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The dues for Active and Associate Members are either \$15 or \$12; For FSO's in Class V and above the rate is \$15 and is the same for FSR's, Staff officers and Civil Service personnel in corresponding grades. For Active Members in lower grades the dues are \$12. The annual dues for retired members and others who are not Active Members are \$12. Each membership includes a subscription to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

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*Dancing Felines*

Sheila Isham

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Eleanor Dickinson, wife of FSO Dwight Dickinson, "Moroccan Village," on cover.

Sheila Isham, wife of FSO Heyward Isham, "Dancing Felines," courtesy of Chatham Gallery, page 2.

Jeannette Johnson, illustration, page 12, copyright FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, March, 1941.

Jack Grover, State Department, photograph, page 18.

Lilian Eisenberg, wife of FSO Robert Eisenberg, illustrations, page 28 and 29.

S. I. Nadler, USIA, "Life and Love in the Foreign Service," page 33. Scene from "Le Mauvais Riche" ca. 1905.

Wallace Marley, photograph, page 37, from the collection exhibited under the sponsorship of The American-Korean Foundation.

Jack W. Juergens, USIA, photograph, page 38.

Howard R. Simpson, USIA, cartoon page 52.

The Foreign Service JOURNAL welcomes contributions and will pay for accepted material on publication. Photos should be black and white glossies and should be protected by cardboard. Negatives and color transparencies are not acceptable.

Please include full name and address on all material submitted and a stamped, self-addressed envelope if return is desired.

The JOURNAL also welcomes letters to the editor. Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name. All letters are subject to condensation.

Address material to: Foreign Service Journal, 815 - 17th Street, N.W., Suite 505, Washington, D. C., 20006.

#### Births

FINE. A son, Eric Douglas, born to Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood M. Fine on January 14, in Paris.

MUCCIO. A daughter, Sheila Philomena, born to Ambassador (retd.) and Mrs. John C. Muccio on December 17, in Washington.

THOMAS. A daughter, Zelda Ann, born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Thomas on July 14, 1965. Mr. Thomas is political officer at American Embassy, Mexico.

#### Deaths

ARMSTRONG. Frederic S. Armstrong, Jr., died on February 6, in Silver Spring, Maryland. Mr. Armstrong entered the Foreign Service in 1946 and served at Hamburg, the Department, Moscow, Quebec and Oslo before his retirement in 1961.

CAREY. Mrs. Harriet Carey, wife of Raymond C. Carey, Jr., deputy executive director of the Bureau of African Affairs, died on February 5, in Fairfax, Virginia.

DINGMAN. Dorothy Dingman, FSSO, died on January 18, at Letterman Hospital, San Francisco. Miss Dingman entered the Foreign Service in 1950 and had served at Bonn, Oslo, Amman, Brussels and Damascus.

LYNCH. Andrew G. Lynch, FSO-retired, died on January 25 in Barneveld, New York. Mr. Lynch entered the Foreign Service in 1927 and served at Liverpool, Tientsin, Mukden, Bangkok, Jerusalem, Tehran, Montreal, Lagos, Tripoli, Amman, Bremen, Mogadiscio and as the first US Ambassador to the Somali Republic. He retired in 1962.

NESTER. Alfred T. Nester, FSO-retired, died on January 5, at the Rot Kreugspital in Zurich. Mr. Nester entered the Foreign Service in 1919 and served at Naples, Havre, Christiania, Cardiff, Tunis, Palmero, Guayaquil, Quito, Lisbon and Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Nester had lived in Naples since his retirement in 1955.

TAYLOR. Paul B. Taylor, FSO-retired, died on February 1, in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Mr. Taylor entered the Foreign Service from the Department of State in 1955 and served at Addis Ababa, Stuttgart and Munich before his retirement in 1965.

WAEGELEIN. Henry P. Waegelein, transportation adviser for the State Department, died on January 31, in Bermuda. Mr. Waegelein joined the State Department in 1947 and worked for fifteen years as an adviser in overseas transportation and economic projects.

WILSON. Orme Wilson, FSO-retired, died on February 13, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Wilson entered the Foreign Service in 1920 after service in World War I and served at Brussels, Berlin, Bern, Buenos Aires, Prague and Port au Prince. He was appointed Ambassador to the Republic of Haiti in 1944 and remained there until retirement in 1946.

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FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, March 1966

# Letter from AFSA President



*Dear Colleagues:*

I plan to take this means of reporting to you from time to time on the activities of your Association and its officers. Even though I had long been a member of the Association, until I assumed my present position I had little appreciation of the full extent of the Association's work on behalf of its members. Therefore, I hope through this means not only to keep you informed of what your Association is doing, but also to share with you the thinking of its officers with regard to what more it might be doing.

#### Foreign Service Annual Assembly

As you will recall, the Articles of the Association were amended recently to provide for the selection of "Corresponding Members" and "Fellows in Diplomacy." Part of the thinking lying behind that change was to draw the As-

sociation into a more meaningful relationship with the many Americans outside of the Government who share our special interest in foreign affairs and in improving the professional competence of the Foreign Service. Accordingly, the Board has in recent weeks been engaged in developing plans for giving effect to this provision in the By-Laws. A part of these plans is the holding, under the sponsorship of the Association, of an Annual Assembly at which members of the Association and our Corresponding Members would meet together. We are thinking in terms of patterning such an Assembly much along the lines of the Foreign Service Day observance for retired officers held in the Department last November 12. All of those who participated in that meeting seemed to feel that it was very successful. While some thought was given to holding the Association's Annual Assembly outside of Washington, most of us felt there were overriding reasons for taking advantage of the excellent facilities readily available in Washington, and accordingly our planning is proceeding on this basis.

The Board is planning to select about 100 corresponding members this year on a highly restricted basis from all sections of the country and broadly representing academic groups, foundations, organizations specializing in foreign affairs, labor, industry and business. We hope to have these members selected and the Assembly organized by the fall of this year. We are also thinking about closing the Assembly with a banquet at which the Association would pay special honor to those few selected for the special honor of "Fellow in Diplomacy." We would welcome any thoughts or suggestions any of you may have on these plans.

#### Matching Fund Drive

The matching funds drive inspired by a retired officer who offered to donate \$2,500 to the scholarship fund if Associa-



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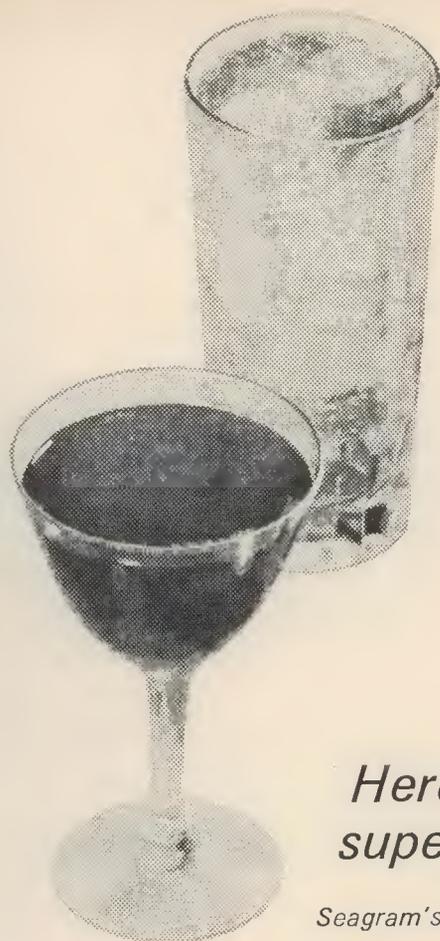
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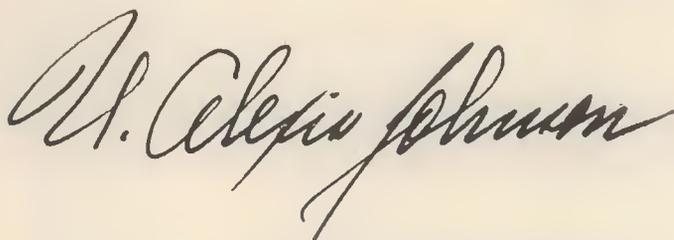


tion members would match it, is proceeding well. Thus far the heaviest response has come from State Department members, active and retired. The response from USIA members has been quite good. We would hope that there could be additional response from AID members, many of whose children also benefit from our scholarship work. The members of the Association can take pride in our scholarship accomplishments. The total amount of scholarships granted has grown from \$8,000 in 1955 awarded to 18 students, to \$37,800 awarded to 72 students in 1965. With continuing generosity by all of our members, this important part of our work can continue to grow.

#### Education Loan Fund

In addition to our scholarship program, the Board feels that a need exists for a low interest educational loan program. The Committee on Education is now studying the procedures used in other such loan programs and is giving thought to the ways in which the rather large sum of money needed to finance even a modest program can be raised. One of the Committee's concerns is how this can be done without impairing our scholarship program. I know that it would welcome any thoughts or suggestions you may have.

*Sincerely,*



## An Alienated Press?

WHEN one is asked to substitute for another speaker, one inevitably wants to know why one was selected for the job. In this case there is no mystery. I was selected to pinch hit for Ambassador Goldberg because we have one thing in common. We both enjoy the sound of our own voices better than we do the sound of other peoples' voices.

I have promised not to mention any of those present here whom I have known in the past. I cannot resist, however, reminiscing about two Foreign Service officer friends who are not here.

A man named Alexander Kirk was our Chargé in Berlin in a tense period of time when German armies appeared to be enjoying the capacity to overrun the world. Alex had to give a party for the Germans. It behooved him to make it clear that we were not frightened of them. He did it in the following manner. It was a formal reception at his house. The Germans arrived in their shiny black hats and fur coats. A couple of them were even wearing Prince Alberts. It was that far back. I remember the faces as the door opened and they caught the first glimpse of their host. He was attired as follows, from the bottom up: Inch-thick crepe soles under mauve suede shoe uppers, gray flannel trousers without turn-ups, a darker clerical gray waistcoat—no buttons in front—over the waistcoat a heavy gold chain, over waistcoat and gold chain a plaid tweed jacket without any collar or lapels.

*The foregoing is the précis of a talk given before the Foreign Service Association luncheon on January 27, 1966 by Joseph C. Harsch, diplomatic correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company.*

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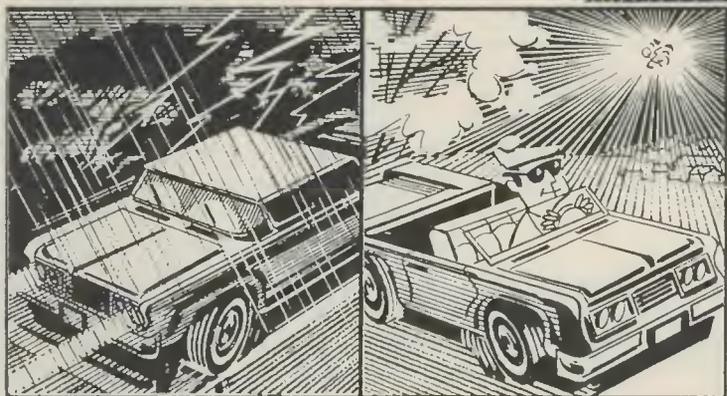
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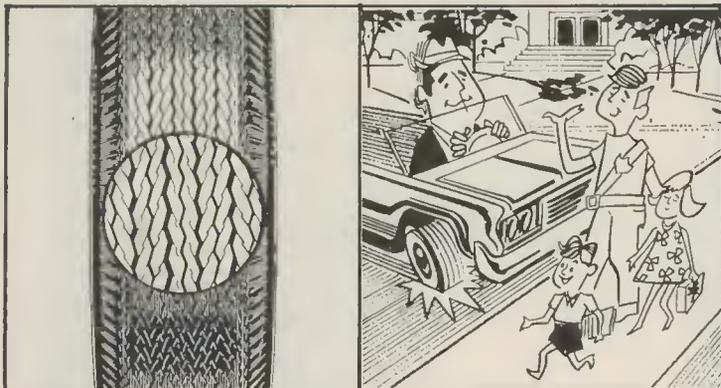
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This dress sounds absurd and yet Alex could carry it off. He was not only a diplomat and a Foreign Service officer. He was also an actor. A really first class Foreign Service officer should have some ham in him.

Then there was an American Ambassador in Belgrade in the early Tito period. He had labored long and conscientiously to try and persuade leaders of the Tito government to attend his house for a reception. One of them had to leave early for duty. As the Ambassador was saying farewell to the guest who had to leave early, he was suddenly overwhelmed by a stampede of all the other Yugoslavs rushing for the door. He stammered and tried to halt the stampede, saying "the party isn't over, "the party has only just begun." Finally he fought his way back through the rush to the drawing room where he discovered that his wife had turned the lights out the moment he'd gone to the front door. His wife didn't like Yugoslavs.

Now, to turn from past to present. I have one thought to present. The new generation of you who are coming along face a new problem much like the problem that is besetting people in my own profession. Journalists and Foreign Service officers have much in common. Your task, as ours, is to observe, to digest the observation, and to convey back to the people and to the government at home the results of your observation on the basis of which presumably somebody occasionally takes some action. We are living in the age of supposedly faster and better communication. In theory it should be possible in this age of Telstars, Early Birds, airplanes crossing the Atlantic in five hours, to express across great distances the true proportion of events in other parts of the world much more fully, and in more perspective and balance than ever before. And yet, what is happening? I can remember back to the dear dead days beyond recall when both a foreign correspondent and an ambassador were persons of some importance: when an ambassador would

be called home for consultation and his carefully gathered and balanced and digested views were listened to with respect. But that was in the days before it was so easy to send Averell Harriman across the Atlantic.

In my profession it's so easy to travel now that everybody, whether he be an announcer or a comedian regards himself as a foreign policy expert by virtue of having gotten on an airplane, crossed the Atlantic and spent 24 hours somewhere. The Chief of Mission in each of the capitals visited by Averell Harriman on his last tour around the world could have told the President by telephone or telegraph everything that Averell brought back. Why is Averell sent? Because Averell Harriman is the man whose name is known here in Washington. In journalism it's the same thing. The foreign correspondent isn't really known. It's the MC on the television program who's known. People seem to want to get their information from the face and voice they know. So the man who spends most of his time here gets shipped over and comes back having talked with the local correspondent, found out what is going on second hand, and is regarded as a great authority.

What does this leave in the future for the foreign correspondent and the Foreign Service officer? I'm not quite sure. I can only tell you that if you want to influence the course of national policy you'd better be in Washington, not anywhere overseas. In our mutual professions the task is not the same as it used to be. What role is there for an Alexander Kirk in the future? He contributed greatly to the color of life and yet could he be integrated into such a service as the present times call for? I have some doubts about it. The premium is not placed upon non-conformity these days; upon the man who will think for himself, who will design his own costume for a reception at a grave moment in history. How many of us of either your pro-

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We are going into a gray period. I hope that this room itself is not proof of Parkinson's second law; that you date the decline of an institution from the moment when it moves into an habitation suitable to its importance and dignity.

I am vastly impressed by these surroundings. I entered these precincts for the first time the other night when I was honored by being invited to attend the diplomatic corps dinner. I had a gourmet meal. I was impressed. But my mind went back to the old State Department that I began covering in the year 1929 when "nervous nelly Kellogg" was Secretary of State, and twice a day the reporters then covering the Department, numbering at the most a dozen, would troop into the old diplomatic reception room. It was intimate and informal, and yet, in that small community there were bred the people who played a major role in the great period of American foreign policy spanned by the services of Dean Acheson and John Foster Dulles. It is popularly assumed that they were rivals, that they opposed each other, that they disagreed in policy with each other. I think not. Rather they complemented each other. Neither could get along without the other. That was the great period when new policy was generated in this Capital; when we did take a positive lead in giving new direction to the course of events in history. During that great period, the generative period of Acheson and Dulles, policy originated in the Department of State. People here, particularly, I suppose, people in the Policy and Planning Staff, people all joined and did make policy. Is this happening now? If not, then why not?

The United States is not taking the lead in this present period of history in generating a new sense of direction. I keep groping for the explanation. Could it be related to

the breach that has opened between the press and the policy-makers. Do we of the press know enough of the facts? Isn't there too much keeping of secrets?

Public opinion is not moulded by us as much as we of the press would like to think it is. It probably is moulded by us more than some people in government wish it were. We are important. We cannot intelligently advise and help shape public opinion unless we are well informed. I am not sure that at the present time we are adequately informed. In the days when I first started covering the State Department in the old building, and a lot of people here were young Foreign Service officers at that time, there was an easy relationship between the press and the people in the department. I almost felt that there was a kind of partnership. We shared the task of explaining to the general public what the world was all about. I am not sure that is still true. I don't know the extent to which it could still be true with the government so very big and so very complex. I do say that if the press is alienated from the service it's going to be increasingly difficult for the government to make policy within the context of an adequately informed public opinion.

In the past government has always spoken in this country through the press. The press has been the main channel of communication to the public. The alternative would be the government influencing the public directly. It would mean setting up a propaganda branch of government and overtly undertaking the moulding of public opinion. We are not in sight yet of the time when that is either desirable or could happen. But if there is to be effective enlightenment of public opinion there has to be more effective relationship between press and the departments of government than there is at the moment. ■

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# 25 YEARS AGO

MARCH 1941

IN THE JOURNAL

by JAMES B. STEWART

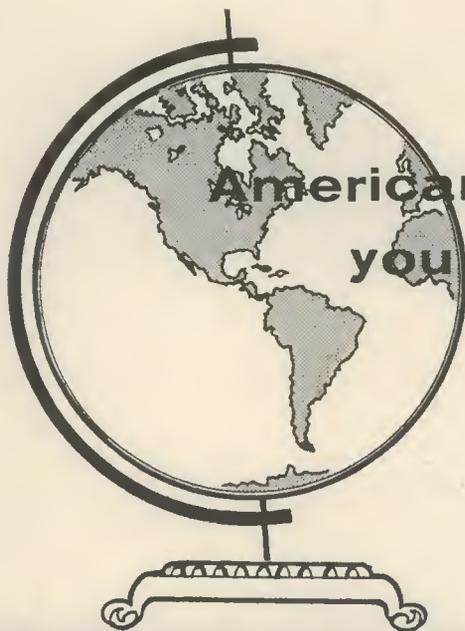
## Touch and Go or "Before the Firing Squad"

AT ONE time in his career, it was "touch and go" with George P. Shaw, now retired in New Orleans. That will be evident in the following from his prize winning story in the JOURNAL competition, titled "Before the Firing Squad." "It was about 3 A.M. and light enough to see to shoot in that little clearing in the banana plantation, in one of the then revolutionary republics. The day was September 15, Independence Day of the country, and what looked at the moment like it would be my last birthday for me. The Colonel in a straw hat and sandals had lined up his eight ragged men and their single-shot Remingtons were cocked, when he turned to me and said: 'Now, my young spy, is there anything you would like to say before I execute you?' . . .

"I had been standing alone in front of the firing squad for over an hour when the sun came up. The Colonel had sobered up a bit by then and it was decided to send me as a prisoner of war to the Governor of the District, whom I knew personally, and the crisis had passed. . .



"I still consider that early morning stand before the firing squad, waiting for the colonel to make up his mind to say 'fire', as one of the strangest and most unusual experiences I have had in the Service."



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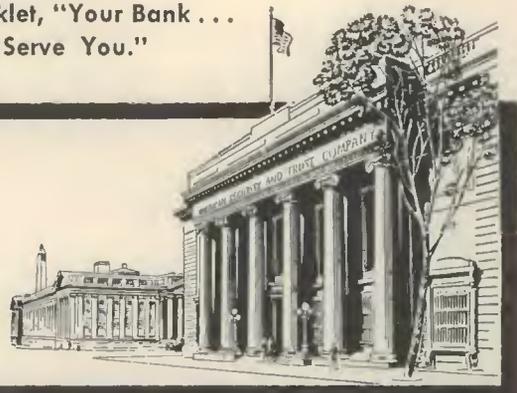
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### **The Newest National Treasure**

Robert H. McBride has a profusely illustrated article in the March JOURNAL titled "The Newest National Treasure." He is the son of Harry A. McBride, formerly a Foreign Service officer and now (1941) Administrator of the National Gallery of Art.

Herewith are a few paragraphs from Mr. McBride's article:

"On the evening of March 17, 1941, President Roosevelt will take part in an important cultural event in Washington—the official ceremony of the opening of the new National Gallery of Art. With the major European galleries all suffering from the dislocations of a war-torn world, Washington will become a haven for art and a center for art lovers.

"The Gallery will open with an imposing collection of painting and sculpture. Added to Andrew W. Mellon's original gift in 1937 of some 115 first-rank paintings and 23 pieces of sculpture is the large and important collection of Samuel H. Kress, composing about 375 paintings and 18 pieces of sculpture. A further acquisition of importance was a group of eleven 18th Century American Portraits, which was added to the Mellon Collection.

"Another major acquisition came last fall with the announcement that the superb collection of Joseph E. Widener would be added to the National Gallery, though the exact date of its arrival in Washington has not been announced. Thus, the Gallery will open not merely with the nucleus of a great national collection, but with a full artistic panorama.

"Mr. Mellon's determination to start a national gallery and the action he took to make his dream come true are too well known to need repeating. But perhaps details of the blossoming of that dream would be of interest to people who have not been in Washington recently to watch the creation of the great marble building that will house the national collection. The structure, costing approximately \$15,000,000, is located on the site which Mr. Mellon favored between Constitution Avenue and the Mall, from Fourth to Seventh Streets. Into its building went the widest variety of marble, from the pale pink marble of Tennessee in the exterior, to the sumptuous 'verte imperiale' of the Ionic column in the main rotunda."

### **Changes in The Journal Staff**

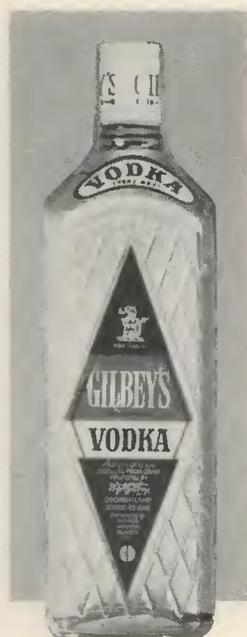
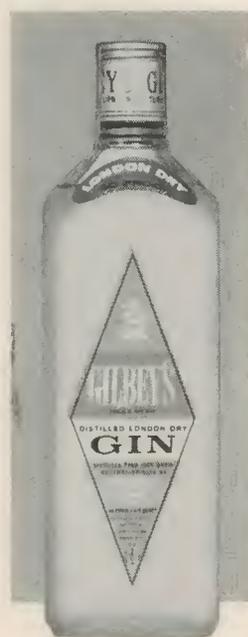
"During the past month the JOURNAL has recorded several changes in its staff. Mr. Charles B. Hosmer, due to his recent appointment as a Foreign Service Inspector, has tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the JOURNAL.

"The Executive Committee unanimously approved the appointment of Mr. William E. deCourcy as Mr. Hosmer's successor. Mr. deCourcy has served, until recently, as Consul at Naples and is now assigned to the Department as Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, and the JOURNAL welcomes him to its staff. . .

"The Editorial Board is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf as Book Review Editor. Mr. de Wolf is now serving in the Division of International Communications in the Department.

"Miss Jane Wilson, who has since April, 1939, served in the capacity of Secretary to the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL has recently been appointed Managing Editor."

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Wymberley DeR. Coerr, Montreal; Thomas J. Corey, Vancouver; Alfred H. Lovell, Jr., Montreal; Lewis E. Gleeck, Jr., Vancouver; Frederiek J. Mann, Toronto; Richard H. Post, Windsor; M. Robert Rutherford, Winnipeg; Joseph J. Wagner, Habana; Meredith Weatherby, Habana; Charles H. Whitaker, Habana; Julian Nugent, Jr., Mexieo City; Kenneth Oakley, Mexieo City; Joseph Palmer, Mexieo City; George Henderson, Ciudad Juarez; Wallae Stuart, Ciudad Juarez; Richard Johnson, Naples; and Donald B. Calder, Zurich.



GALLMAN. A son, Philip Gerry, was born on January 10 in Washington, D.C., to Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar J. Gallman. Mr. Gallman is on duty in the Division of European Affairs.

**Comment 1966:** After studying at Saint David's in London, Boys' High School in Pretoria, and Berkshire in Massachusetts, Philip went to Yale. He got his B.S. there two years ago, having interrupted his undergraduate work long enough to do his military service with the marines. On graduating, he was awarded a scholarship at Yale. He is now in his second year in the graduate school, having received his Masters degree and being well on the way to get his Ph.D. His field is Electronics.

### Third Term Victim

Ameriean Consul General,  
Jerusalem  
Dear Sir:

I have the honour of introducing myself to you as an owner of a soda water fountain at Raanana Colony in Sharon.

As I became a vietim of the Ameriean elections and success of Mr. Roosevelt and suffered a loss of 50 mils, I therefore apply to his Honour the Consul with the explanation and request to rcimburse me with the amount I suffered from Mr. Roosevelt's success.

And these are the details:

A meeting of the.....Synagogue Council, which regularly gathers once a week took plaece yesterday. They used to purchase from me soda water for every meeting for an amount of 500 mils but this time in honour of the event of Mr. Roosevelt's success in the elections they have purchased beer instead of soda water and raised a toast to the health of Mr. Roosevelt, which had resulted me a loss of 50 mils.

I think that Mr. Roosevelt will participate in the loss caused to me by him.

Very respectfully,

.....

### Recent Items

A delightful one from Jack Hickerson:

"Years ago I promised you a story on Mr. Hull. Here it is. He went to a wartime conference in Moscow in 1943. He traveled by cruiser across the Atlantic to Casablanca and flew from there to Moscow and return to Casablanca. The commander of the air base outside Casablanca met Seeretary Hull at the dock and drove him to the VIP lodge at the air base. On the way the

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commanding officer casually remarked to the Secretary that he was occupying the VIP suite in the VIP's Lodge. Secretary Hull smiled but said nothing. The General then asked, "Mr. Secretary, you *do* know what VIP's are, don't you?" Mr. Hull replied in that nice, soft voice of his, "I know what some of them are."

#### State Department Career Girl

A headline reads: "GI's smitten by midnight Kitten." A.P. reports she is a State Department career girl, a blonde from Newark and was a sultry voiced disk jockey in Saigon for two years.

There is no "Kitten" in the Foreign Service LIST. There are three Kitchens but no Kittens.

P.S. M.K., real name Pauline Narcavage, also had a two year hitch in Laos.

#### Briefs

Dave Maynard, retired on the West Coast, last year rode on the 125 mile-an-hour train between Tokyo and Osaka.

Douglas Flood, retired in Chicago and practicing law there, recently won his first civil case against Uncle Sam. He is one of nineteen public defenders in the federal courts of Chicago.

Carl H. Bohringer was recently named Executive Director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan. The Chamber's NEWS BULLETIN for August, 1965, stated that Mr. Bohringer is in the process of making plans to develop ACCS into one of the best AMCHAMS abroad.

#### FARAWAY WONDERS

by Jack Grover



*Few people in the world today have seen it, many claim it has never been done, but the famous Indian rope trick has been performed over the centuries.*

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NOTHING perhaps better illustrates the unsettled nature of our contemporary world than the confusion and uncertainties that characterize the current status of the Atlantic Alliance. How has it happened that the keystone of the Western community of nations, an institution founded on recognized common aspirations and interests, has become a subject of such controversy and debate? We find ourselves asking with increasing insistence whether it is unreasonable, in the face of present and continuing threats to the peace on a global scale, to expect greater cohesion and solidarity than is currently manifested among the membership of the Alliance.

In attempting to pinpoint the source of our difficulties, we are inclined to fix our attention on the figure of one man, a personality who looms very large in all our thinking, that is Charles de Gaulle. He seems to have become established in our minds as the architect of disruption of policies and institutions which would otherwise be providing the impetus for a consolidation of our common interests. It is said that de Gaulle's sense of personal grandeur, his self-identification with the destiny of France, and his pique at "les Anglo-Saxons" have caused him to lose sight of the realities of the atomic age.

While the dissenting voice of de Gaulle does indeed introduce into the affairs of the Alliance complications of a serious order, it is hardly accurate to contend that his views and activities are at the root of all our troubles. De Gaulle and Gaullism have unfortunately become symbols of othermindedness toward which we tend to react emotionally. We have in point of fact become preoccupied with justifying and rationalizing our own stand on the issues at stake rather than on attempting to comprehend the motivations behind de Gaulle's actions. Yet if we were to examine the situation carefully, I think we should find that de Gaulle is not making policy in a vacuum and that his evaluation of the facts of contemporary international life shows a certain astuteness which we would do well to respect.

To arrive at a proper assessment of our difficulties, it is first of all essential that we place the current status of the Alliance in historical perspective. This is perhaps most easily done by recalling the conditions of European life at the time the Treaty came into being in 1949. Sixteen years ago, Europe was only some 50 months removed from the most disastrous war in its history, one which had devastated its cities from London to Leningrad and had left dead, maimed and homeless in the tens of millions. There was hardly a European alive whose personal for-

tunes had not been affected in some way by the intensity of six years of total conflict. The political, economic and social structures of most European states had either been shattered, as in the case of Germany, or seriously undermined by a lack of popular confidence in their ability to serve the needs of the populace.

Into this situation, which had only begun to normalize itself under the impetus of American economic assistance, the Russians moved with great vigor, creating a crisis of unusually grave proportions. Their open display of power in Prague, the attempt to absorb Berlin, and other actions of less spectacular but similarly alarming nature faced what was left of traditional Europe with an urgent necessity to consider far-reaching measures in the interests of self-preservation.

It was in this desperate atmosphere that the Alliance came into being, supported directly and hopefully by all

## The Crisis in the Atlantic Alliance

its original members and subsequently by others who were co-opted as the structure grew and consolidated itself. When one looks back over those years of economic distress, political chaos, and military insecurity, NATO assumes in retrospect the position of a linchpin in the Western defense network. The Alliance in effect institutionalized the solidarity of Western Europe and the US in their common determination to protect themselves against the encroachments of a strong power with a divergent ideology and hostile intentions.

But times have changed. Today NATO is no longer a group of like-minded partners in a common enterprise. In the East, the Greek-Turkish quarrel has threatened to undermine the foundations of collective security in that region and in the West de Gaulle offers a fundamental challenge to the Alliance as it now exists. The Germans, the last to be admitted to the fold, and now the largest

member in terms of manpower contributions, are increasingly insistent on having a nuclear voice which the others appear little disposed to see them acquire. The US for its part has experienced its disillusioning moments with Allies who profess openly their solidarity to a common cause but refuse in practice to support the policy of their overcast colleague in many areas of the world where he feels himself vitally engaged.

In a sense, this situation bears the inevitable stamp of history. Alliances, whether Holy or otherwise, are not durable phenomena, and the Atlantic partnership is no exception to the rule. Fifteen years ago I recall that one of the preoccupations of my German friends was the time it would take Russian troops to cover the distance from their zone of occupation to the Rhine. Today no one thinks in these terms. The sense of immediate danger is gone, and with it the feeling of interdependence among partners in a common enterprise.



It is these facts of life that de Gaulle may be assessing with greater clarity and logic than we have yet brought to bear on the problem. An alliance is by its very nature one of the most fragile of human institutions. If it is to survive the vicissitudes of international political life, it must be unusually sensitive to changes both within its own membership and in the array of forces whose hostility originally called it into being. There are unfortunately ample signs that in our formulation of Alliance policy due account is not being taken of the developments of recent years on both sides of the political watershed that divides Europe.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the Alliance was originally formed in response to a specific danger. Its continued existence and the form it takes is therefore very much dependent on the evolution of this threat. If,

as has been the case in recent years, the forces opposing us show signs of greater accommodation, the status of our military arrangements is bound to be affected. We need in fact to remind ourselves from time to time that the Alliance and the institutions comprising it are not ends in themselves but tools which we have fashioned in order to be able to come to an understanding with the other side at an appropriate occasion.

It can be said with some justification that the problems facing NATO today are the result of its undoubted success in guaranteeing the security of the Western world. As a consequence, the difficulties we are struggling with are no longer ones of a primarily military nature. In a sense, the Alliance has done its job in this field and the urgent need is now for coping with a different set of problems, largely ones of a political order.

It is these political realities that we have yet to come to grips with. Essentially, we are still on the course upon which we were set by those who created the Alliance a decade and a half ago. This course was perfectly suited to the needs of the day and was in fact charted specifically to meet the strong headwinds blowing from the East. In the meantime the winds have shifted, but we have not trimmed our sails to meet the new conditions. Most particularly, to borrow a turn of phrase from the nuclear vocabulary, it would appear that we are overpursuing the goal of military integration. Partly this is in response to the chronic demands of the military for an ever tighter command structure and partly it is an effort to solve the problem of nuclear sharing.

This is an area in which our efforts seem condemned to perennial frustration. Even worse, as a result of our singleminded insistence on solving the military problem, we are creating for ourselves an entirely new range of complications in the political sphere. Our experience with the Multilateral Force is instructive in this respect. The MLF has been from the very beginning a dubious undertaking, essentially, it seems to me, because it has concentrated on the military aspects of the question while miscalculating or understating the political implications of what is being proposed.

The MLF has been presented as a device to deal with the German demand for equal partnership in the Alliance. On the face of it there has seemed reason to believe the MLF could in fact achieve this objective. As with any patent remedy, however, the results do not necessarily coincide with the promises of the prescription. Far from solving the problem of what to do about Germany, the MLF would very likely make that question

more acute by according the Federal Republic a position of priority among the Continental land forces of NATO, thereby both antagonizing the Russians and possibly altering the power structure within the Alliance itself. It would appear that de Gaulle, with his better sense of history, has seen this more clearly than we do. Obviously it is not in the interests of France, or for that matter of any other NATO member, including the Federal Republic itself, that the Germans should be granted a preponderant role in the armed forces of half a continent so long as their political quarrel with the East remains unsettled.

This criticism of the MLF approach might also be applied to the other proposals which have so far been put forth to solve the dispute about nuclear sharing. The concept of an Allied Nuclear Force and even the idea of a Directorate appear to suffer the same basic flaw, namely that they are oriented towards a military solution of a problem which is largely political in nature. In a technical sense they are also inadequate in that they represent essentially half-measures for dealing with the problem of equality within the Alliance and therefore could be expected, if realized, to have a rather short life expectancy.

From a more purely practical point of view, perhaps the most serious criticism of our proposals for reinvigorating the Alliance is that they can be implemented only without the participation of France. If that is done, as some have suggested, the result is likely to be the solution of a variety of technical problems at the expense of maintaining an effective Alliance. Historically and geographically, the position of France is essential to a trans-Atlantic defense effort, a fact of which de Gaulle, it might be noted, is well aware.

Given this situation, the matter becomes one not of finding the most inoffensive way to satisfy German aspirations, which has been our preoccupation so far, but of determining the least common denominator that will be acceptable to all concerned. It is doubtful that this agreed consensus can, however, be found in the field of nuclear sharing. So long as we stress this approach, we shall be unable to deal realistically with de Gaulle, who regards all our offerings as little more than devices to ensure the perpetuation of American dominance in the Alliance.

What then can one envisage as a solution? Since it would be a wise man indeed who has a ready answer to problems of such magnitude, it is perhaps appropriate that we should start from more modest beginnings. What follows is therefore not so much a solution as thoughts about how we might go about finding one. These thoughts are prompted by the consideration that if we have not found the key to the puzzle so far it is perhaps because we are looking for it in the wrong place.

First of all, it would seem appropriate that we leave the question of our nuclear arsenal where it is for the time being. The problem of sharing is one which we shall not in any case be able to solve in the foreseeable future. If we can deemphasize the atomic question, this should leave us at liberty to examine the political and other difficulties which are at the heart of our troubles. Such an examination must be conducted in an atmosphere of full freedom of discussion among all members

of the Alliance. It is essential for the success of this endeavor that each government not be committed to a minimum position below which no propositions may be entertained. If allies cannot engage in honest deliberations among themselves, they are hardly in a position to deal as one with opposing forces.

The essence of our examination should be to face up to the real purpose of the Alliance, this being to create a position from which one can talk with the Russians about a settlement. Despite the divisiveness that characterizes it at present, NATO does not figure to be more cohesive or stronger in the future. We should therefore take advantage of the assets it possesses while we can still do so. Twenty years after the end of the worst war in history, it is time to see whether we cannot at least lay the groundwork for a settlement of the European tangle. The Atlantic Alliance would seem to be uniquely qualified to undertake this endeavor since it groups all major interested parties to the dispute on the Western side and provides a forum through which negotiations can be conducted without arousing the suspicions of an individual partner.

It is ironic that the period of postwar history where the outlook for East-West agreement was relatively hopeless was filled with meetings of foreign ministers and talk of summit diplomacy, whereas now that there appear to be prospects for a rapprochement, the best we seem to be able to do is quarrel among ourselves about the management of our weaponry. The danger in this situation is that eventually we will forfeit our most valuable cards, which are those of a solidarity and community of interests based on the need for a common defense posture. If these are in default, we shall have difficulty in presenting our arguments to the other side.

Any proposal for a shift in emphasis from military to other considerations presupposes of course a willingness on the part of opposing forces to negotiate peacefully about the issues dividing the two sides. While making predictions about such matters is hazardous, I venture to suggest that we have entered a period of history where this is becoming possible. There are four main reasons for such an assertion—first, the by now impressive accumulation of internal changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, second, the intense ideologically-inspired quarrel between the Russians and Chinese, third, the lasting traumatic impact on both sides of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, and lastly a certain US—Soviet nuclear stabilization.

Despite the very real difficulties that still beset our relationship with the USSR, especially those that arise from the Vietnam war, the long-term outlook for an adjustment of East-West differences is more auspicious than it has been at any time since the end of World War II. Our Alliance policy should have the possibility of a settlement firmly in mind, not just as one of several contingencies, but as a definite goal towards which concrete steps can and should be taken as soon as possible. The greatest obstacles we have to overcome are not political or ideological in nature but are those stemming from our own inertia and inhibitions. ■

# The Consulate of the Sixties

**S**EMANTICS causes more problems in the use of the English language than is generally realized. For instance, among Foreign Service officers the word "consulate" produces mental images as varied as the word "democracy" brings to the mind of the general population.

This has had unfortunate consequences as it has contributed to a lack of clear-cut thinking in regard to the identity, function and value of—for want of a better phrase—the Consular establishment, both among the general public and among the ranks of the Foreign Service.

The validity of this statement as it relates to the general public can be attested to by any Foreign Service officer who has ever accepted a local speaking engagement on home leave and tried to explain the function of a consular post abroad. His audience is almost certain to find what he says enlightening because it will all be new and fresh.

It is only when a Foreign Service officer has had actual experience in consular work in the Department that he realizes fully how little his colleagues understand the nature and function of consular work. At this point semantics enters the picture. In Washington, the term "consular work" is used almost exclusively to describe the functions carried on by the consular units at a Consulate (i.e. visa, citizenship and protection)!

In these circumstances, it is very easy to reach the erroneous notion that field consular activities are nothing more than a projection of these limited statutory functions. What are the consequences? First and foremost, it distorts the real meaning of a consular establishment, which in post-war days, with the increasing emphasis on trade promotion and person-to-person and grass root political contacts, is contributing increasingly to the attainment of the over-all objectives of the parent diplomatic mission.

This misconception prevents many Departmental officers from understanding the value of consular establish-

ments abroad. It has also served to keep the young FSO hopefuls of the future from realizing the gold that can be mined in the hills of a consular establishment. It is not accidental that Ambassadors Bohlen, Thompson, Kennan and Johnson had a generous sprinkling of assignments at consular posts and they have on numerous occasions cited the value of such assignments in the development of their careers.

With rare exceptions, there are few assignments in the Foreign Service where an officer is endowed with more prestige, dignity, and acceptance by the local population than in a consular post assignment. These endowments are not cited as ends in themselves, though they are not hard to take, especially after a Washington or a very large Embassy assignment, but as a point of departure and framework within which constructive work can be accomplished. I think this statement can be confirmed by those USIA officers who earlier had to try to perform their duties outside the umbrella of a consular establishment and without a title of consul or vice consul.

Political and economic assignments at consular posts are not required to get these endowments. Nor are they required for young FSOs to stay in the mainstreams of policy development.

Assignments to the strict consular units of a consulate are rewarding, substantive and important. A consulate's standing among the local population is determined, or at least conditioned, by the conduct of the consular unit personnel. Visa issuing officers see and talk to more local citizens in a week than any other personnel do in a month. Citizenship and protection officers have more impact on the reputation of the local post in the eyes of US citizens resident abroad than any other officers. Consular unit personnel are the only point of contact literally millions of foreigners (and many Americans) ever have with US personnel abroad. These contacts are not limited

*(Continued on page 47)*

# The Consular Assignment *A Minority View*

**M**ANY of the Foreign Service's finest names—Kennan, Thompson, Riddleberger, Bohlen, to mention only a few, have said from time to time that their consular assignments were invaluable to the development of their careers. But, among Foreign Service officers at least, the image of the consular establishment seems to have eroded considerably since vice-consuls Riddleberger and Bohlen signed their first visas at Geneva and Prague. Few FSOs these days look forward with eager anticipation toward a consular assignment. Furthermore, it is indisputably and regrettably true that the nearly infinite possibilities for good which are inherent in the presence of a consular establishment abroad are largely going to waste. This may be traceable in part to the fact that so many officers in the Department and in embassies tend to view the total contribution of a consular post as limited to the statutory "consular functions." They often overlook the fact that the friendliness, competence and compassion evidenced by consular officers in their dealings with aliens and US citizens will form an image that no representational or public relations effort could match. In current Foreign Service usage the word "substantive" has even taken on a special and un-Webster-like meaning, excluding the consular functions from its compass.

How might this erosion of the consular image be halted? And how might the acknowledged potential of our consular establishment be fully realized? It is most unlikely that any lasting good can be accomplished simply by circulating reminders that the potential exists. And we do the consular establishment no favor whatever by making claims which exaggerate that potential. A close and realistic look at the problem shows that several claims commonly made about the consular service are highly questionable. Many of these statements were undoubtedly true in the thirties and early forties, but have since become accepted almost as articles of faith, despite the tremendous expansion and almost total change which the Foreign Service has undergone in the intervening years. It has been said, for instance, that in no other area can one make a broad

range of contacts so quickly, learn the local language so thoroughly, and meet all social levels of the population so readily. The tens of thousands of contacts that consular officers have with foreigners each year could be (it is said) a fertile source of political and economic intelligence. We all have heard that consular work provides invaluable training for economic and political reporting. Less widespread are the claims that there is valuable experience in program management to be gained from supervising a staff of local employees. One wonders whether the prevailing image of consular work provides the atmosphere in which such statements seem necessary, or whether indeed some blame for its low state can be laid to the very acceptance of these extravagant claims.

Statutory consular work, popular usage to the contrary, is substantive in nature. It requires an extraordinarily high degree of intelligence, resourcefulness, persistence, imagination, compassion, and sheer hard work. This is a specialty requiring every bit as much general ability and technical competence as political or economic reporting. And we have already mentioned its importance to the total Foreign Service "image." But few, very, very few officers join the Foreign Service with the goal of doing visa, citizenship or protection work. The overwhelming majority of newly-appointed FSOs have for years come in with the clear expectation of forging a career in political work, interrupted only by occasional broadening in an economic section. Thus, assignment to a consular section carries with it from the very beginning an aura of exile. The new FSO, by and large, accepts the consular assignment as a necessary evil, and, for a while at least, is willing to believe that "there is gold to be mined in the consular hills." Some few find the discretionary powers of a consular officer much to their liking, and encounter true and lasting satisfaction in administering the Immigration and Nationality Act with reasonableness and prudence. Most, however, looking toward their ultimate goal, find that the point of diminishing returns is reached after four to six months. Pressure to turn out more and more "cases" in less

and less time virtually eliminates any meaningful person-to-person contact between the consular officer and his clients. The standardized interviews necessary for efficient operation limit one's use of the local language to a few key sentences, endlessly repeated.<sup>1</sup> Despite these pressures, most officers at the working level would willingly sacrifice production figures to obtain political or economic intelligence. But they quickly come face to face with two realities, with which their superiors have long been acquainted. First, production levels must be maintained. Congress, the Bureau of the Budget, SCA, all need impressive statistics to prove to themselves and/or a skeptical public that the consular establishment is not living riotously on the taxpayers' money. Second, and most disconcerting of all, it soon becomes apparent that except on rare occasions nobody really cares much about the political efforts of the average consular post. After all, most individuals, groups, and events of significance are centered in the capital. When they are not, an efficient embassy will have made special arrangements for coverage. And the best arrangement does not always include use of consular officers. Soon a curious divergence between preachment and practice becomes evident. Most officers in the senior and upper-middle grades, when asked to expound on the value of consular experience to a political (or economic) career, respond firmly, affirmatively and automatically, rather as if they were reciting the creed at High Mass. But ask any established political officer how many consular assignments he wants in the coming years. Without exception they feel they have "served their time," gained their experience, and have nothing more to learn in a consular job. Or ask any desk officer how important he regards a heavy flow of political reporting from the consulates of his country. Except in those very few cases where consular reporting is crucial, what is really desired is for the consul to keep fully current with affairs in his district, and to keep perfectly quiet about them until there is an event of true national interest or

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<sup>1</sup> Officers at the more efficient visa posts regularly compare notes on how to streamline interviews. All unproductive words or movements are quickly eliminated. One Immigrant Visa officer of my acquaintance even omitted administering the oath in order to meet the informal but ever-present daily quota.

until some sort of total and in-depth picture is obtained. In the absence of armed insurrection, eight or ten concise airgrams might be an ideal yearly output.

Thus the poor consular establishment really gets pounded from all sides. Except for a solid core of able men, dedicated to and happy in their work, it is staffed largely by reluctant whirlwinds, anxious to be about their chosen business, harassed by the demands of a less interesting (to them) job, and discouraged by the limited interest in what they are able to turn out. As the years go by, and if they have not resigned in frustration, these officers come to realize the impossibility of turning out reams of meaningful political work at a consular post. In some cases they remember the embarrassment, especially at large posts remote from an embassy, caused by large numbers of inexperienced officers eagerly seeking out political intelligence. And finally, they rank themselves among those others in the Department and at embassies who pay little regard to the infinite possibilities for good inherent in the presence of a consular establishment abroad.

A consular assignment then, or to be more exact a full, two-year assignment to statutory duties at a consular post, is no longer ideal preparation for a political or economic reporting career. It is ideal neither for the officer nor for the consular establishment. The new FSO, especially if he is one of several at his post, is likely to receive only the most limited professional guidance in the technique and substance of political (or economic) work. If he has initiative, drive and ambition, the officer can turn out some political work in addition to his statutory responsibilities, and thus learn by doing. But most of his output will inevitably be of marginal significance, thus adding to the deluge of paperwork already inundating the Department. There is valuable experience and satisfaction to be gained at a consular post, and these are to be found principally in the efficient and compassionate performance of the statutory duties. But the bulk of the experience that can usefully be carried over into a political career can be gained in about six months. From the officer's point of view the rest is wasted. For the consular establishment, the rest is diminishing returns. The opportunity to meet and get to know a cross section of the people is severely circum-

scribed by the need to maintain high production rates.<sup>2</sup> The modest opportunities in staff and program management open to consular officers are certainly of value to those few FSOs whose backgrounds have been limited to the campus. But for the majority with from two to six years of responsible managerial experience in the military or in private industry, these duties will present few challenges.

What can be done to remedy this situation? No answer to a problem pertaining to personnel and organization can ever be simple and direct. Some see this problem in deterministic terms, and believe there is an irreversible inertial tendency of the Foreign Service to re-form itself along the traditional lines of years gone by, with the diplomatic service and the consular service separate and apart from each other, and maintaining only the minimum necessary communication. Perhaps I am incurably optimistic, but I do not see the problem in such terms. The solution might be found by making the pattern of interests and goals of each yearly input of FSOs more closely fit the pattern of jobs which will be available over the years. This is a process which could never be totally exact, involving as it does a projection of personnel requirements over more than twenty years. But until recently there has been not the slightest resemblance between the two patterns. The first, welcome step in this direction was taken recently when the Foreign Service Officer examination and recruitment procedures were altered to attract more FSOs whose career goals will be not in the political function, but in the economic and administrative fields. This step will lessen the present imbalance, but I dare say a considerable imbalance will continue to exist. An effort should be made to identify potential consular officers, recruit them, and examine them for the abilities basic to this specialty, just as potential political officers have been identified, recruited and examined over the years, and as is being done for

<sup>2</sup>The quality of consular services, and thus the satisfaction derived from their performance, is also affected adversely. The article "That Which Befits a Profession," by Robert F. Ober in the September issue of the *JOURNAL* is an excellent illustration of this.

potential economic and administrative officers now. This is a tall order and will require a great deal of research by the Department and by private testing firms. But it is feasible.

During the several years before such an effort would bear fruit, some important interim measures will be necessary. At least one such measure has already been put into effect, i.e., the upgrading of the Staff Officer Corps, with its many consular specialists. Others will be needed. Most simply stated, the best interim measure is to assign to statutory consular work those who like to do statutory consular work. Obviously it will be some time yet before we have enough consular specialists to fill all consular jobs, and few enough political officers to match the relatively few political jobs available. But until that time it makes no sense whatever to have an officer with substantive (in the popular sense) ambitions staffing consular posts, while somewhere good and willing consular officers are holding down non-consular jobs. In the meanwhile, we must recognize that for some years to come a consular assignment will be a necessary and unavoidable evil in the careers of most FSOs. Some of those on Central Complement rotation are now lucky enough to have their consular experience limited to a very helpful and productive six months. This represents another interim measure that is already in effect. But once and for all let's recognize the fact that an extended consular assignment is, for most Foreign Service officers, nothing better than a necessary evil. Let's do away for all time with the myth that one or two full tours of consular work is excellent preparation for political reporting!

I have no solutions to offer which might counter the regrettable pressure for increased numbers of consular services at the cost of quality. Nor have I any suggestions as to how we might immediately harness all those myriad possibilities for good which are inherent in the ubiquitous global presence of our consulates. But I do feel that many of these related problems will solve themselves once we are able to offer our officers a better opportunity to do the type of work for which they enter the Foreign Service. ■

# EDITORIALS

## EXPERIMENT IN EDUCATION

A NUMBER of weeks ago Reinstein U. opened for business. It may never be listed in the "International Handbook of Universities," and it will certainly never take the field against Notre Dame of a Saturday, but the small class at FSI and its successors over the next few years will do much to strengthen the economic function of the Foreign Service.

There are not enough FSOs who have a strong background in economics, and past training programs have been inadequate to fill the gap; this was the finding of a recent task force which studied the Department's requirements for economic officers. The new Economic Studies Program is an imaginative and highly promising attempt to fill that gap. Top professors from local universities have been persuaded to present in an intensive five-month course the essence of an undergraduate major in Economics, directed to and with emphasis on the needs of the Foreign Service. In three seven-week sessions the course will cover all aspects of economic theory and practice from Statistics and Economic Analysis to International Finance and Foreign Service Economic Reporting. Up to fifty officers will be graduated annually. While oriented primarily towards training economic officers, the course will be open to political officers for broadening purposes.

This is an ambitious and very worthwhile project. The JOURNAL applauds course chairmen Jacques Reinstein and Warrick Elrod who have been most responsible for its design and execution. We trust this program will live up to its high promise. ■

## THE CORRIDORS AND BLANK PAPER

THE JOURNAL welcomes the debate on the entire gamut of issues implicit in Marshall Brent's thoughtful article in the September issue. In last month's issue we published four varying reactions to his proposal in the hope that more officers will be encouraged to write equally provocative articles on matters of professional interest. Spirited corridor conversations on these topics are commonplace. And yet well-considered critiques, proposals or comments seldom find their way to our desks. Can the reason really be lack of interest? We doubt it.

We tend to agree with PER's response to Mr. Brent that the cost of his proposals is probably too great for the benefit it might bring. Mr. Stempel's points about the small percentage of officers retained by the Navy from the NROTC,

and the Navy's ability to use dropouts from its program in a way the Foreign Service could not, are strong arguments against an FSOTC. We would also note that the NROTC creates a reserve which can be drawn upon in wartime for rapid expansion of the Navy, a side benefit meaningless to the FSOTC which should produce career officers committed to serve a lifetime. The JOURNAL thoroughly endorses Mr. McNeil's assertion that we should "try to preserve and enhance the credibility of the examination system." His general outline of a system which reintroduces essay questions and which extends over more than one day, thus harking back to the system of the early 50s, is costly in the short run but sound. We also believe that the examination should require adequate reading and comprehension proficiency in one world language, while conceding that the American school system is currently so organized that it is unreasonable to require oral proficiency in any language. We think that there is much merit in Mr. Stempel's, Mr. McNeil's, and Mr. Hine's emphasis on in-service training and concentration on "the transformation of the officer from competent apprentice to excellent master."

We congratulate Marshall Brent for having inspired a useful and lively debate. Corridor conversation, it seems to us, is much more productive when committed to paper and exposed to public discussion. Let's have more of it! ■

## A SUGGESTION

UNLIKE some of the other small specialized services, such as the FBI or the Marines, the Foreign Service has never developed a glamorous public image. Whatever popular romance is attached to it appears to reside in the exotic nature of the places where its personnel serve rather than in a widely held view that it is staffed by officials of particular competence or ability. The popular image of the Foreign Service will undoubtedly improve as the caliber of its personnel continues to go up and as the importance and complexity of its work gains public recognition. The Department, USIA and AID are all making an effort to give the public a more accurate picture of the foreign services, their traditions, problems and capabilities.

The JOURNAL would like to suggest one further way to dramatize the fine traditions of the Foreign Service. Many of us have complained about the monotony of the endless, sterile corridors in the State Department. These corridors could be enlivened and given character by decorating them with representations of Foreign Service life and traditions. Pictures of our embassies in the EUR area might decorate the corridors outside its offices. Drawings or photographs commemorating significant events or acts of heroism might also be included. Pictures of the signature of our most important treaties could be displayed. The framers of the Foreign Service Act might be pictured in the O area. A representation of Emerson Player hoisting the flag after it had been hauled down by the crowd in front of the Embassy in Accra, or of John Clingerman guiding the rescue mission in Stanleyville might grace the walls outside of AFW and AFC. The well-known picture of Deputy Ambassador Johnson emerging from the bombed Saigon Embassy could be shown in the FE corridor. Something might be done to recognize our most renowned career officers. Paintings or pictures of such men as Robert Murphy, Loy Henderson and George Allen could be displayed. Would it not be appropriate to have a portrait of Bob Murphy in the WE area? Perhaps we should consider having portraits painted of all those who achieve the rank of career ambassador.

If such a project were carried out with taste and discretion, it could not only add interest for those of us who serve in the Department, but also contribute to a realization of the rich tradition of the foreign services on the part of Department visitors. ■

RICE planting and rice harvesting are the important tasks of the Malagasy peasant, for all life revolves around rice, the daily bread of the inhabitants of Madagascar. Many legends and many taboos or "fady" surround the various phases of the cultivation of rice. Since rice is the giver of life, you cannot erect an ancestral tomb during the time of planting. On certain days it is bad luck to work in the fields; some tasks have to be done by women and others by men. These are but few of the rice customs varying from tribe to tribe throughout Madagascar. This short article limits itself to the activities in the countryside around Tananarive, the capital of Madagascar, during the year.

Tananarive is surrounded by rice land. It is lovely hilly country dominated by a high mountain on which stands the castle of the last queen. The sky on the high plateau is renowned for its changing cloud formations, which are reflected in the water of the paddy fields. The villages add reds and other bright colors to the green landscape. With their steep gables and deep red adobe bricks, Malagasy houses differ strikingly from native buildings in Africa.

In the early spring the soil in the paddies is prepared for planting. Men and boys drive zebus, the almost sacred animal of Madagascar, through the flooded fields and the animal's stamping hooves mix the soil with the water. This is a wet and muddy job, but everybody seems to enjoy it. It is also a beautiful scene with the sun glistening on the drenched skins of

man and beast. The patterns of their bodies would make a perfect design for a bas-relief.



Once the soil is prepared, the women's job begins. Young rice shoots, that were grown in small enclosures, are now set out. Carefully one young plant after another is imbedded in the soft soil by nimble hands. Day in, day out, a long file of women and girls move along in rhythmical movement doing their task.

While the rice grows, young and old come out to go fishing in the ditches or in the flooded area around the paddies. They use all sorts of

equipment from angles to nets and even baskets.

The harvesting of the rice once again is a task for men. Modern farming tools are still rare in Madagascar and the rice is mostly cut with long knives.

After the rice is harvested it has to be dried and then threshed. The sheaves are spread out on a dry and sunny spot where they are turned frequently. The method of threshing is simple but beautiful to watch. The thresher with swift, vigorous movements hits the sheaf of rice against a

# To Honor One's Ancestors

by LILIAN EISENBERG





long stone slab which has been placed upon a base. The entire family helps, the adults thresh, children sweep and grandmothers mind the babies.

The last step in preparing the rice for consumption is husking the grains. It is a long and time consuming job done by the women and girls who beat huge pestles against massive mortars. The monotonous thud of this activity can be heard from afar as one walks through the countryside.



After the cycle of planting and reaping is done, the time comes to remember the dead. Although the Malagaches are almost all Christians, their day in the memory of the dead has nothing to do with our All Souls Day. According to the Malagaches the dead ancestors remain forever present and each person is nothing but a link in a long chain stretching from his remote forefathers to his progeny. To give the ancestors their repose and to enjoy their blessing and to ward off their vengeance because of neglect, the villagers have a ceremonial day called the "famadihana," the turning of the dead. Great preparations are made for that day and hard earned money is spent freely. First a new *lamba* is made for each of the dead. The *lamba* is the cloth with which men and women in Madagascar protect



themselves against cold and sun. It is also the shroud of the dead. The *lamba* of the dead, or the *lambarena* as it is called, is more elaborate than the one in daily use; it is carefully woven, and crimson colors predominate. On the day of the *famadihana* the family and friends go out to the ancestral tomb which is usually an elaborate stone edifice covered with flowers and the horns of sacrificed bulls. The entrance of the grave is opened and the remains of the dead are carried out and put under a gaily decorated *balдахin*. A carefully selected bull is sacrificed according to ancient rites and a strict order of rank and distinction is observed in the distribution of the meat. There is food also for the dead: meat is placed on the tomb as well as fruit and honey.

After the meal is finished, the Mpilalao begin singing and dancing.

These troupes of spirited entertainers are at every festive occasion in Madagascar. Their costumes are colorful, an amusing mixture of Malagache tradition and the European dress of the first missionaries who came to the island. The *lamba* must always be worn since no dancer could execute his steps without twirling it. The women of the troupe are the chorus. They accompany their seemingly endless ballads with almost oriental movements of their hands while their feet beat a slow rhythm. Quite different are the dances of the men. They twist and jump with acrobatic grace to the roll of the drums which compete with each other in loudness.

Finally comes the last and most solemn act of the ceremony. The bones, wrapped in their new *lambarenas*, are placed on the shoulders of the closest members of the family. The music becomes a slow dance tune and a procession is formed. With short shuffling steps the crowd moves through the village: first the musicians

and the children, then often the portraits of the deceased, then the pallbearers and at the end the family and all the guests. From time to time the singing gets louder as the corpses are lifted up in their shrouds over the heads of the pallbearers and then lowered down again.

By nightfall the procession moves back again to the tomb. Before replacing the dead in the vault the family bids farewell by rocking them fondly in their arms. Usually a young direct descendent replaces the bones inside the tomb, the oldest ancestor on the top shelf, the others below. The great day is over and the large stone that closes the entrance to the grave is rolled back into place. The cycle of life begins again and spring returns. ■

# Eastern Poems

## I. HOME FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTRY

Evening is thinning, sickening, slowing,  
On the bus old women trade their favorite pills  
And ride in golden light against sun glowing,  
Fading fast; take a dozen concrete pills  
Against your hopeless ills.  
Light makes my mood, makes politics and prose.  
This morning watched a red-leaf plant,  
Potted by a window,  
Lurching in a sunny window, never like a rose,  
Scarlet in steam-heat, there where ambassadors  
Played each his country pose  
Gun-powdered each his nose.  
Bloody ambassadors.

I am as hopeless as myriad buttreups  
Bound to be cattle-feed, mad as I am;  
I shall confess I am sick of the bitterness  
Flowing down corridors, damned by a dam  
Of despair that no Charity, nor this Society,  
Put me a chief in some pretty, archaic green place.  
Ending and bending then, what tournaments  
Should I enlist, what tower could I make,  
What terms lay down on laws and sacraments?  
Wilds must my fundamentals,  
Green fields and villages  
Be all I ever love;  
Let cities go fallow and I'll go away  
Burning the paper civil men obey . . .

Almost I missed the number where I live.  
World keep together till I reach the sidewalk,

As starving thought falls from me  
And the bitter trees in withered light unleave.

## II. THE FEELING OF DRY PLACES

In golden cities gold's against the law  
But shines through tarnish, shines in prison troves  
Dried gold of oaks that children hold who saw,  
Shocked at six, policemen killing doves  
And loves deported, mothers grayed in toil  
And nothing keeping promise of their books  
And nothing shining save some ooze of oil  
On dirty walks, moeking shining brooks.

Yet guidebooks praise those gilded faded domes.  
You wish you were an eagle in the air  
Who yawps at all the chauvinists and roams  
Wild and westbound fleeing from their care  
To daring coasts and combing, darkling gales,  
To the simple seas, the realm of gulls and whales.

## III. FRAGMENTS FROM THE TOCHARIAN

No songs were sung to morning beyond Kashgar,  
All liquidness was lost in those senseless sands  
But here at my willow trees, silent in sunrise  
I sang to the diamond-ridged mountains of Sinkiang  
And prayed, Nestorian, to ghostly Christ.

O little leopard of love,  
Stand to the breeze and represent my princess  
Lithe as light, with eyes of lapis lazuli  
Who comes with eitharas, with parlous kind perfumes  
Proud in the evenings of Kashgar.

PETER S. BRIDGES

Tonight is all stars and tiny meteors  
And the scent of unseen apple trees;  
Such peace, that the moon seems bellicose and mad  
Rising red over roofs at lovers' midnight  
And shining white on the courtyards of Kashgar.

Leaped now the mountains wide!  
And gulfs of fire and joints of flames  
Burst, billowed, bristled powder-red  
And Kashgar burned down dry and dead.  
Savages ate my people's bones and names  
And nothing sweet or green remained inside  
Ex-gardens, ex-great jade palaces.

IV. SUMMER

Dust is the average of Moscow summer air,  
Too many weeks divide those lovely storms  
That lave our crumbling hearts and bathe the air  
In hope of new departure from dry norms;  
The swallows on Sadovoye in June  
Seek flies in high blue air at torpid dusk  
And boats upon the River splash the moon.  
And harsh brown trucks cough poison petrol musk.  
And little peasants sleeping on the walk  
At Lenin Station dream about the wilds  
Where berry-picking bears are lords and talk  
To tell the peasants lore that's not that Child's  
Once called Messiah by the Russian popes  
Until the bloody camps killed peasant hopes.

V. TREBIZOND

What when the king of Byzantines was killed,  
Still green fields of corn, sweet orange trees  
Lived, live now below green leas of hills  
Covering the coast of Trebizond  
A treble in middle-sea summer  
To which I come to praise the Basileus  
And bear black prophecies for the orthodox,  
Bitterest predictions for fall.

Parchment dries; parched throats and pens  
Crack, split to silence  
In the country behind the Daglari;  
Couriers stop, for lack of things to carry  
To these involuted capitals  
Where the rich are buying gold  
And old priests sigh for lack of seminarians.

Sun lights the sea from failing night.  
I swim below the coast,  
Watch moon's pale ghost still falling down the West  
Still shining on bone-bright Kosovo,  
On towers in Islam's Istanbul.  
The tenets of green over Trebizond  
Fade in the face of the day  
Though a soul sink to green back to night  
Diving in a dying salt bay  
As a crescent Asian burns and kills  
In the barrens beyond these hills.

# WASHINGTON LETTER

by LOREN CARROLL

No matter what else happens during the rest of this year (unless we are all obliterated) it will go down as the year of the *Great Blizzard*. Those who lived through it in the Washington area would, perhaps, prefer never to hear of it again. But we owe it to our readers in Buenos Aires, Melbourne, Pretoria, to say nothing of favored spots above the equator, to let them know what Washington went through. It was as if the weather joined the lawless elements in this incorrigible universe. The statistical facts don't tell half of it. Three severe blizzards in one week, piling up, altogether, 23 inches of snow, are not unusual on this continent. In Quebec City, in International Falls, Minn., in the farmlands around Fargo, N. D., it would have been taken as a matter of course.

But not in Washington. It was at first an Aeschylean drama in which all participated on equal terms. Then on the second day came a period of lark, of frolic. Then weariness and exasperation set in. People sat glued to the radio and television. Nearly all roads were blocked. Listeners were abjured to stay at home and not to add to the muddle. "Tomorrow all federal offices will be closed." Schools were closed for a week. Hospitals were performing only emergency operations. And the number of club meetings, civic enterprises and cultural wing-dings to be cancelled would have filled the Bachelor's Engagement Book.

There was a little grumbling, "Why have other cities got an ample supply of snow plows and snow blowers?" The answer was, of course, that the cities with adequate snow equipment used it all winter long. Did Washington wish to invest in such equipment when it might be needed only every three years on an average?

Anxiety crept in when groceries were shut and fuel oil suppliers couldn't promise deliveries for several days. Americans are not fond of fireplaces and electric heaters. One curious thing emerged: how many people seem to live hand to mouth! How quickly they can run out of fuel oil, foodstuffs, a bar of soap, aspirin! If these inconveniences occurred only among the poor, it

would be totally explicable. But the shortages were also trumpeted by those with two cars, speed boats, and television in every bath.

Some snow historians tried to compare the Great Blizzard of 1966 with the Kennedy Inaugural Blizzard of 1961. These people were promptly brought to heel by more responsible thinkers who established that the Great 1966 Blizzard was the worst since 1922.

There were a few consolations: snow is less dangerous than lava. Even its psychological effects are brief. At one moment a housewife stood outside her beleaguered house in the suburbs. "I don't know whether to shovel a path in the driveway or to gallop up to the market for food. The fact is, I suppose, that I'm snow crazy." (Dangerously near to stir crazy, as a glance at Adler or Jung will tell you.) But only a few days later she had obliterated all memory of the drama.

## Dirty Books They Used To Be

The Library of Congress' famous "Delta Collection" came into being when it was discovered that certain readers cannot be trusted alone with certain classes of reading matter. Some categories that incite people to wield scissors, razor blades, or pen knives are: state medical and law examination questions, valuable or unusual books and pornography. To examine these a reader had to sit in a small reading room under the watchful gaze of a librarian.

But times change. Many books which had been classified as pornography by the courts, the Post Office, the Customs, etc., and had been given a  $\Delta$  for Delta tag are now to be found in other parts of the library—their normal place in the stacks. It is no longer necessary to consult them in the restricted area. They no longer tempt the scissors and knife wielders.

Sensible change. Twenty years ago, "Ulysses," "Lady Chatterley's Lover," and "Fanny Hill" were contraband. Now they can be bought in every drug store. Twenty years ago such confections as "City of Night" and "La Bâtarde" would not have been published. They, too, are available in any drug store. So why

keep them under the Delta umbrella?

Years ago a splendid public library in the Middle West sequestered all the books that had been defined as obscene by an old-maid chairman of the library board. Adults could withdraw the books by signing their names ("the shameless wantons!") but minors had to produce a letter from their parents. One customer presented a letter from his mother authorizing him to borrow Edith Wharton's "Summer." The librarian looked scandalized but passed it out without a murmur.

Years after, that reader of "Summer" related the incident to Edith Wharton, by then an old lady, very *col monté* and not the slightest bit jocular. She gave a wintry smile and said, "I trust this didn't do any permanent damage to your character."

## Deplorable Developments

1. At the year's end, Americans were in debt for twenty per cent of their disposable income. The total of personal indebtedness stood at \$85 billion compared with \$82.6 billion on November 1, according to the National Consumer Finance Association.

Perhaps these figures don't tell the whole story, because they don't include home mortgage loans. These loans have also been increasing. Many people are refinancing houses for non-housing purposes such as college tuition payments for their children, vacations, buying boats, etc.

Some economists say that to be in hock for 20 per cent of one's take home pay is crowding the margin of safety.

2. Shoplifting is getting to be an increasingly popular sport. Indeed, it has increased 93 per cent in the last five years. The most sought after articles are women's underwear, stockings, jewelry and other small things. The most common motives for shoplifting are: real or fancied poverty, inability to resist temptation, and, especially for juveniles, the quest for adventure and "thrills." Women are more addicted to this vice than men.

## Award of the Month

For putting a "for sale" sign on the wrong house, Donald Harnsworth, Wichita real estate agent, gets

the March award. Having made the mistake, Harmsworth went into the house to see if it was in fit condition for inspection by potential buyers. It was not. The tenants had given a party the night before and the rooms were strewn with dishes and bottles. Harmsworth plunged in. He washed up, he swept the carpets, he got everything spick and span. And he had just finished when the two men who lived there came in from work and thanked him warmly.

### Evaluation

Betty Beale, a distinguished thinker on the fripperies of the upper classes, reports that an "artist" (presumably English) does "superb collages of owls made from postage stamps."

Certainly an improvement over those tiresome silk purses they used to make from sows' ears.

### Up to the Top

An Englishman visiting New York for the first time was asked by an American how he had spent his first day. He answered, "All day long I've been taking lifts to the top floors of the highest buildings. Jolly good fun and all on the free, too."

### Forms of Godlessness

We have already exposed more than one squalid aspect of contemporary life. For instance, that tendency of non-churchgoers to crash into post-church boozies. Offhand, one would think that only practicing Christians would give or go to post-church boozies, that activities preceding the martini would include listening to a sermon and popping a dollar into the collection plate. But offhand thinking is often in error. The truth is that many of the godless not only go to post-church boozies but give them. Whether this kind of behavior on the part of non-churchgoers is ethical must be referred to a panel of divines and theologians.

And now another grave moral problem comes to light. A distinguished thinker on Washington mores says that Fridays in Washington are getting more and more dissipated. One can find support for this notion by visiting any restaurant, middle class and above, at lunch time. One drink follows another, the conversation gets louder and the lunches stretch out through the afternoon. Instead of asking, "Are you ready to order now?" waiters ask, "Another drink, sir?" Those who had resolved to order only one now decide on only one more positively (accent on

third syllable)! No figures are yet obtainable on how many go back to the office and what they do when they get there.

For some time the Restaurant Beverage Association (don't argue; there is such an association) has been protesting against the regulation requiring restaurants to derive the "chief source of revenue" from selling meals. Many customers go into the restaurants to *drink* their lunch. It is hard to make them eat. It makes one think of the dodge used by restaurateurs in Sweden. A waiter would say, "But, sir, I am sorry. We cannot serve drinks without meals. Could I not get you a ham sandwich?" When the customer consented the waiter would fetch a rubber or plaster ham sandwich and add half a *kronor* to the bill. And it was worth it.

The Washington law has now been liberalized: restaurants are now permitted to screen off a bar area of not more than 30 per cent of the restaurant's floor space and here people waiting for tables may stand up and drink. But once a table is available what can force them to go to it?

On top of this, taxi drivers say Friday (no longer Saturday) is the most dangerous night in the week.

And still more on top, some restaurants, encouraged by the growing godlessness of Fridays, are now staging "Happy Hours" on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thurs-

days. They make such attractive slashes in their prices that many former earnest citizens arrive home in a godless state.

Just a few signs—if not legal evidence—that things are going to the dogs.

### Bulge Nostalgia

"No more bulgy shirt tails! Ours are form-fitted! You feel like a new man!"

So runs a shirt advertisement. They certainly are getting more and more fitted. The manufacturers would have us believe that the change is all in our favor. Actually, we yearn for the dear old bulgy days and as the form-fitted shirts get tighter and tighter we suspect that some wise guy in some factory won an incentive award for proposing a clever way of using less cloth and presenting it as a benefit to the customers.

In any case if the shirts get any tighter the salesman in addition to asking us for our collar size and sleeve length will add: "And what is your waist size, sir?"

### Peaks on Parnassus

What is the most beautiful line in all world literature? Here is another candidate:

Thou hast created us for thyself  
and our heart will be restless  
until it rests in thee.

—St. Augustine

## Life and Love in the Foreign Service

by S. I. Nadler



"Who am I? I'll tell you who I am, you little wretch! I'm the Embassy Youth Coordinator, that's who I am!"

# SERVICE GLIMPSSES



**Buenos Aires.** The cast of 27 crowds the stage at the presentation of "Amahl and the Night Visitors" at the Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano just before Christmas.

## Resounding Success on a Shoestring

by FORREST FISCHER

THE opera was the work of an Italo-American composer. An American from Arizona, without previous experience in opera, staged the production. A Bolivian *maestro* directed the orchestra, in which Argentine federal policemen played alongside members of the orchestra of Buenos Aires' famed Colón Theater. A US Marine, Embassy secretaries, an Argentine newspaperman, and assorted other volunteers were in the cast. It was presented in the auditorium of the Buenos Aires binational center, the world's oldest institution of the type.

This was Gian Carlo Menotti's one-act "Amahl and the Night Visitors," which played for three nights just before Christmas in the *Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano* (ICANA) to full houses of Americans and Argentines and the music critics of Buenos Aires. The critics and the public agreed that it was an outstanding success. And this, in operahop Buenos Aires, was something.

Fernando Sanz-Guerrero had been coordinator of music during a forum for directors in the United States in 1961-62 under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, Leonard Bernstein, George Szell, Max Rudolf, and others. He was the winner of many prizes and scholarships, and had studied at the Peabody Institute of Music. He had studied with Menotti himself. Alfred Cernadas Quesada, Argentine theatrical designer and Barney Goldsmith, the binational center's US grantee, listened to him talk about his experiences in New York with the big names in music. His mention of Menotti and the coming Christmas season brought up "Amahl and the Night Visitors."

Goldsmith's friends had friends in the world of arts; and the idea of Menotti's "Night Visitors" in Buenos Aires during the Christmas season proved irresistible to some key Argentine musicians. There was, for example, Maestro Valdo Sciammarella, a leading Argentine composer and director of the children's choir of the Teatro Colón, one of the world's opera

shrines. Sciammarella solved one of the toughest problems of the production by finding 15-year-old Julio Lautersztein for the role of Amahl. About that time, Tatiana Zlatar volunteered for the role of the mother. She brought with her immense experience on the state radio and as a veteran performer in Teatro Colón productions.

The three kings were selected from men who had studied music and voice but had turned to more prosaic professions. The trio included an office clerk, a businessman, and Hector Vaccaro, chief press editor of USIS—Buenos Aires. The chorus, as it took shape, included lawyers, insurance men, and businessmen. Also in it were Tom Pynn, a US Marine guard at the embassy, two USIS foreign service secretaries, Ruth Fischer and Teresa Timko, and Mary Berghmans, an Argentine secretary in USIS. Ricardo Montague, an accountant in a Buenos Aires hospital, became chorus director.

Isabel Cavallini, an Argentine concert pianist, volunteered to join the company as a coordinator. Miss Cavallini had studied in the Cleveland Institute of Music under a scholarship awarded by Altrusa International of Cleveland. She and her sister, also a concert pianist, had performed in many Argentine binational centers. Diana Obedman, a 20-year-old professional dancer, who stopped in at ICANA to inquire about scholarships to United States universities, found herself "nominated" as the troupe's choreographer. At mid-November, 27 singers and dancers had been assembled.

On the night of December 17, "Amahl and the Night Visitors" opened to an SRO audience and to enthusiastic praise from the Argentine press. About 100 had to be turned away at the door. For the three performances, almost 800 people pressed themselves into the ICANA salon.



**Calcutta.** Consul General William K. Hitchcock presents a silver trophy to a team from Loreto House, winners of a general knowledge quiz show presented at the American University Center of USIS.



**Kabul.** James M. Holly, Acting Chief, Education Division, AID, explains the tradition of the Cub Scouts' "Bobcat" pin to his son Jimmy at the recent initiation of new members in Pack #1. Michael Hilario and Peter Jones look on.



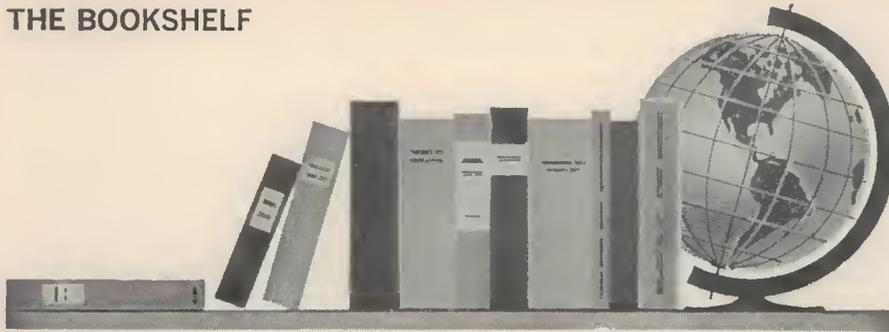
**Algeria.** Ambassador John D. Jernegan visits the eastern Algerian city of Constantine where city officials promptly renamed the street on which the US Consulate is located. The Ambassador and the Mayor are shown at the unveiling of the corner sign for Rue J. F. Kennedy.



**Caracas.** Vice Consul Emma G. Drake became Mrs. Louis W. Beiswenger on November 26, at the United Christian Church. Here, Ambassador Maurice S. Bernbaum greets the happy couple at the reception following the ceremony.

**Tananarive.** Some "peaux rouges" take Ambassador C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr. by surprise in his office on Thanksgiving Eve. Convincingly-attired Malagasy members of the Embassy staff, led by "Massasoit" (less convincingly attired) present some turkey to "Governor Bradford" and wish him well in their country.





**Certain Aspects of Schlesinger**

ANYONE interested in the Kennedy interlude—and who isn't?—will want to read Arthur Schlesinger's memoir. The casual reader will enjoy the gossip. Those interested in foreign affairs will find it more than a fascinating account of the New Frontier. It is also an important source of information on the immediate background of our nation's problems.

Other reviewers have already dealt at length with Schlesinger as an author and historian. I shall, therefore, limit myself to commenting on two aspects of the book about which I have some personal knowledge: the Berlin crisis and the State Department.

Schlesinger's account of the Berlin crisis is inadequate but well worth reading. In his foreword, he recognizes that a memoir is a partial view. It strikes me, however, that his preoccupation with his immediate surroundings throws his account unduly out of balance. He underplays in particular what was happening in and around Berlin, except for a full account of a visit to the city with Robert Kennedy. To take only one example, he does not even mention the tank confrontation at Checkpoint Charlie, which was one of the most dangerous and dramatic episodes of the 1961 phase of the crisis. This was, however, available in the press, and Schlesinger provides several aspects that were not. He describes in frank detail the activities during the summer of 1961 of what he calls the "White House group"—which I note apparently did not include McGeorge Bundy. (He has the grace to admit in retrospect that they had illusions about what negotiations might accomplish.) In addition, he provides summaries of conversations and documents, which are still hard to come by in the State Department.

Now, what can I say about Professor Schlesinger's attempts to educate the Dolittles of Foggy Bottom? He devotes a chapter to what he calls "The Reconstruction of Diplomacy." He also scatters last straw remarks

about the State Department throughout the book. I have ambivalent feelings about the thrust of his criticisms, since I am a critic of the Department's reluctance at times to take the tiller. Nevertheless, so much of what he says strikes me as ill informed, that I am reluctant to accept him as an ally. These qualifications notwithstanding, what Schlesinger has to say about the Department of State and the Foreign Service should be read. One of the qualities that Kennedy brought to his office was candor. Schlesinger candidly reflects what Kennedy and many members of his staff honestly thought. I feel that we learned something from John F. Kennedy about how to operate in a nuclear world. If we are open minded, perhaps we can learn even more from his biographers.

—JOHN C. AUSLAND

*A THOUSAND DAYS*, by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. Houghton Mifflin, \$9.00.

**Political-Military Relationships**

BASIC aspects of national defense in a world of political conflict, the inter-relationships between political and military factors, and between these and economic resources, are examined by Admiral Eccles after years of experience in war both hot and cold, at home in our own Navy and abroad in multi-national NATO, at sea in solitude and ashore in the maze of governmental bureaucracy, followed by meditative years walking in the footsteps of Admiral Mahan at the Naval War College at Newport where, like him, he sought out the fundamental principles on which to base a comprehensive theory of modern conflict. The quest led him through a restudy of the Principles of War (succinctly reviewed here in a form convenient for interested foreign affairs officers), and of the inevitable interplay of relationships among the armed forces and the civilian parts of our Government, the economic concerns of both, and the organizational web holding them together.

His "Military Concepts and Philosophy" offers many insights as inter-

esting and important to us of the State Department and Foreign Service as to the military services for whom they were written. The spectrum of conflict is presented in a refreshingly neat way that may be novel to many, in his discussion of the role of power and force in human conflict. He has a flair for presenting with an engineer's precision some political concepts on which many words are often wasted by others with less clarity: e.g. "National security and national sovereignty cannot both be maximized"—a concept which annually occupies volumes in presentations to Congress on the importance of our relationships with our allies, and within the UN.

Specialists will find various chapters of particular interest (e.g., the excellent summation on Arms Control and Limitation), while other selected parts of the book, dealing with the broader aspects of leadership and morale, and of civil-military relations, will be of wider interest to JOURNAL readers. And of course grand strategy, being by nature both political and military, is of vital interest to the professionals of both spheres.

—WARE ADAMS

*MILITARY CONCEPTS AND PHILOSOPHY*, by Henry E. Eccles, Rear Admiral USN (Ret). Rutgers, \$9.00.

**The Korean Knot**

THIS is a revision of Mr. Berger's useful history, which was first published by the University of Pennsylvania Press in 1954. It still retains the two main objections to the first edition: the exorbitant price, and the too brief sketches of all of Korean history except the period 1945-50. However, it also is the most readable presentation of this period; it remains a book to be read (at least in chapters two through fourteen), if not to be bought, by anyone assigned to Korea. Mr. Berger explains well the persistent, if polite, Korean disbelief in the repeated American assurances of eternal friendship, and will give the younger Foreign Service persons a good account of an important period in American history.

"The Korean Knot" is really a history, with useful military details, of a period of World War Two and its aftermath in Korea, with a good discussion of the ambiguous effects of the Cairo Declaration on Korea. This part is excellent, and fills most of the book; but the other 4,000 years of Korean history are skimmed, and really might better be omitted. For example, one might get the idea from page 15 that ancient Korea only had



*The Character of Korea—Old Country Squire by Wallace Marley*

three kingdoms, rather than, like Ireland or Israel, literally dozens of tiny ones. Or from page 100, that only North Korea was making bellicose noises before 1950 and after—anyone who was in Korea at the time can well remember the “March North” demonstrations which took place, for some strange reason, in front of the American Embassy, with the participation of every draft-dodger in Pusan. Mr. Berger gives the obverse, in a way, of the equally distorted picture given by David Horowitz in his “Cold War Colossus” chapter on Korea.

The few doubtful items which crept in may be ascribed to Mr. Berger's reliance on American newspapers as sources. His story of President Rhee's departure from the presidential mansion after the student revolution was something I witnessed, and I certainly did not get the impression given by his student—the firm opposition to a state, or public funeral to President Rhee last year seems to be more indicative of the attitude of Koreans than this story in an American newspaper. And his mysterious footnote on the assassination of KIM Ku “reportedly by a member of his own party” (page 80), rather than by Lt. AHN du hi (later Major AHN), must have something behind it I do not understand. And the reports of LEE Ki bung's death, though not clear in all details, seem to point to the murder of Mr. and Mrs. LEE and the younger brother by the older son (the one adopted by President Rhee as his heir). However, for the period 1945 to 1950, “The Korean Knot” should be read by anyone in the Foreign Service going to Korea—but whether you buy it or not will depend on the number of dependents and their appetites.

—ARTHUR J. MCTAGGART

*THE KOREAN KNOT (revised edition), by Carl Berger. University of Pennsylvania Press, \$6.00.*

### Portrait of an Uneasy Neighbor

GERALD CLARK'S “Canada: The Uneasy Neighbor” should prove valuable reading for many Canadians as well as most Americans. The author exhibits an admirable degree of detachment in surveying the contemporary Canadian scene and in commenting on it with pungency and good humor. While Mr. Clark may lack the historical sweep of a Bruce Hutchison or the meticulous scholarship—in discussing Quebec, for example—of a Mason Wade, he writes readably and with insight. Note, for instance, his wry comment: “Rarely has any country undergone such a period of affluence with so little spiritual enjoyment.” One is slightly baffled by the trace of wonderment with which he discovered the depth of French Canadian resentment against the “Anglo-Saxons.” He is in good company. Lord Durham—well over a century ago—reflected far greater amazement in reporting to the Queen his discovery in Canada of “two nations warring in the bosom of a single state.”

The chapter on the Canadian North—“Myth and Fact”—the object of Mr. Diefenbaker's somewhat refracted vision, is first class reporting and common sense. A later chapter on Canadian fears of cultural domination by the United States—so genuine a basis for so much resentment—is restrained in treatment and conclusion.

This aptly-titled book should be “must” reading for any American headed for Canada for anything more than a short holiday. It is recommended bedside reading for Americans who have lived in Canada and love it but, having returned home, now feel out of touch. And there are several scores among my Canadian friends and acquaintances to whom—if I could afford it—I would like anonymously to mail a copy.

—LIVINGSTON T. MERCHANT

*CANADA: THE UNEASY NEIGHBOR, by Gerald Clark. McKay, \$6.50.*

### Policy Making Organization

WHEN “How Foreign Policy is Made,” by Professor Kurt London, Director of the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies at George Washington University, first appeared in 1949, it was quickly recognized as a thorough and careful analysis of the governmental machinery responsible for the formulation and administration of the foreign policies of the major powers. Professor London has now taken the original material in that book, brought

it up to date, rewritten it, and issued what amounts to a new work on the subject.

Professional foreign affairs officers, naturally, will not find that a survey of this kind can tell them much that they don't already know about their own organizations. Nor will Professor London's orthodox discussions of the ideological and other factors contributing to the making of foreign policy add much to any insider's knowledge of the complexities of the conduct of foreign relations. The same may also be said for the author's possibly over-detailed treatment of some of the institutions he describes. One wonders, for example, whether it was necessary to be told not only what the British Council does, but also that its Executive Committee, “which has one Chairman and one Vice Chairman, appoints a Director General—who may be the chairman to supervise the council's activities.”

Some readers will feel that Professor London overstates the importance of organized ideology and propaganda in the making of foreign policy. At any rate, an excessive emphasis on the organizational, public relations aspects of the decision-making process can be misleading. Policy making on important issues is so often an imprecise, informal affair, having little to do with the organization charts of government departments—particularly government propaganda departments.

But organizational details no doubt add to the usefulness of the book for the non-professional reader, and even for many within the profession. A retired officer who wants to give a course on the conduct of foreign relations would find the book very helpful indeed. And perhaps this is why the Soviet diplomat V. A. Zorin, in his somewhat comparable “Principles of Diplomatic Service,” published in Moscow earlier this year, may be seen to have been an attentive reader of, and selective borrower from, the 1949 edition of Professor London's book. In short, the new book, like its predecessor, deserves the attention of students of the subject.

—THOMAS A. DONOVAN

*THE MAKING OF FOREIGN POLICY: EAST AND WEST, by Kurt London. Lippincott, \$3.95.*

### Dial 999

A journalist's personal history, “Call Africa 999,” covers the three years that John Nugent was NEWSWEEK's African correspondent based

in Nairobi. The loose, running narrative strings together a series of events as they were lived through by Nugent. Sparse amounts of history and personalities are interspersed with colored accounts of living and reporting, primarily in East and Central Africa, winding up with Nugent's philosophy of Africa and Africans. He describes vividly his encounters with the crude Katangan mercenaries, the Baluba "people eaters," the wild freedom fighters of Zanzibar, and the gentle Luthuli. Most dramatically portrayed are his encounters with Katangan road guards manned by drunken gendarmes, his near-miss execution in Zanzibar, and his feud with Mboya which nearly led to his deportation from Kenya.



Chief Edemorun-Alaga of Odo-Owa, Nigeria with Yoruba ceremonial mask, handcarved by him.

by Jack W. Juergens

Throughout, the story centers around Nugent's own life. Little is given of the background to the Katanga secession or the Zanzibar revolution. He devotes some time to the final drive to independence in Kenya but adds little to what is generally known. He deals sympathetically with the opposition in South Africa, and is certainly not another Smith Hempstone on the future and rights of whites in Africa. Some flavor of being involved in an African revolution is given in the Zanzibar story, the senseless confusion that results from the young and inexperienced being suddenly put into positions of responsibility. Nugent does not give a hint that in some way the treatment accorded him was connected with his

irregular and bizarre entry into the island at a troubled time. He is appreciative of the American Foreign Service and of the officers he dealt with.

Nugent's book is of marginal value to the student of Africa, being an account of important events for Africa looked at from a reporter's viewpoint. His understanding of Africa is summed up in his sentence "There is rarely any rhyme or reason in Africa."

—M.P.H.

CALL AFRICA 999, by John Nugent. Coward-McCann, \$5.00.

### Latin America: A New Hard Look at the Catch Words

**A** KNOWLEDGEABLE and imaginative man has given us a book which is long overdue, a lively iconoclastic book which takes a quizzical approach to a host of hemispheric holy cows. Despite the rather pedantic title, "The Political Economy of Latin America" is anything but pedantic in style. Wendell Gordon, professor of Economics at the University of Texas, has quite obviously long harbored a good many doubts about United States policies, public and private, towards Latin America and questioned a good many assumptions.

His basic and most intriguing conclusion is that Latin America since the Conquest has never had an indigenous economic or political philosophy. It has been inundated by waves of conquerors, rulers, liberators, investors, foreign aid and ideas all emanating from Europe or the United States, none taking into account or really affecting the widespread Indian culture which, unlike the Indian culture in the present day United States, survived conquest, expansion, independence and investment. He concludes that "whatever institutional order emerges from these times of trial will need to be primarily the work of the people concerned. This must be true if the resulting system is to have a chance of working."

His brief section on the historic development of the area is excellent. His differentiation of the various individual countries which make up Latin America is realistic. His questioning of the shibboleths of laissez faire, Adam Smith, private investment and the "take off" theory of industrial development is stimulating and convincing. His differentiations between the United States and Latin American institutions of government; labor unions, banking practices, fam-

ily loyalties, infrastructure priorities, and foreign investment should be considered by any American interested in the region. As a teaser, he winds up his chapter on "Capital Formation and Foreign Resources" with the conclusion: "Foreign investment is much overrated as a source of capital. And capital is much overrated with respect to its role in industrialization." I do not suggest this is a flippant conclusion. It is reached after careful consideration of attitudes, statistics, foreign-investment to total-investment ratio and so forth. His approach is practical, readable and understandable even to one like myself who is inclined to shudder at the word "economy" and bridle at the overuse of the term "Latin America."

An excellent book. Read it.

—J. M. CATES, JR.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF LATIN AMERICA, by Wendell C. Gordon. Columbia University Press, \$8.75.

### Nightmare Republic

**G**RAHAM GREENE's latest novel will be interpreted by many as not only an extension of the article he wrote for THE NEW REPUBLIC in November, 1963, which summed up his opinion of current-day Haiti in its title "Nightmare Republic," but also as a criticism of United States policy toward Haiti.

Some will pick up this novel thinking that Greene chose the title with the President for Life and his entourage in mind, but this is not necessarily the case. It is more likely that he is referring to Americans, a natural target for his sharpest barbs, judging by some of his earlier books that deal with serious subjects, e.g. "The Quiet American."

In the beginning of the book the author undertakes to distinguish fact from fiction by warning the reader that although the characters are fiction, "Poor Haiti itself and the character of Doctor Duvalier's rule are not invented, the latter not even blackened for dramatic effect." This book, then, should do even more for Haiti than, say, Burdick and Lederer's "The Ugly American" did for US Foreign Service officers.

One of the more sympathetic characters in "The Comedian" is Doctor Magiot, who, after being built up to appear as a solid human being in an otherwise rather sordid sea, turns out to be a communist. It is Dr. Magiot, who, quite naturally, though with somewhat clearer logic than the common commie, brings the US-Haitian relationship into focus.

"Papa Doc is a bulwark against Communism," says Dr. Magiot. "There will be no Cuba and no Bay of Pigs here. Of course there are other reasons. Papa Doc's lobbyist for certain American-owned mills. . . . And then there's the great beef-racket. The poor here can eat meat no more than they can eat cake, so I suppose they don't suffer when all the beef that exists goes to the American market — it doesn't matter to the importers that there are no standards here of cattle-raising—it goes into tins for underdeveloped countries paid for by American aid, of course. It wouldn't affect the Americans if this trade ceased, but it would affect the particular Washington politician who receives one cent for every pound exported."

Asked if he despairs of any future, he says:

"No, I don't despair, I don't believe in despair, but our problems won't be solved by the Marines. We have had experience of the Marines. I'm not sure I wouldn't fight for Papa Doc if the Marines came. At least he's Haitian. No, the job has to be done with our own hands. We are an evil slum floating a few miles from Florida, and no American will help us with arms or money or counsel. We learned a few years back what their counsel meant. There was a resistance group here who were in touch with a sympathizer in the American Embassy: they were promised all kinds of moral support, but the information went straight back to the CIA and from the CIA by a very direct route to Papa Doc. You can imagine what happened to the group. The State Department didn't want any disturbance in the Caribbean."

If the Communists ever tried to take over, opines Dr. Magiot, ". . . you can be certain the Marines would land and Papa Doc would remain in power. In Washington we are a very stable country—not suitable for tourists, but tourists are a nuisance anyway."

As to American concern for what happens in Haiti, he notes:

"Trujillo murdered twenty thousand of us (Haitians) in time of peace on the River Massacre, peasants who had come to his country for cane-cutting—men, women and children—but do you imagine there was one protest from Washington? He lived nearly twenty years afterward fat on American aid."

Thus it is that Dr. Magiot is Greene's means of castigating the US for its alleged past policies. The author comments, rather interestingly, on the type of communist Magiot was: "He was a Communist certainly, but

I'm pretty sure he was no one's agent."

This book, like some earlier books by Greene, is, according to the flyleaf, "about the committed and the uncommitted," and Dr. Magiot is committed, while most of the other characters in the story are uncommitted, that is to say, "Comedians."

If there is any doubt as to the point of this book by the time the reader arrives at the final chapter, a letter to Brown from the now-dead Doctor Magiot should dissolve such doubt. It reads:

"But Communism, my friend, is more than Marxism, just as Catholicism—remember I was born a Catholic too—is more than the Roman Curia. There is a *mystique* as well as a *politique*. We are humanists, you and I. . . . Catholics and Communists have committed great crimes, but at least they have not stood aside, like an established society, and been indifferent. I would rather have blood on my hands than water like Pilate."

With Papa Doc and Uncle Sam presented, like a Radio Havana script, as "partners in crime," and Greene's recognized skill at describing scenes of sex and violence, "The Comedians" is probably headed for the best seller lists.

—ALLEN C. HANSEN

THE COMEDIANS, by *Graham Greene*. Viking, \$5.75.

### The Silver Casket Again

"Such a parcel of rogues in a nation."

—Robert Burns

MARY, Queen of Scots was driven to ruin by two forces. The first was the Scottish nobles, a disreputable, cut-throat, treasonable mob that richly deserved Burns' epithet; the second force was English foreign policy which was largely the work of William Cecil.

Mary's enemies accused her of many sins and crimes, but the principal weapon used to blacken her reputation was the charge that she murdered (or at least connived in the murder of) her husband Lord Darnley in order to marry her lover, the Earl of Bothwell. The "evidence" in this case is the notorious "Casket Letters," consisting of eight letters, a "love ballad" and two contracts of marriage. These were discovered, according to his own story, by the Earl of Morton, one of Mary's implacable enemies, in Edinburgh Castle. Everything about the origin of the Casket Letters is suspect. First came wild and contradictory

rumors that documents compromising to Queen Mary had been dredged up by her rebel lords. After a suspicious delay "Scots copies" or "English copies" of "French originals" popped up and were shown to carefully selected individuals. Mary herself never saw any of them although she protested because all this "damning evidence" was never placed before her. As quickly as the documents came to light, they disappeared. Any court of law would have to dismiss the whole case against the Queen. However, some historians have chosen to examine the whole case on the basis of the "copies" still extant.

Dr. M. H. Armstrong Davison gives the whole story of the Casket Letters a thorough ransacking. It would be a grievous error to say that he is the first to label the whole contraption as a fraud. A thorough job was done by Walter Goodall in 1754. After him came other conscientious historians, William Tyler, Agnes Strickland, John Hosack, Alexander Caird and later, Sir Edward Parry. All of them rejected the notion that the Casket letters were valid evidence. But still there were enough English and Scottish historians—romancers, really—to keep the silly legend alive.

It is difficult to see any future in the tale of the Silver Casket and its contents after Dr. Davison gets through with it. In the most painstaking, lucid fashion, he examines each document separately. He believes that some of the letters were really written by the Queen, but were doctored up to make them sound incriminating. Others, he believes, were the work of a French mistress of Bothwell's (the humble, unqueenly tone of these confections provides powerful support for Dr. Davison's theory.)

The book offers one original and sensational thesis: Mary, opines Dr. Davison, far from being implicated in the plot to murder Darnley, was really the intended victim. This part of the book rises to the level of high-class detective work.

"The Casket Letters" will be read by all those who cannot resist any new work on Mary Stewart. Any library that possesses any work on the Casket Letters must, if it has any respect for public morality, acquire Dr. Davison's work.

—LOREN CARROLL

THE CASSET LETTERS, by *M. H. Armstrong Davison*. The University Press of Washington, D. C. and the Community College Press, \$8.00.

THE time has come, indeed is long overdue, that someone tell the truth about Moscow. This, whatever the risk, I propose to do.

I address myself primarily to "the Moscow hands" or "the SOV types"—in plain language, the Foreign Service's specialists in Soviet affairs—who at last count numbered, I believe, approximately half the Service. Since the other half reportedly *wants* to be Soviet specialists too, and since mergers into the ranks take place almost daily, I have grounds for believing that almost the entire Service has, or will soon have, reason to interest themselves in my revelations.

I should add, however, that as a gesture to the uninitiated or the half-initiated, I am dropping the Moscow jargon and the sprinkling of Russian words with which we initiated are accustomed to adorn our prose. Hard as it may be, I shall leave the insider's initials, MID and MOOP and DOSAAF and the rest; the italicized untranslatables like *stolichnaya*, *nichevo*, *yeshcho ras* and so on; the old boys' references to "the tank," or "Angelo's roastbeef"—these I shall leave for intramural polemics. I aim at unadorned fact.

First off, let me say that I assume—surely it is a safe assumption—that everyone in the Service, at one time or another, has been made to feel one-down by an old Moscow hand. There is this aura, you know, about serving in Russia, with its undertints of KGB tails, Cold War pressures, "bugs," sour *kvass*, the "Russian winter," Stalinist terror, PNG arithmetic, and on and on. Surely each of my readers has dropped amongst the hors d'oeuvres a favorite anecdote from service in Khorramshahr or post-war Shanghai, only to have it promptly smothered by a tale beginning, "Well, I was at the Kremlin with Chip Bohlen one day and . . ." Or a yarn about being snowbound in a railway car on the Trans-Sib, east of Baikal, with five KGB men for company. Or a story, probably up-dated from "Bears in the Caviar," about Khrushchev's untranslatable language in front of the Min-

ister's wife under the chandelier at Spaso. You know the feeling!

Who would deny that The Club is a reality? It has no by-laws, but everyone knows the entrance regs: Russian at Syracuse or Monterey, a stint at the Russian Institute to learn the jargon, a year's winter sports at Oberammergau to acclimatize, and of course service in Moscow itself, followed by a thaw-out period on The Desk or in RSB.

All this is mere common knowledge. What is not so well known is that The Club has its own inner hierarchy. The topmost reaches are dominated by the *old* hands. How firm is their foundation! *They* learned Russian in Paris, or Moscow itself; *they* bedded down at Spaso with the hardy pioneer band in the mid-thirties; *they* survived the great purges (Stalin's) or the Cold War, compared to which periods life now is paradisaical. *They* were at Mokhovaya.

Mokhovaya! A name to conjure with, an apt symbol of *The Club* within The Club. Mokhovaya was, they will tell you with little prompting, the *old* Chancery, just off Gorky Street ("where Intourist is now"), facing the immense square ("Ploshchad Revoliutsii") adjoining the Kremlin walls with a view across to Red Square and St. Basil's ("Vasily Blazhunny"). This was a Chancery that was a Chancery, they will say. And they will press on and tell you ("an amusing story, *znayesh*, but true for all that") that Stalin got tired of waking up in the Kremlin every morning with the Stars and Stripes flying on one side, at Mokhovaya, and the Union Jack flying on the other side, across the river; so in the last months before his death, when some of us might have thought that he was occupied with the doctors' plot and the Korean War and such, he was actually plotting to move the Americans and the British out of their chanceries. "And he did get us moved to Ulitsa Chaikovskovo, just before his death, and the British were saved only because their lease didn't run out until the end of '53." That's how it goes.

At this point let me put in that

some exceedingly capable people have served in Moscow over the years; and that these people were exposed, to one degree or another, to the Cold War doings and counter-doings that make such readable spy thrillers nowadays. I have been amused at how readily the reading public has taken up the transparent tale that John le Carré is the pseudonym of a British civil servant ("David Cornwell") who quit his job as soon as his book clicked. If I were at liberty to divulge which of our old Moscow hands was really under that "David Cornwall" cover, you would have a far more interesting story to tell. In fact, there are *lots* of spy stories written under not very clever pseudonyms, but I shall not pursue that here.

My point is simply that if certain persons in Moscow are masters of intrigue and counter-intrigue, if they can run an Embassy in the midst of the Cold War in the enemy's heartland, then might you not expect that they would learn a few lessons which could be applied to another cold war, not so critical but far more personal, the cold war of being one-up over the *non-Moscow* hands and the *new Moscow* hands? Think it over.

As a matter of hard fact, I can now reveal that lessons *were* learned, that masters of intrigue *have* been at work, and that the fruity stories that have so often put you (and me) one-down at cocktail parties *were* the results of a massive, well-thought-out, tightly controlled old-Moscow-hand plot!

The heart of what I have to reveal is this: there *is* no Mokhovaya. What is more, there *was* no Mokhovaya. The whole story was put out—with fantastically elaborate precautions—as a one-up measure by the old Moscow hands who wanted something to hold over the "new hands" at the Chancery on Tchaikovsky Street ("Ulitsa Chaikovskovo").

I hate to have to reveal some of the names connected with this plot, or the weird intricacies of their intrigue, but I will. For example, there is the recording of what purports to be Richard Service's voice allegedly recorded during "the Mokhovaya

JACK PERRY

# The

era." Admittedly the songs are cleverly done—they inspired some pale imitations by "new hands" that would have more claim to fame if they were back-dated fakes—and they reflect the Stalin atmosphere accurately. Sad to tell, they were done in SOV one weekend in 1961—I have not learned yet whose voice it actually is, although some people have pointed a finger at Carroll Woods—and were brought over to Moscow in 1962 by Bob German who had formerly "served in Mokhovaya." The lead song is, indeed, "We Are the Mokhovayans"—a bit too bold, when you reflect on it—and the record really impressed us "new hands" with the glories of old Moscow. To show the reach of this affair, I have even heard, with my own ears, Ambassador Kohler talk casually about the record in convincing terms.

But the record is merely one example. Oh, the story of the elaborate "cover details" is worthy of *le Carré*. A group of soon-to-be "new hands" were treated to a showing by Ralph Jones of slides "taken from Mokhovaya." Dick Davies was apparently chief Washington dispenser of anecdotes about "goings-on in Mokhovaya" (since posting to USIA, perhaps influenced by the atmosphere of truth, he has slackened off on these). Walter Stoessel was said to be in charge of European dissemination of "old Embassy" stories, operating from Paris. Frank Siscoe, surely an unwilling accomplice in this pattern of deception, told stories about actually being in on the "move from Mokhovaya to Chaikovskovo." If you move in the right circles, you may even now hear authentic "Mokhovaya stories" from Kennans, Bohlers, Thompsons. Roger Kirk is not above taking part in the affair. Or Malcolm Toon, forsooth.

This is merely what I have authenticated. How far does the plot go? Whom does it take in? Doesn't the curious abundance of "Richard Davises" and "Richard Davieses" in *The Club* open a line of inquiry? If "old" maps now show "Mokhovaya," who doctored them—could the *Russians* have agreed to cooperate with this plot? Were the famous train-

station send-offs in the old days also fictitious? What is the truth about the Spaso poker parties? *Where* may it all lead?

I have suspicions. I cannot yet name basic names, for there is no diplomatic immunity in the cold war of one-upness: once PNG'd from *The Club*, there is nowhere else to go—no place to "come in from the cold," if I may put it that way. But I can lay bare some of the motives. If there was no Mokhovaya, is it not possible that service in the "old Embassy" was in no wise more arduous or more challenging—perhaps even *less* so—than the Moscow service of the so-called "new hands?"

As I mentioned, the old hands talk about the gay old send-off parties at the Byelorussky Vokzal. Could it be that the send-offs at Sheremyetyevo Airport in more recent days, say '62-'64, were just as colorful, were the facts known? My wife and I felt, to cite just one example, that our send-off at Sheremyetyevo, with its paper cups of champagne and slightly drunken singing on the peron, was singularly impressive. Is it possible that the much-mentioned demonstrations in front of the Embassy in former days were really inferior to the awesome manifestations of recent times?—for example the chilling mass demonstrations during the Cuban crisis in '62? Everyone talks about the dire hardships of Embassy apartment living in "Mokhovaya," or in Prospekt Mira when "the walls were cracking open." Could it be that the height of hardship was reached under the GSO-ship of J. Moran in '62-'64 (the *Moranshchina*, it is already being called by survivors)? The raucous parties "in Mokhovaya" receive lurid recitals, but could it be true that certain affairs in the '62-'64 era—I could tell about a lovely farewell evening at Ken Kerst's—were really more memorable? Under close analysis, perhaps, the sinister Mokhovaya Caper becomes an attempt to make a golden age out of a period that was in truth but a prelude to more fascinating days. Does it seem far-fetched to advance the hypothesis that Moscow's heights were actually

reached in fairly recent times, say those roughly corresponding to the dates '62-'64?

A final word. Having exposed the Mokhovaya Caper, I would be derelict were I not to mention a disturbing tendency toward myth-making that has manifested itself in the comparatively short period since my own departure from Moscow in mid-1964. I have had letters from some of the "new guys," as J. Moran called them—letters from such formerly reliable informants as A. Wortzel, for example—and more recently have talked with recent departees such as the once-trustworthy Bill Luers. It saddens me to repeat some of the things they allow themselves to say. The Commissary, they allege, is "even more challenging" than it was "a year or two ago." The situation at the Anglo-American School is "even more complex." The Admin Section puts out "even more memoranda than J. Moran did." The parties "seem wilder now," the airport send-offs "somehow happier." The March demonstrations "by the Chinese actually"—they really do say this—"actually dwarfed the Cuban affair in '62"! And so on.

Do you see what is going on? Taking a page from the yellowing "Mokhovaya" book, they are trying to make out that Moscow under the "new guys" is in reality more arduous and exciting than during the aforementioned '62-'64 period. Even now, in little cells of "new guys" on the fourth floor of New State or on Tchaikovsky Street itself, these audacious men are spinning their web of exaggerations and half-truths in shameless imitation of the "Mokhovaya crew." In exposing the *old* myth, I must not draw back from laying bare the still-inchoate *new* myth.

Are there those, unbiased, non-plotters, who would like to help me document the *true* history of Embassy Moscow? I should particularly welcome contributions from those who survived Moscow service in those glorious days of '62-'64. ■

# Mokhovaya Caper

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JERE BROH-KAHN

## Confessions of

A SENIOR USIA official recently described how he felt about being Herterized. When he was asked how he liked working for the Department of State, he said it reminded him of the fellow who, asked how his wife was, replied, "Compared to what?"

Now that the Wristonees have all been comfortably integrated and the critics of Wristonization are no longer mumbling out loud, Herterization may well become the next topic for agonizing reappraisal at Foreign Service coffee breaks. The term Herterization, which does not seem to have come into widespread use yet, refers to the process by which personnel in the State Department and USIA (and eventually, perhaps, AID) are to be further integrated into one grand, homogeneous Foreign Service. Such an integration was one of the major recommendations of the Herter Report, whence the term is derived. The Report itself, issued in December, 1962, by the committee headed by former Secretary of State Herter, is more properly labeled the Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs Personnel for the New Diplomacy.

Much has already been written and spoken about one aspect of Herterization, the nomination of about 700 Foreign Service Career Officers in USIA to be FSOs. These nominations are still hanging fire in Congress, however, and it is thus too early to determine what the full effects of this permanent integration will be on the Foreign Service.

On the other hand, the temporary exchange of officers between the two agencies for periods of approximately two years has already begun in line with a recommendation of the Herter Report. Now that the early re-

# A Herteree

turns are in, some preliminary conclusions can be reached.

The section of the Herter Report dealing with the temporary assignment of officers from one agency to another is Recommendation 6 which reads: "The Foreign Service, the Foreign Information Service, and the Foreign Development Service should constitute a family of compatible services governed by uniform statutory provisions regarding personnel management. In the administration of these services there should be: . . . (e) systematic exchange of personnel. . . An expanded program of interagency assignments is urgently needed. If Foreign Service officers are to be groomed to fill positions of command and leadership, they should have experience in foreign information and foreign development activities. . . . Such assignments should be prized, not shunned. . . ."

The part of this recommendation on the adoption of uniform statutory provisions for personnel in State and USIA has come close to fruition with the nomination of a great majority of USIA career officers to be FSOs. At the moment, however, AID personnel are not included.

The remaining part of the recommendation dealing with the exchange of personnel has already been put into effect with assignments from State to USIA and AID, as well as Defense, and vice versa. The exchange to date, however, still seems to be something of a pilot project, and it is far from clear that it is systematic or that such assignments are prized, not shunned, which the Report recommends should be the case.

The exchange program between State and USIA began in earnest some time in 1964. In 1963, before the

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recommendation of the Herter Report was acted upon, there were about 40 USIA officers on assignment to the Department, mostly in the Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs, and about 10 Departmental officers with USIA. By mid-1965, after the recommendation had begun to be carried out, there were about 60 USIA officers with State and about 30 from the Department with USIA, an increase on both sides of 20.

Besides increasing the number of persons exchanged, the Herter Report has brought other innovations in the exchange program. For instance, before Recommendation 6 was put into effect, almost all the exchange assignments were made in Washington. Today an increasing number of cross-assignments are taking place abroad. It turns out, however, that more State Department personnel are working in overseas jobs with USIS—as cultural and information officers—than there are USIA officers serving abroad in the embassies. At the date of this writing there had been only one USIA officer assigned to a political section and several in administration but none in other embassy functions of economic and consular work.

In fact, the majority of USIA officers assigned to State continue to be posted to The Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs. This is not strange since cultural matters in Washington come under the State Department, while overseas they are handled by the CAOs in USIS. But the result of the exchange program so far seems to be that more State Department officers are getting experience in varied jobs at the working levels of USIA than there are USIA officers being similarly broadened in State. Whether this will change when and if the FSCRs become FSOs is not clear.

On the other hand, there have been several instances of officials from one agency being assigned to senior positions with the other, either in Washington or overseas; there are, for instance, FSOs now serving as public affairs officers while USIA personnel have filled the positions of deputy chief of mission, consul general, and ambassador. Such appointments, which presumably are based on the principle of selection of the best talent available for the job, are to be applauded. But they do not meet the point of Recommendation 6 which is to give personnel at lower levels experience so that they will later be able to take on higher level jobs.

From the time the Herter Report recommendation began to be carried out, there have been about half a dozen senior USIA officers assigned to State, in contrast to a smaller number of persons from the larger Department sent to comparable executive positions in USIA. But at the same time, the number of middle-grade USIA personnel assigned to State (with the exception of CU) has been less than the number of Departmental officers posted to the working levels of USIA. A partisan of USIA might well conclude that USIA officials are capable of stepping into higher level positions at State without first having to learn the ropes down below, while officers from State on the other hand do require such experience.

Another point emerging from the personnel statistics is that there are today only about 30 State Department officers assigned to USIA, compared to a total officer corps of about 3,500, while USIA has 60 officers with State, a much greater proportion of its total strength of under 1,500. Admittedly, a number of State officials are

on loan to agencies other than USIA, while there are few instances of USIA personnel being assigned, for example, to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, AID, or Defense Department. But it seems likely that another reason for the small number of Departmental officers with USIA is that they cannot be released from their political, economic and consular jobs since no one in another agency, including USIA, is available to fill these positions, or considered able to do so, or willing.

This brings us to the point in the recommendation that such exchange assignments should be prized, not shunned. Even though the precepts to the selection boards state that special consideration should be given to those working with other agencies, both State and USIA personnel have heard tales of the delays in promotion encountered by their predecessors whose efficiency reports written by outsiders were not accepted at full value in their own agency.

In fact recently a Herterized friend of mine told me that his supervisor in his new agency advised him when he reported aboard that he might as well forget about being promoted during the two years that he was being farmed out. If his efficiency report praised him, he was told, it would be discounted, and if it criticized him, it would be ignored. This, one hopes, is a misapprehension. Certainly selection boards will begin to take cognizance of the problem and promote some of their wandering personnel. But the feeling will probably persist for a while, in all branches of the Foreign Service, that it is better to take your chance with the known devil in your own agency than an unknown one to which you may be assigned outside.

As for the selection of officers assigned to another agency, no clear-cut system seems to have been worked out yet. Apparently few of the officers selected have specifically requested such exchange assignments. On the other hand, some of the assignments, particularly those of the senior officers noted above, seem to be based on the desirability of selecting the best person available for the job. And, at least one obvious criterion, that of linguistic ability, has been used to select several State Department officers for assignment to the language services of the Voice of America, part of USIA.

Both agencies have of course tried to reassure their officers being assigned elsewhere that such assignments are to be considered plums and that they have been specially selected. But this explanation often reminds the officers so selected of the explanation their fellows sent to what they consider less desirable posts are given, that it is for "the good of the service." Furthermore, even though the officers selected may be the best ones for the assignments they are going to, it is not clear that they are also the ones who are being groomed to fill positions of command and leadership as the Herter Report states they should be. The demand for superior officers is keen and the agencies may be unwilling to release officers for outside assignment when they already have been requested for specific jobs within the agency.

But despite possible pitfalls in the exchange program, Herterization seems to have succeeded to some extent in increasing the understanding by personnel in each agency of the work being carried out in the other. In the past, officers in both State and USIA, particularly in the middle grades and below, were often ignorant and some-

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times critical of what their counterparts on the desks at the other agency were doing. Senior officers on the other hand usually have a chance to learn about the objectives of other agencies and come into close contact with personnel from these agencies when they attend one of the war colleges before their assignment to ranking positions.

The exchange program, however, seems to have brought some enlightenment about what their peers are doing to officers at the working levels in both agencies, including not only the Herterees but also their friends and those whom they work with. The small size of the program to date, however, still leaves many officers below the senior level in the same ignorance that they were before the program began. This is another argument, not for the diminution of exchange assignments at senior levels, but rather for the emphasis in the exchange program to be laid on officers in the middle grades. The Herter Report itself apparently recognized this in recommending the exchange of officers to be groomed to fill positions of leadership, which presumably points to the selection of persons in the middle grades.

The author's personal experiences as a State Department officer assigned to the Voice of America offer some illustrations of how the exchange program seems to have helped familiarize officers on both sides with the work of the other agency. Contacts with the State and AID country desks have been useful in obtaining material on which to base broadcasts to the country concerned. At the same time, the State and AID desk officers seem to have become more aware of the benefits to be gained from broadcasting to that country information on US policies and aid programs which affect it. Equally worthwhile was my own exposure to the operations and personnel of VOA and other branches of USIA, and conversely, I believe, a number of VOA personnel have benefited from working closely together for the first time with one of the reputed bureaucrats from State.

The exchange has been particularly helpful, I feel, in serving to alleviate some of the suspicions and criticisms among personnel of the two agencies. In the past, State officers not infrequently accused VOA of blabbing too much in the news about items which they felt should have been more tightly held, since they were disadvantageous to US interests. VOA personnel on the other hand felt that State often tried to hush up legitimate news, previously repeated by other public sources, an act of censorship which they felt was disadvantageous to America's long run interest of telling the truth about itself to the world. While such mutual recriminations have not been ended, the Herterees are at least able now to explain to some people on each side that the other is also sincerely working in the American interest. Persons at the top levels were well aware of this previously, but there does now seem to be some new understanding among persons at the working levels.

In summary then, it can be said that Herterization has begun hopefully and with some success, although several of the ideas expressed in the relevant Herter Report recommendation have not yet been fully put into practice. Herterization appears to be with the Foreign Service to stay, however, and it will probably eventually be accepted as worthwhile by the entire Foreign Service. For this is the way that other new personnel programs in the past have first been criticized but ultimately praised by the Foreign Service officers whose lives they affect. ■

## CONSULATE OF THE SIXTIES

(Continued from page 23)

to charwomen and laborers, but extend to opinion formers who have money and position enough to travel.

Representation is not limited to the cocktail circuit and official entertainment. The essence of good representation is the capacity to project an image of friendliness, competence, efficiency and compassion to those aliens calling at the post. In this regard, consular unit personnel are at the core of our representational effort abroad.

Our Government is committed to a drive for increased productivity and effectiveness. Consular unit personnel have long realized that there is a great resource incidental to their work which is only infrequently tapped. It is the gathering of overt political and economic data available in their myriad contacts. With somewhat more generous staffing at some posts and specific guidance from senior economic and political officers, consular unit personnel could greatly enrich the reporting efforts of the former and at the same time increase the sense of participation and contribution of the latter.

The person-to-person contact work of Foreign Service officers assigned to consular unit work is a valuable training experience for young FSOs, especially for those who may wish later to specialize in economic and political reporting. Many such officers come from educational and social backgrounds where contact with citizens-in-the-mass has been lacking or touched upon only briefly. There can be little doubt as to the benefit of an assignment where the reactions of people are the primary concern, especially when the people represent a full cross section of the area of assignment.

Also as a training ground, future economic and political officers should have an opportunity to develop managerial talents and learn to manage staffs and maintain them in a proper state of morale. These opportunities come late in the life of political and economic specialists. Their subsequent careers would be enriched by the confidence generated by successful completion of modest program management projects afforded in consular units.

Neither FSO consular officer specialists nor young transients in the consular units should feel that their work is of a non-substantive nature. The discretionary powers given to consular officers by the Immigration and Nationality Act for instance require persons of mature judgment and wide experience to exercise them with reasonableness and prudence. There is no mystique about the Immigration and Nationality Act which requires the establishment of a priesthood steeped in the complexities of the law. What is needed is a well-rounded officer who has the energy to do his homework and the judgment to administer legislative discretions in a reasonable and prudent manner.

There is a mutuality of interest between the Consular FSO specialist and the political, economic and administrative specialists to have a free interchange of assignments at the junior and intermediate FSO level. Too, it is in the interest of the Service to have the Consulates and the statutory consular function covered by the best material in the Foreign Service. ■

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# AASFW

## Speakers Bureau

WITHIN the last few weeks the Urban Service Corps of the D. C. public schools sent a brochure to principals of all its schools announcing a new service available to teachers. Usually this would not be of sufficient interest to the Foreign Service to report it here, but in this particular case it is most important as an example of the participation of AASFW in local community affairs—with an international flavor thrown in for good measure!

The Urban Service Corps—set up to coordinate all volunteer work in the schools—announces the opening of its "Window on the World" Speakers Service. It urges the teachers not to miss this chance to bring exciting cultural presentations to the students—to give them a "you are there" feeling when they study the other countries of the world. "The Window on the World," it continues, "will be pioneered by members of the Association of Foreign Service Women who are prepared to discuss the archaeology of Pakistan, religions of India, music of Sierra Leone, the Alliance for Progress, wild life in Ghana and Kenya, transportation in Turkey, skiing in Switzerland—and many other aspects of lands and peoples!" The brochure also points out "that the speakers are women who have lived in the countries and have worked with the people and shared their lives. With art objects and visual aids they can convey a feeling for the people and for their fascinating surroundings and unique heritage."

If this program proves successful it is planned to enlarge it to include speakers from various embassies and other interested groups in the Washington area.



Mrs. Forman, left, shows a model of a Nepalese temple to Miss Lipchik and a group of students.



Mrs. Sullivan with the Darnestown elementary school children.

The above program is undoubtedly the most ambitious one undertaken by the AAFSW Speakers Bureau in its few short years of existence. The idea of the Bureau originated indirectly with the wives of the Embassy in London several years ago. So many of them were invited by local women's groups and clubs to discuss the American way of life that a central organization was set up to fill all these requests. When Mrs. Peter Rutter who had been active in this work returned to Washington she organized a similar group in AAFSW for a rather different purpose—to speak to American women's groups who were interested in the different experiences encountered by American women living abroad. It was hoped that through this medium it would also be possible to give those at home a true image of Foreign Service family life as well as to share with them the various cultures in which they had lived.

Almost immediately the Speakers Bureau was swamped with requests and during the last five years has served innumerable groups in the Washington area as well as in many other cities.

When Mrs. Rutter left for another overseas tour, Mrs. David Newsom took over as director. She in turn has been succeeded by Mrs. Douglas Forman and Mrs. Richard Petree. Since the women's groups of the area had been covered so extensively by the speakers, the committee in charge recently conducted a survey to determine if a real need still existed for its activities, and also to explore new areas of interest.

It was as a result of this survey that a contact was made with Miss Margaret Lipehik of the Urban Service Corps. This organization had long wanted to develop an enrichment program whereby those who had lived abroad could share experiences with the pupils of the public schools—in other words bring the outside world into the classroom to them. AAFSW immediately agreed to help and has signed up 21 Foreign Service wives who will discuss a total of 41 different countries covering almost every area of the world. Even with this large number of volunteers it may not be possible to fill all requests so the Bureau gladly welcomes any additional speakers who have time and experiences to contribute. Miss Lipehik has recently sent to the school principals a list of speakers now available and their countries of interest. The response so far has been most enthusiastic. Mrs. Forman and Mrs. Petree are in charge of the list and are filling requests as they come in.



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Exactly the same type of program has also been developed in the Montgomery County Schools by Mrs. Joanne Goldman of the Montgomery County School Board office. It strives for the cultural enrichment of the students by supplementing regular classwork with a program of speakers with talent or experience in the fields being studied at the time. Mrs. Goldman has frequently called upon FS wives to aid in this work. Recently Mrs. Daniel Sullivan discussed Nigeria, Mrs. Joseph Wheeler talked on Rome, and Mrs. John Kean not only displayed costumes and slides from Egypt but also gave the children Egyptian food purchased at a local international market.

An example of a typical day of an AAFSW speaker is Mrs. Daniel Sullivan's recent visit to an elementary school in Darnestown, Maryland, where she spoke to the 3rd, 4th, and 5th grades. Mrs. Sullivan was exceptionally well qualified to discuss the life of American children abroad with these students. She herself had been born in China and had lived there as a child, as well as in Burma and India. Since marrying a Foreign Service officer she has lived in Malaysia and Nigeria. They have four children. She has received many interesting suggestions from her own children as to what experiences of theirs would be of interest to other children their own age. She claims that FS children are a valuable source of information for talks of this kind!

When Mrs. Sullivan arrived in Darnestown she found the children very well prepared for her visit. They had studied



Two of the Darnestown children model Nigerian costumes for Mrs. Sullivan and the class.

Africa—mostly the Congo—and had also drawn maps of Nigeria as well as pictures of houses and jungles. She chose to talk mostly about Northern Nigeria—particularly Kaduna where she lived from '61 to '63. The children were most alert and responsive and asked unlimited intelligent questions. They were especially interested in the kind of money used in Nigeria, the markets, animals, natives (and were amazed to learn that they themselves were *natives* of the United States), food, celebrations (especially Christmas in a warm country without snow). Mrs. Sullivan discussed the history and ancient culture of the area and displayed masks, bronzes, costumes, and other artifacts. She eliminated the day by dressing many of the children, the teachers, and even the principal in native Nigerian dress! The response was so enthusiastic that the principal requested that she stay on for the afternoon as well. Since this was impossible a large number of children from other grades were brought in to the third lecture.

Based on the success of the above talks and projected programs it appears that the AAFSW Speakers Bureau will soon prove to be one of the major and most important activities of the organization. Anyone interested should contact Mrs. Petree, Mrs. Forman or the AAFSW desk in the Foreign Service Lounge. ■

## WITH OUR CONTRIBUTORS

JERE BROH-KAHN, who previously wrote for the JOURNAL about exotic language training, has served in the economic and political sections of the embassies in Bangkok and Vientiane and is now on a two-year tour as a State Department "Herteree" (see "Confessions of a Herteree," page 42) on loan to USIA. He is now Chief of the Voice of America Lao Service where his views on information and/or propaganda are put to the test in selecting material to be broadcast abroad one hour each day.

PETER S. BRIDGES, author of "Eastern Poems," page 30, has been a Foreign Service officer since 1957. He served in Panama, Germany and the Soviet Union prior to his present assignment to ACDA. Mr. Bridges has made a number of contributions to past issues of the JOURNAL. The present poems he calls pure fruits of the imagination since he has never been closer to Trebizond than Tbilisi, nor closer to Sinkiang than Irkutsk.

LILIAN EISENBERG, wife of FSO Robert Eisenberg, is already known to our readers from previous contributions, paintings and stories. She has now added Madagascar, see page 28, to her collection of illustrated impressions of foreign countries.

JOHN J. ST. JOHN, author of "The Consular Assignment: A Minority View," is assigned to FSI in the Foreign Service Economic Studies course. He is a member of the JOURNAL Editorial Board and has served at the Consulate General, Monterrey, as well as with the Operations Center and the Office of Community Advisory Services.

JAMES A. RAMSEY, a former Foreign Service officer and frequent contributor to the JOURNAL, is now the President of International Affairs Associates, an organization specializing in international trade. Mr. Ramsey's article, "The Crisis in the Atlantic Alliance," appears on page 20.

SHEILA ISHAM, wife of FSO Heyward Isham, has just had a one-man show at Franz Bader Gallery, to be followed by one in New York. An earlier painting of Mrs. Isham's appears on page 2 of this issue.

## AFSA : NEWS

THE February JOURNAL called attention to the fact that when a Foreign Service officer and his wife died some time ago, relations were unable to find the will.

In order to provide what seems to be a needed service, the Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Association decided to furnish storage facilities for copies of personal documents, such as wills and other papers for which there may be a need on short notice.

As stated in the February issue, the Association lacks the security facilities required for the safekeeping of original wills, bonds, stocks and similar instruments, but it is prepared to serve as a repository for copies of documents. It is suggested that any documents sent or brought to the offices of the Association be in a sealed envelope with the owner's name on the outside.

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# LETTERS to the EDITOR

## "Sarkhan"

I was highly pleased that you reviewed "Sarkhan" in your December issue.

Whether or not the reviewer likes the book is his business and a matter of his judgment; and I would never quarrel with a reviewer's opinion. In my day, I have bashed many a new book over the head myself.

But the reviewer should be accurate when he challenges facts—even in a book of fiction. Your reviewer (S.I. Nadler) implies that it is impossible for the United States Department of State to be hoodwinked by a false invasion. If he will study his history, he will see that the US Department of State was hoodwinked from the heels to the top of its skulls a few years ago in Laos; and should he wish to brush up on that event, I refer him to my book, "A Nation of Sheep," or to the reports of newsmen who visited the "battle area."

Your reviewer believes "Sarkhan" implies "that the State Department bumbles, stumbles and grumbles slowly but surely into inevitable disaster"; and that this is untrue. Gracious, do you call the present situation in which the United States finds itself a triumph of State Department diplomacy? No one, not even Dean Rusk, can truthfully say that the international situation today is hotsy-totsy. The Department of State is supposed to be running these matters, aren't they? Or is the Department laying the blame on such villains as the military, the leftists, and the trade unions? Or novelists?

Your reviewer implied it is impossible "that the major US Intelligence agency has a senior official so powerful that he is willing and able to deceive and defy the President of the US. . . ." I am wondering what Dwight Eisenhower said the morning he learned the U-2 was shot down over Russia. And I know how President Kennedy felt about the information he received on the Bay of Pigs. At least I know what President Kennedy personally told the co-author of "Sarkhan."

Your reviewer mentions that the book has "dialogue the like of which has not been offered since they stopped writing subtitles for silent

films." Now I take that as a great compliment and thank you very much. I just have been looking at a series of old silent movies and I find the dialogue beautifully compressed, lean, and effective.

The reviewer commented that the book "will undoubtedly wind up as a wide-screen movie in gorgeous color. Too bad Errol Flynn is gone." Well, I hope that the reviewer is correct, and that "Sarkhan" will end up as a wide-screen movie in gorgeous color. And it is too bad that Errol Flynn is gone. He could have played the part of Captain Coldstream very well. But as a matter of fact, John Barrymore or Ronald Colman also could have done a good job.

We have had mail on "Sarkhan." An amazing amount of it has come from officers in the US Foreign Service—and they, unofficially and enthusiastically inform us that it is about time such a book was written and that in the long run it will help the Department of State. I hope so. Amen.

Did your reviewer mention anything about faked pictures being impossible? Good heavens, it was not so long ago that the US Air Force told the press that the Air Force planes had bombed and 80 percent demolished the power plant at Hai-phong. But pictures made of that bombing clearly showed that the bombs had landed in a coal pile and that the plant's operation was in no way interrupted. These pictures were not published, nor was there a retraction of the Air Force press story. Come, now, is this not the same principle as the incident in "Sarkhan"? It is only a matter of degree.

W.J. LEDERER

Carmel

*While I should not wish to leave the impression that I think all of Mr. Lederer's analogies are valid or all of his comparisons relevant, this happens to be the first time one of my reviews has ever been reviewed, and I'm not about to knock it....*

—S. I. NADLER

## The Role of Wives in Diplomacy

MY WIFE and I were perplexed by the December editorial, "Adam's Rib," which would seem to discourage "competition" and extra "home" activity among Foreign Service wives.

I think the JOURNAL will agree that not only has the potential role of wives been increasingly recognized by the Department during recent years but its importance and the "team" concept is now given full bureaucratic recognition in the Development Appraisal Report. Inevitably this de-

velopment results and will result in a certain amount of "competition" among those wives seeking to further directly US interests abroad and indirectly their husbands' careers—but we are a competitive society and this has ever been true in the political, business and professional worlds and among the career military, and I for one do not think it is necessarily a trend to be discouraged in the Foreign Service.

Almost invariably I have found that officers blessed with wives who successfully combine the ability to maintain happy homes and bring up well-adjusted children with far-reaching and constructive participation in social and community affairs are the "oomers" with the true potential for growth toward demanding executive positions. I wonder, in fact, whether there is really room today in the Career Foreign Service for senior officers with wives who do not have "the time, personality and special talents for extra-curricular roles." Certainly without such a wife an officer is, in my opinion, unqualified to serve effectively at the Chief of Section, DCM and CM levels.

Occasionally my wife and I have run across wives who do not measure up in this respect and undoubtedly their husbands' usefulness does and will suffer as a result as does the overall work of the Mission. Conversely, the Missions with the exceptional esprit and the greatest overall effectiveness are those where the Ambassador's and other senior wives possess qualities of leadership and personal involvement and by their example encourage the other wives to get out and get with it.

If we are right, and I am convinced we are, in promoting the husband and wife "team concept" in the Foreign Service, with the importance of the wife's role in furthering our interests abroad frankly recognized and encouraged, then competition among wives as among officers is inevitable and "balance" would seem to pertain to the manner of competition as with the officer, rather than to the question of the wife's role as such. The pursuit, encouragement and reward for excellence is in my view applicable to both wives and officers in today's Career Foreign Service.

DAVID G. NES  
Minister-Counselor

Cairo

## Alles ist Upboggled

THE Washington Letter in the January issue talks about the difficulty of keeping four or five languages going at once. This reminds me that my wife

could put on and off languages like a new coat with the change of posts. On reaching Algiers from Genoa, she talked amiably with my Italian colleague's spouse right through the evening, and the Italian lady was puzzled months later meeting my wife again to discover she had forgotten Italian. This came about because she had taken on French. When asked about my wife's linguistic skill, I would assert she was very versatile in languages, being capable of putting four or five, like a salad, in one sentence.

But I started this to refer to Mark Twain's fondness for mangling German in schoolboy fashion, such as the following verbal self-portrait in his peculiar brand of German, which he sent to Bayard Taylor in 1878, I presume for a passport, when Taylor was, as I recall, Minister at Berlin:

"Meine Beschreibung ist vollemdun: Geborn 1835. 5 Fuss 8½ inches hoch; weight doch aber about 145 pound, sometimes ein wenig unter, sometimes ein wenig ober, dunkel braun Haar und rholes (sic) Moustache, full Gesicht, mit sehr hohe Oren and leicht grau pracht volles strahlenden Augen und ein Verdammtes gut moral character. Handlungkeit, Author von Bücher."

(From Edward Wagenknecht's "Mark Twain, The Man and his Work," p. 70, University of Oklahoma Press 1935, new & revised edition, 1962.)

ARTHUR C. FROST  
Menlo Park, California

### We Welcome the Clarification

THE editorial in the December 1965 issue of the Foreign Service JOURNAL which deals with the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund states that "seventeen volumes of testimony were taken by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee" in connection with its consideration of S. 745 (Report No. 813). According to Committee records the following hearings were held on this bill:

1. Public hearing on October 29, 1963.
2. Considered in executive session on November 5 and 26, 1963.
3. Considered in executive session and ordered reported on December 10, 1963.
4. Meeting of Senate-House conferees on September 23, 1964.

If you have any information regarding hearings held on S. 745 which is contrary to the above, I would like to receive it. If not, I should appreciate it if you would set the record straight in one of your future issues of the Foreign Service JOURNAL.

I might add the staff of the Committee on Foreign Relations would be glad to assist you if you have any questions.

CARL MARCY  
Chief of Staff,

Committee on Foreign Relations  
U.S. Senate  
Washington

### The Complete Explanation

FRANK S. HOPKINS's letter in the January issue, giving credit to those who produced the Foreign Service Act of 1946, prompts me to put on record a story that used to be told in connection with its presentation to Congress.

In the course of testimony before a Senate Committee, a Senator asked the meaning of a clause requiring that a certain period of months elapse after an FSO's marriage before his wife would be entitled to his retirement pay in case of his death.

Undersecretary Dean Acheson, responding, said that fortunately Assistant Secretary Donald Russell was present in the hearing-room, and he would ask him to answer the Senator's question. Mr. Russell, taking the floor, said that, by great good fortune, Mr. Selden Chapin, the Director General of the Foreign Service, was present, and he would pass the question on to him. Selden Chapin then arose to say how glad he was that they had with them Mr. Andrew Foster, Chief of Foreign Service Personnel, and that he would ask Mr. Foster to answer the Senator's question. Thereupon, Andy Foster stood up to say that, by the best of good fortune, the man who had

actually drafted the clause in question was in the room, and he would therefore ask him to explain its meaning.

At this point attention turned to an exceedingly young man who was sitting far back against the wall, holding on his lap a stack of documents that he was ready to hand to his superiors upon demand. He stood up, now, as if he had suddenly felt a knife at his back, letting the documents scatter to the floor. Obviously struck with stage-fright at his first occasion for testifying before a Congressional committee, he was for the moment unable to produce more than some gurgling sounds. At last, however, the answer to the Senator's question came out in a series of stammers. "S-sir," he said, "the p-purpose of this c-clause, sir, is to prevent the c-consummation of death-bed marriages."

LOUIS J. HALLE

Geneva

### House-Swapping

THE high cost of vacations is a problem in the Foreign Service as elsewhere. One possibility of amelioration lies in "house-swapping." This could be done on a world-wide basis with the Foreign Service JOURNAL publishing lists of houses available for swapping according to a specified form. Interested Foreign Service people could correspond directly and make suitable arrangements. The JOURNAL could provide this listing as a free service or make a nominal charge for each item published.

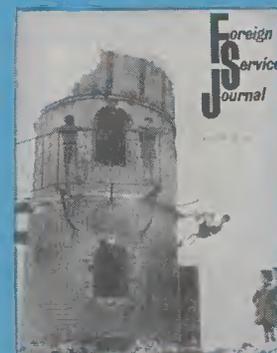
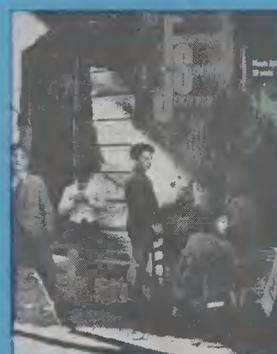
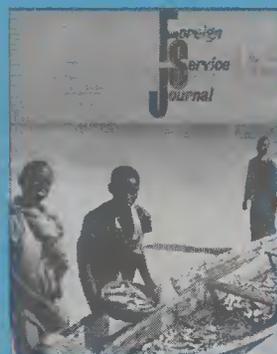
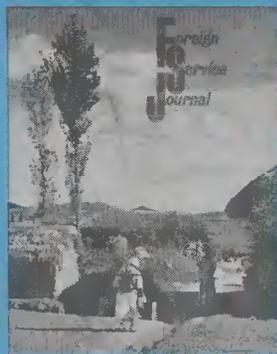
ALBERT W. STOFFEL

Bonn



"Messires, the pen is mightier . . ."

"I wonder what he was going to say?"



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