton, Mass. Sleeps 7, airconditioned bedrooms, dishwasher, garden, orchard. Near Williston Academy & Northampton School for Girls Summer Sessions. \$180 mo., plus util. Write Miss Carter, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

MAY WE HELP YOU?

We are familiar with the needs of Foreign Service Families and will welcome the opportunity of assisting you in locating suitable housing.

Whether you wish to rent or buy—live in town, in the suburbs or in the country—our trained staff can be of help to you.

Our listings include handsome town houses, fine suburban homes and country properties with acreage, in all price ranges. Today's new parkways and bridges bring them all within minutes of the Department.

JACOB & WARWICK

Incorporated

—Realtors & Insurers—

416 Prince Street

Alexandria, Virginia

Tel: 549-5400

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Alban Towers	58
American Home Assurance Company	17
American International School	48
American Motors	13
American Security & Trust Company	37
Atlantic Council of the U. S., Inc., The	4
Atlas Realty	55
Bank, Jos. A., Clothing Co., Inc.	8
Begg, J. F., Inc.	49
Bell, W. & Co.	6
Bishop, Ruth	48
Calvert School, The	48
Cavanaugh Shipping Company	49
Chrysler Corporation	9
Classified Advertising	56
Copenhaver Engravers	49
DeHaven & Townsend, Crouter & Bodine	49
deSibour, J. Baise, & Company	58
Diplomatic Appliance Corporation	43
Farnsworth-Reed, Ltd.	40
Federal Storage Company	40
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company	15
First National City Bank of New York	16
Ford International	11
Francis Scott Key Apartment Hotel	50
General Electronics	57
General Motors Corporation	3
Grace Line	12
Harris, L. E., Agency, Inc.	53
Heublein, Inc.	19
Hilltop House	51
Homerica	6
Houghton, A. C. & Son, Inc.	51
Jacob & Warwick, Inc.	56
Leysin American School	48
Marsh & McLennan, Inc.	14
Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.	10
Park Central, The	50
Paxton Van Lines	18
Rhea Radin Real Estate	51
Restaurant Directory	32
Reynolds, R. J., Tobacco Co.	5
Saccone & Speed, Ltd.	41
Segram's Distillers Corporation	Cover II
Security Storage Company	42
Service Investment Corporation	33
Simmons Properties	56
State Department Federal Credit Union	42
Sylvan Stein, Inc.	55
Stuart & Maury, Inc.	56
Tatum Properties	55
Town & Country Properties, Inc.	50
United Services Officers' Insurance Brokers, Ltd.	41
United States Lines	43
Waldorf-Astoria, The	7
Wanamaker, Sophia, Inc.	51 & 55
Western Pharmacy	47
Zenith Radio Corporation	Cover III



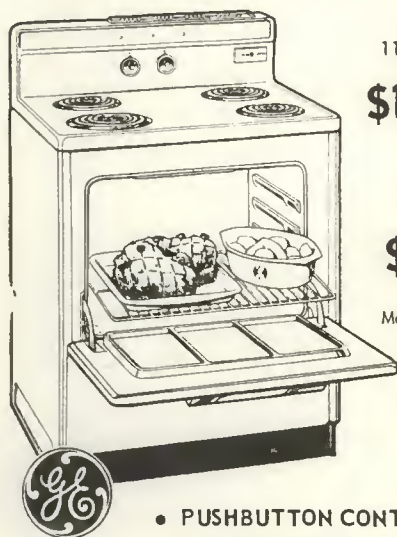
Along the Rhine

by Paul Child

EXPORT APPLIANCE SPECIALS!

Authorized Exporter
GENERAL  ELECTRIC

30" Spacemaker Range



3-wire
110/220 v.

\$123.50

2-wire
220/230 v.
50 cycle

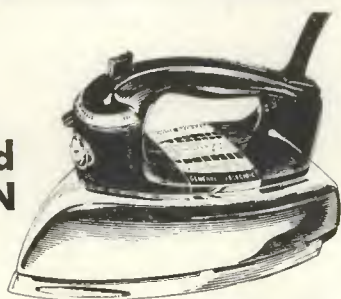
\$148.80

Model J-299

- PUSHBUTTON CONTROLS
- FOCUSED HEAT BROILER
- REMOVABLE OVEN DOOR
for easy-reach oven cleaning
- ENCLOSED OVEN UNITS
- NO-DRIP COOKTOP
- 23" MASTER OVEN
with wide-opening door
- HI-SPEED CALROD UNITS

STEAM and DRY IRON

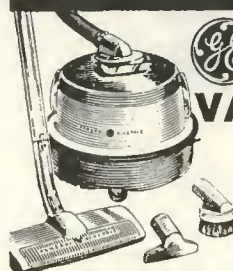
220 v.



\$12.20

- Even-Flaw steam process
- Changes from steam to dry instantly
- Hand fabric dial—lightweight, only 3 lbs.
- Cord lift allows left or right hand ironing

SEE THIS BUDGET-PRICED CLEANER



MODEL C-9

Swivel Top VACUUM CLEANER

\$41.50

Cleaner and attachments only

220 v

- Full-size canister with disposable dust bags.
- Double-Action rug and floor cleaning unit.
- Famous Swivel-Top and Kink-proof hose.

Semi Automatic Washer



Famous General Electric Washing Action gives you a clean, white bright wash ..., automatically.

- BIG CAPACITY
- PORCELAIN TOP, WASHBASKET AND TUB
- PORTABLE
- NEW CYCLE SELECTOR CONTROL

WS-241 (50 cycle) **\$142.50**
110 v.

With transformer for 230 v. **\$159.00**

REFRIGERATOR

Straight-Line Design

Model TA 212

- DIAL-DEFROST CONVENIENCE
Retains partial refrigeration protection when defrosting
- TWO EGG SHELVES. 18 eggs.
- TWO DOOR SHELVES
Sturdy aluminum
- TWO PLASTIC GRID ICE TRAYS
- TWO ADJUSTABLE CABINET SHELVES (steel wire, zinc plated) Glass vegetable pan cover serves as third shelf
- MAGIC CORNER HINGES. No door clearance needed at side
- AUTOMATIC INTERIOR LIGHT
- PROTECTIVE DOOR STOPS

110 v.
50 cycles

\$167.00



*Net Storage

Volume: 11.8 cu. ft.
220/230 v.

\$184.00

GENERAL ELECTRONICS INC.

4513 Wisconsin Ave., N.W. - Washington 16, D.C.

Alban Towers

3700 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FE 8-6400



"Atop the City"

Hotel of Distinction

The Alban Towers is Washington's finest apartment hotel for the Foreign Service officer and his family. Convenient to all public buildings, the shopping and theater districts, this hotel has complete facilities for an overnight stay. Completely furnished apartments with kitchens are available for an extended visit. Special rates apply to stays of four weeks.

Air-conditioned

LOW-COST PROTECTION

for Your Personal Property

■ In Transit

■ On Location Overseas

Be sure your valuable household and personal property is adequately protected against loss and damage. Check the benefits of the new de Sibour Government Service Floater. You get *both* in-transit, all-risk coverage and named peril coverage at overseas posts for *less* than you would expect to pay for in-transit coverage alone.

de Sibour also offers complete insurance service

We offer you a wide range of policies which can be tailored to fit your individual requirements—each policy backed up by our more than 35 years of service to Foreign Service personnel.

Protection and insurance counseling service are available in these areas:

- Homeowners policies (U.S. only)
- Automobile Insurance
- Accident and health insurance, for income protection, issued worldwide
- Life Insurance

Write or phone, tell us your insurance requirements, and we will tailor a program to fit your needs.

J. Blaise de Sibour & Co.

1633 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
Established 1926
Phone 462-2474

Advanced Career Training

THE following list of FOREIGN SERVICE officers assigned to Advanced Career Training for the academic year 1963-64 has been announced:

National War College

DONELAN, Joseph
GREENWALD, Joseph
MAYIO, Albert
MIDDLETON, Adrian T.
RECKNAGEL, Thomas
STEFAN, Charles
VAKY, Viron
VEST, George S.
CHAPMAN, Christian
CROSS, Charles
DUBS, Adolph
GORDON, Robert
MASTERS, Edward
FURNAS, Howard E.
SWANK, Emory C.

Senior Seminar

WITMAN, William
BUFFUM, William
DAVIES, Richard T.
HURWITCH, Robert
JACOBS, George R.
JONES, Marshall P.
TAYLOR, Frank D.
TIBRETTS, Margaret
ANDERSON, William O.
CASH, Frank
CHAPIN, William
PETROW, Chris G.
WOOD, Chalmers
KATZ, Julius L.
KUPINSKY, Ruth H.

Imperial Defence College

STONE, Galen L.

Bowie Seminar (Harvard)

MARK, David E.
PURNELL, Lewis M.

Canadian Defence College

JOHNSON, William M.

NATO Defence College

BURGESS, Edward W.
JOHNSON, Richard G.

Industrial College of the Armed Forces

MELLOR, John
ROOT, William A.
WOOTTON, Charles G.

Naval War College

HOWISON, John M.
JENKINS, Walter E.
MAK, Dayton S.

Army War College

PERCIVAL, LeRoy
SOBER, Sydney
UNDERHILL, Francis T.

Air War College

PRINCIPLE, Sandy M.
SWAYNE, Kingdon W.

Below Olympus by Interlandi



INTERLANDI © 1962, LOS ANGELES TIMES

"I suppose somebody in this country will come out with an album like this -- when they do, shoot them!"

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

Letters to the Editor

Are We Getting the Best? Maybe

R. Smith Simpson eloquently described in your November issue the conclusions he drew from his recently-concluded service with the Board of Examiners and as a Departmental College recruiter. It was my privilege to serve as a member of an oral examining panel of which he was chairman in New York for three weeks shortly before he finished his tour of duty with BEX.

It was appalling to see the deficiencies, which Mr. Simpson has so clearly described (revealed in not just one, or even in a minority, but in the majority of candidates that came before the New York panel). This experience was repeated for me in my following service on a series of panels, with other chairmen, which visited the Midwest and Boston and which sat in Washington. I consequently came to some discouraging conclusions as to the general caliber of today's average product of higher education in the United States.

However, as my period of duty with BEX grew longer and I began to see how the sifting process of the oral examination filtered out candidates who did not meet the Department's standards for appointment, I became more reassured. By the end of my eighteen weeks' detail to BEX, I had concluded that those FSO candidates who survive all four stages of the rigorous examining process will be sufficiently well qualified to become entering Foreign Service officers.

I have two related addenda to Mr. Simpson's article.

One is the pattern of critical comments on the general level of competence on the general level and Foreign Service that appeared in the evaluations of candidates that the Board of Examiners had requested their college and university teachers to make. In not one, but several cases, professors of political science, of history, of international relations, of government, etc. made very frank remarks on the character, the forcefulness, the integrity, or the fortitude of a candidate. In these remarks, some included what seemed to be gratuitous comments such as "But this is probably not a serious handicap

for a Foreign Service officer," which is my composite summary of many similar remarks. It disturbs me that, in those cases, precisely those professors and teachers who are in greatest contact with college students equipped and likely to be interested in Foreign Service careers, have a derogatory opinion of the average Foreign Service and Department officer. I think the Department needs to maintain a continuing aggressive public relations campaign to win the support and confidence of those members of the academic community that are in positions where they can suggest the advisability of thorough exploration of the possibilities of a Foreign Service career. I am informed that the previously sporadic efforts of this end have been expanded since August 1961, after the initiation of the Junior Officer Program. In my opinion, they should be further expanded and reinforced.

Another related effort that should be made, I believe, is more concentration on recruiting of graduate students. With the statutory possibility of direct appointment to Class 7 and the Department's announced intention to seek authority for direct appointment to Class 6, I think the Foreign Service has attractive possibilities to offer graduate students. The recent move toward "comparability" in government executive pay scales should also help our prospects. I do not mean here to suggest a slighting or a reversal of our general concentration on recruiting of junior FSO's at the B.A. or B.S. level. Rather, I mean an extension of our recruiting efforts to devote more energy and attention to the recruitment of graduate students. We must not forget that there are many well-equipped competitors for their services.

In sum, I suggest that our recruiters, when they visit universities having a supply of promising graduate students, be directed to take an additional day or days to contact graduate students and their professors. They should actively solicit the interest of both graduate students and professors in the possibilities of a Foreign Service career for students whose inclinations and train-

ing make them likely candidates. In the course of this contact, I think that they can help to correct many critical misconceptions of the Department and the Foreign Service.

Not only should our recruiters spend more time at our universities. They should be of higher rank and stature than they evidently have been in the past. Candidates' solicited comments on their recollections of the Foreign Service recruiters who had visited their schools revealed a general pattern of hasty visits, incomplete or over-general information, and timidity in response which was very disturbing. The contrast to candidates' remarks on the caliber of recruiters from other agencies and from private organizations was startling.

Every organization requires constant replenishment from the bottom, if it is to survive. Energetic recruitment is necessary if the Foreign Service is to fulfill its ever-widening responsibilities.

It is a fact of life in the United States today that the Foreign Service is one competitor, among many, for the limited pool of the persons best equipped to serve in the international field among the generation now reaching or at maturity. We have an honorable and rewarding career to offer. We need, I believe, to make more vigorous efforts to call it to the attention of our main sources of supply.

KENNETH W. MARTINDALE
Washington



Indonesian Mask

by Jack Grover

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.

Admiral Rickover on "The Best"

IN the article in the November 1962 JOURNAL, "Are We Getting Our Share of the Best?", R. Smith Simpson struck a responsive chord. His experience as a Deputy Examiner engaged in interviewing candidates for the Diplomatic Service closely resembles my own experience in interviewing thousands of young college graduates who wish to enter the Naval Reactors Group, where we design and supervise the building of nuclear naval ships, as well as graduates of the Naval Academy who would like to serve as officers in the nuclear Navy. The educational qualifications of these young people are in all too many cases neither adequate to the professions they seek to enter, nor commensurate with their often high intellectual potential.

Mr. Simpson and I are both concerned with finding and selecting candidates for professions that are of utmost importance to our country. We are both deeply discouraged and we

both fear the consequences for our country's future that are bound to result if American education does not upgrade scholastic standards. Its failure to equip intellectually able youth with the broad general education that every professional person must have to perform his duties satisfactorily handicaps our country in its relations with other nations, especially those who bear us no good will.

It occurs to me that your JOURNAL could do a public service by opening its columns to the comments of persons in all walks of life whose personal and professional experience with the graduates of American schools and colleges has convinced them that drastic reforms are long overdue and must no longer be postponed if the United States is to prosper and maintain a position of eminence in the concert of nations.

H. G. RICKOVER
Rear Admiral

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington

Cryptogram

PLYMOUTH, England (UPI) — *British marine commandos had to call off a sham battle because farmers complained that the noise of exploding blank ammunition was upsetting their cows.*

How sensitive the Plymouth cattle
Who cannot stand the noise of
battle!

Must we people now stop killing
Just because some cows aren't will-
ing

To be happy, won't chew cud
When they see a bit of blood?
Silly cows don't understand us,
Making all this bovine fuss.

Let them cease their ceaseless
mooring

At what men are always doing.
Let them understand that glory,
Power and might are sometimes
gory;

Living's just a cryptogram
Where battle noise is sometimes
sham,

And where betimes the facts of life
Are: men love peace, but peace
means strife.

PAUL CHILD

Cambridge, Mass.

Misgivings Voiced

I SHOULD like to express my strong misgivings—shared by a number of fellow officers with whom I have spoken—regarding the departmental circulars of last summer on changes in the Foreign Service personnel system. These misgivings have not been materially allayed by the questions and answers on lateral entry published in the September NEWS LETTER.

One returns perforce, I think, to the question of just what role the career Service is to play in the conduct of our foreign affairs. If the goal is really a dynamic, vigorous career organization, fully up to the manifold challenges which it must meet today, let us improve the Service within the context of the career principle—by a more rational examination system, by more stringent selection-out policies, by improved upper-level remuneration, by giving those few recruits from outside who seem really necessary FSR or contract appointments, by limiting lateral entry into the career Service to FSR's or contract employees who have proven their suitability for field service, and by making lateral entry as difficult

relatively as entry at the bottom is or should be.

If, on the other hand, the career system is thought to be out of date, or even if it is believed to be serving the United States inadequately, then let that question be brought up for debate on its own merits.

JOSEPH H. CUNNINGHAM

Rome

Second-Class Citizens?

I CONTINUE to be intrigued by the invidious and not-too-subtle distinction the American Foreign Service Association persists in making between active and associate members.

Foreign service employees of the Department may become active members. But the peons of USIA and USAID are allotted only associate membership. Yet, both pay the same \$10 fee. Why the difference?

America was built on the principle of no taxation without representation. How can you charge a man \$10 and deny him the right to vote? Yet this is apparently what you do.

Looks mighty funny, especially when viewed from Africa, where a whole continent is in upheaval in a struggle for first-class citizenship.

JOSEPH C. KOLAREK

Conakry

Miner Memorial Scholarship

THE MANY friends of Ambassador Robert G. Miner and his family are informed that arrangements have been made for the establishment of the Christopher Miner Scholarship Fund at Hamilton College, which Christopher was attending at the time of his death.

The Scholarship Fund is to be expended directly by the College, for Foreign Service children at Hamilton College, or in the absence of qualified candidates, to be used at the discretion of the President of Hamilton College.

Checks should be made out to "The Trustees of Hamilton College" and should be accompanied by a note mentioning "Christopher Miner Memorial Scholarship Fund," as well as name of the donor. Contributions should be addressed to: Hamilton College, Attention: Burt Wallace, Clinton, N. Y.

JOHN W. BOWLING

Washington



Now! Tune FM's Fine Music on the Most Magnificent Radio in the Whole Wide World!

INTRODUCING
The New **ZENITH**
TRANS-OCEANIC
9-Band All-Transistor
Portable Radio with FM

The internationally-famous Zenith Trans-Oceanic still tunes medium wave, long wave, two continuous tuning bands from 2 to 9 MC... plus bandspread on the 31, 25, 19 and 16 meter international short wave bands for news direct from the major listening posts of the world.

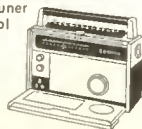
But, in addition to all this, the new Royal 3000 Trans-Oceanic includes Zenith Super-Sensitive FM with Automatic Frequency Control for all the benefits of glorious FM. Virtually no drift or fade. Interference, cross-talk or overlap are reduced. No annoying static, no wave-jamming — only rich, pure, beautifully clear tone as perfected by Zenith, pioneer manufacturer of FM radios.

This, certainly, is the radio for those who want and can pay for the very finest. The Trans-Oceanic never was designed for those whose present needs are satisfied by ordinary radios.

So, if you are among the more discriminating who will treasure the distinctive ownership and wealth of world-wide information it brings — plus FM — write now for more information on the Trans-Oceanic plus the name of your nearest Zenith representative!

**And it's still the only radio of its kind
in the world—with all these
Zenith Quality extras!**

- Zenith Handcrafted Quality chassis — no production shortcuts — no printed circuits
- Super-sharp selectivity — total of 21 tuned circuits (11 on FM, 10 on AM/SW/LW) including 3 stages of IF amplification on all bands
- Luxurious Brush Chrome finished metal cabinet with durable Perma-wear covering accented with Roman Gold color trim
- 9 tuning ranges — finest coverage of any transistor portable
- 12 transistors, 3 germanium diodes, plus AFC diode
- Up to 300 hours of listening pleasure on 9 standard-size torchlight batteries available anywhere
- Built-in Zenith Wavemagnet® AM/LW antenna
- Built-in Telescopic Waverod FM/SW antenna
- Tuned RF stage with 3-gang tuning on AM/SW/LW
- Separate Zenith 3-gang permeability FM tuner
- Drift-free FM Automatic Frequency Control
- Automatic gain control
- 500 milliwatts of undistorted audio output
- Band spread tuning on short wave
- Big 6" x 4" Zenith Quality speaker
- Separate volume and tone controls

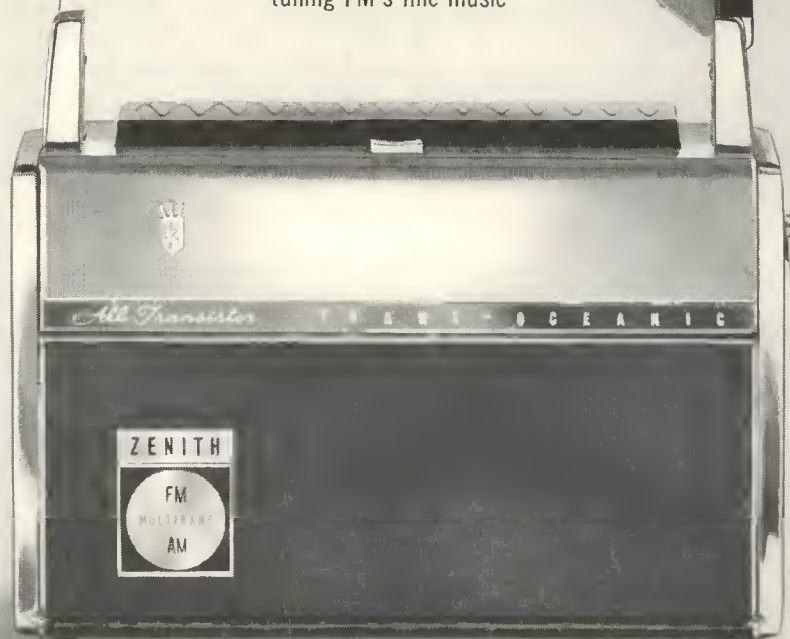


**ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION, INTERNATIONAL DIVISION,
CHICAGO 39, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.** The Royalty of television, stereophonic high fidelity instruments, phonographs, radios and hearing aids, 44 years of leadership in radionics exclusively.

The quality goes in before the name goes on

Antenna extends 4'
to tune the world
on short wave

New antenna position for
tuning FM's fine music



MODEL ROYAL 3000



Korea:
MAY 1962
by Wallace G. Marley



Japan:
JUNE 1961
by Yoshitoyo



Laos
JULY 1962
by Lilian Eisenberg



Brazil
MARCH 1962
by Lewis Rubenstein

Are your Friends abreast of new
Service Trends & of

Foreign places—of Life Overseas
in the Sixties?

Subscribe for them now! Keep
them up-to-date,

And save Correspondence time,
for less than ten cents a week.

Please enter a JOURNAL subscription for 1 year, \$5.00, to be sent to:
(Gift Subscriptions from AFSA members, \$4.00)

(NAME)

(ADDRESS)

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, 1742 "G" St., N.W., Washington, D. C.