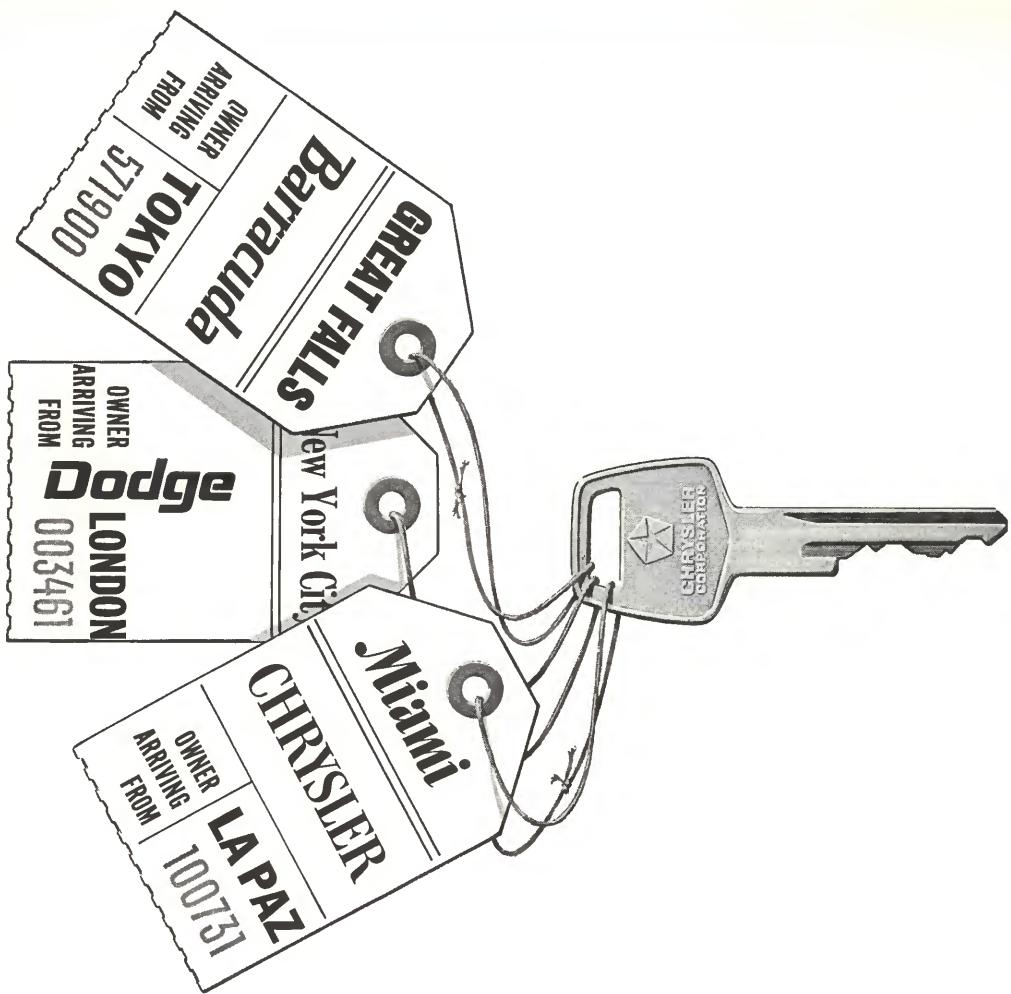




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NATO, photograph, page 21.

W. Wendell Blancké, illustrations, pages 25 through 32.

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Department of State, Herbert J. Meyle, photograph, upper right, page 37.

Robert P. Myers, Jr., Project Manager, Highlander Affairs, photograph, page 40.

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Howard R. Simpson, USIA, cartoon, page 56.

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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. Color transparencies (4 x 5) may be submitted for possible cover use.

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

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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.

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#### Ambassadorial Nominations

MARTIN J. HILLENBRAND, to Hungary  
EDWARD M. KORRY, to Chile  
LEONARD UNGER, to Thailand  
SHELDON B. VANCE, to Chad

#### Marriages

ANDERSON-CLEWS. Narda Rae Anderson, daughter of Mrs. W. O. Anderson and the late FSO William O. Anderson, was married to William Vincent Clews, on June 24, in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

CRICKENBERGER-TURKEL. Jeanne Frances Crickenberger was married to William Charles Turkel, son of retired Ambassador and Mrs. Harry R. Turkel, on August 5, at Fort Hamilton, New York.

DUNNE-GANNETT. Hazel Dunne was married to Michael R. Gannett, Jr., son of FSO and Mrs. Michael R. Gannett, Sr., on June 30, in New Delhi.

JETTER-CHAMBERLIN. Marlene Barbara Jetter was married to Christopher Dean Chamberlin, son of FSS and Mrs. Charles D. Chamberlin, on June 25, in Glassboro, New Jersey.

#### Births

MITCHELL. A daughter, Marlena, born to FSO and Mrs. George C. Mitchell, on June 3, in Washington. Mr. Mitchell is being transferred to the American Embassy, Santa Domingo.

WALKER. A son, George Julius Stewart, born to Mr. and Mrs. Julius W. Walker, Jr., on July 14, in Frankfurt. Mr. Walker is stationed in Fort Lamy.

#### Deaths

COON. Janet Wulsin Coon, wife of FSO Carleton Stevens Coon, Jr., died on August 5, in Washington.

COSTANZO. Helen S. Costanzo, wife of FSO-retired Joseph B. Costanzo, died on July 12, in Moorhead, Minnesota. Mr. Costanzo, who retired from the Foreign Service in 1961 after serving as consul general in Ecuador and Greece, has been chairman of the foreign language department at Moorhead State College for the past several years.

COSTER. Douglas W. Coster, deputy executive secretary and director of the operations center, State Department, died on August 6, in Washington. Mr. Coster entered the Foreign Service in 1949 after serving in the Army and with the Department of Agriculture and the UN. He served at Naples and Milan, and with the Department of East-West Trade. Mr. Coster was Chairman of AFSA's Education Committee for the past several years.

DEMANGE. George DeMange, AID, died on July 26, in Washington. Mr. DeMange joined AID in 1959 and served at Guatemala and San Salvador.

DOW. Roger Dow, FSO-retired, died on July 16, in Washington. Mr. Dow entered Government service in 1942 and became a foreign affairs analyst for the Department in 1945. He served at Bad Nauheim, Frankfort, Tel Aviv and Athens before his retirement in 1962. After retirement he was a Peace Corps consultant and adviser to the United States delegation to the International Conference on Middle-Level Manpower.

HANNEY. Florence Elizabeth Hanney, wife of FSO-retired Andrew E. Hanney, died on July 23, at Groton, Massachusetts.



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## DEATHS *Continued*

**HARING.** Philip Erwin Haring, FSO, died on August 8, at Kobe, Japan. Mr. Haring entered the Foreign Service in 1947 and served at Ankara, Istanbul, Singapore, Noumea, Cairo, Damascus, Benghazi and Tripoli before his assignment to Kobe-Osaka in 1965.

**TRIMBLE.** Dr. Otis C. Trimble, who served as Supervisory Educational Cultural Exchange Officer, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, died on June 5, in Washington. Dr. Trimble served in the Department of State from 1947 to 1962.

This issue of the JOURNAL carries the notice of the death of Douglas W. Coster. Those who never knew Doug may perhaps only note that at 47 he died young, that his career was entirely devoted to service to his country in war and peace, and that he is survived by his wife, Doris, and four children, Wendy, Rebecca, Peter and Michael. That in itself is an honorable record cut short far too soon.

To these facts, I would like to add a tribute to the spirit of the man. It is appropriate to do so in the JOURNAL, for Doug was not only a long time member and supporter of the Foreign Service Association but during the last five years of his life worked hard and effectively first as a member and then as Chairman of the AFSA Committee on Education that administers the Scholarship Fund. I am grateful for having had the privilege of working with him when he was Chairman.

This was a responsibility he met with the utmost serious-

ness and dedication. This was his tithe of time and effort pledged to the foreign affairs community he served so well. This was the reflection of the positive, creative spirit that burned brightly within him. The spirit that animated all that he did in his professional and private life.

Jane Stelle worked with him closely. She writes:

"Doug's concern was always for the needy child of Foreign Service personnel. He liked to take a chance on a student whose academic career might be shaky, but who showed leadership and potential. He loved the Foreign Service, and fully appreciated the special problems of Foreign Service families in housing in Washington, in interrupted and heterogeneous schooling, in un-reimbursable expenses incurred so often in change of post. He wrote many long, personal letters to parents of applicants; he himself wrote the minutes of the meetings of the Committee on Education. Always gentle and reasonable, he was wonderful at reconciling differences of opinion within the Committee while still giving an opportunity for expression of all shades of opinion. He was a great guy."

Yes, he was. And a gutsy guy, too. When, to borrow from Thomas Wolfe, something spoke to him in the night, burning the tapers of the waning year, that he must die, he faced that message with a courage and equanimity that can only inspire all of us. When other men would have given up in dazed despair, Doug carried on to the very end, gamely, cheerfully. In health, his was the joy of living. In sickness, his was a testament of faith. For Doug "a wind is rising, and the rivers flow."

DAVID H. MCKILLOP



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**AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

Our batik artist, MARGARET CORNELIUS, is making her second appearance on the JOURNAL's cover. For more information on Miss Cornelius and batiks, see Washington Letter.

W. WENDELL BLANCKE who is responsible for that "rhymed and scanning history of diplomatic twister" beginning on page 25, is now retiring after a career which included service as Consul in Hanoi during "the French war," DCM in Vientiane and Ambassador to the Congo (Brazzaville). Before he entered the Service he spent nine years as art director of the Buenos Aires branch of N. W. Ayer and Son, and, before that, the best part of a year in Paris, dabbling in the study of art.

DONALD Q. COSTER of AID joined the American Field Service in 1939, after nine years in banking and advertising in Montreal. A partial account of his experiences in France appears in "Completing the Escape," page 22. Mr. Coster then served with the Navy, the Air Force and the OSS during the war. He worked in advertising, in sales and with the CIA before joining AID as Deputy Director, Mission to Vietnam in 1959. Mrs. Coster, the former Ruth Renwick, has contributed two covers to the JOURNAL.

ARTHUR LARSON has been director of the Rule of Law Research Center at Duke University since 1958. Mr. Larson has also served the government as, variously, Undersecretary of Labor, Director of USAID and Special Assistant to President Eisenhower. "International Relations: Fancies vs. Facts" is from a talk given at the Houston conference on the Requirements of Peace, sponsored by the local chapters of the World Affairs Council and the United Nations Association, along with the University of Houston.

JAMES E. WEBB, Director of NASA, spoke before the luncheon meeting of the American Foreign Service Association on February 23. Excerpts from his speech appear on page 44. Mr. Webb has served the government in the Marine Corps, as Director of the Budget and as Undersecretary of State. He is also President of the American Society for Public Administration.

LIVINGSTON HARTLEY continues with Part II of "Towards an Atlantic Alliance" on page 20 of this issue. Mr. Hartley is the Associate Director of Declaration of Atlantic Unity and is active in the Atlantic Council of the United States. Part I appeared in May, 1966.

**Cleaning Up After A. E. Housman**

*Messiest of trees, the maple now  
 Is hung with seeds along the bough  
 And drops them all with fecund pride  
 On flagstone, lawn, and far, and wide.*

*Now on our four years' Stateside run  
 Two have been forever done.  
 And take those two years out of four  
 By old or new math, leaves two more.*

*And since to push the constant broom  
 Two years is plenty round the home  
 I hope for our next post we go  
 Some place where maples do not grow.*

—MARY TILSITT



*Some of the Buenos Aires Citibankers in Plaza de Colón (Casa Rosada in background).*

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by HELEN K. BEHRENS

### SALADE QUIMPERLAISE

I was serving as technical advisor to an American TV group in Paris which was filming great recipes by great chefs. My advice consisted of turning grams into cups and assuring potential American viewers that all this was not as complicated as it looked.

Our first program was being filmed at Raymond Oliver's beautiful Grand Véfour restaurant in the Palais Royal buildings—complete with Richelieu's murals and a truly great

chef—Oliver himself. Gracious as well, Oliver accepted the invasion of miles of cables and tons of lights in his tiny basement kitchen rooms, and made the young American producers feel that they were doing him a favor. The favor was all for us; we went home with the recipe for his superb *Salade Quimperlaise*.

For six people to enjoy this fancy seafood salad from Brittany, you will need:

- 1 cooked lobster tail
- 8 large shrimp, cooked, cleaned, and shelled
- 1 cooked crab, meat picked out, or 1 can of crabmeat. (Be sure to rinse this—and canned shrimp, if you use them. For fresh crabmeat, use  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound.)
- 1 head iceberg lettuce (or whatever crisp salad your country produces).
- 1 hardboiled egg. Chop the white finely, and sieve the yolk.
- 1 tablespoon capers
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup fresh, finely chopped herbs such as parsley, chives, chervil, and (optional) tarragon.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 tablespoon chili sauce or cocktail sauce
- $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon paprika
- $\frac{1}{6}$  teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup mayonnaise
- 2 tablespoons Italian tomato paste
- 3 large, ripe avocados

Chop the lobster tail and the shrimps coarsely. (If small canned shrimp are used, leave whole.) Be sure crabmeat is free of shell bits. Save several lettuce leaves to decorate the portions, and shred the rest finely. Carefully mix all the seafood with the prepared egg, capers, and herbs in a large bowl.



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Slice the avocados in half (giving the seeds to your offspring for mysterious horticultural projects, as one of my colleagues suggested at the time). In another bowl, blend the remaining ingredients carefully with half the mayonnaise. Add this to the seafood, mixing gently. Taste for seasoning and correct.

On each plate, arrange a lettuce leaf with mayonnaise and sprinkle with paprika. Place half an avocado on the dish, put some of the shredded lettuce in it, and top generously with the seafood mixture. Voila! Salade Quimperlaise!

#### Bolivian Lullaby

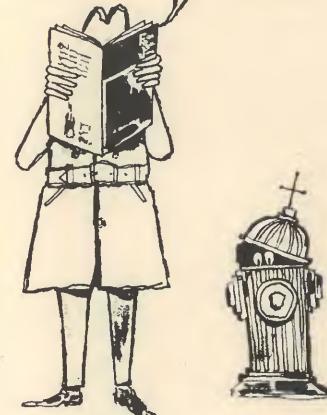
*Our enigmatic Inca  
Not quite three,  
Whose polished umber skin  
And opaque eyes  
No answer give.*

*His tiny fist  
Raised to defend against  
A thousand years of toil,  
I search into his almond depths  
And test his hostile gaze  
With laughter.*

*Not in a moment  
But in time  
The tiny fist withdraws,  
The hard plump arms  
Brush past my face  
I feel his coiled-up warmth  
In my embrace.*

—NANCY HEMENWAY BARTON

I USED TO TALK TO MYSELF-  
THEN I STARTED READING THE  
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I STILL TALK TO MYSELF, BUT  
NOW PEOPLE STOP TO LISTEN



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**The Committee on Education** has reviewed the scholarship applications (226 of them this year) on the basis of financial need and scholarship potential and the announcement of the winners will appear in our October issue.

**Memorial Scholarships.** Many of our members have supported this worthy cause regularly with donations both small and large. Others who might be so inclined hesitate to contribute now the substantial sum needed to endow a scholarship on a permanent basis. Why not consider adding a codicil to your will setting up a bequest for such a memorial scholarship? Information on request.

# 25 YEARS AGO

SEPTEMBER, 1942

IN THE JOURNAL

by HENRY B. DAY

## The Radio Bulletin

Frank G. Handy was officer in charge of the bulletin in 1942. He wrote in the JOURNAL that the Division of Current Information had taken on all the work of communication, reports on reception and tests on new frequencies. Before the war the Navy did this but the war obliged it to use the time and effort on other things. By September 1942 the bulletin was copied at 36 posts, at various military and naval establishments, and by many Navy vessels at sea. Copies were given to responsible residents of neutral and allied countries. In Washington a mimeographed edition was delivered every morning to officials in the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government. It was assumed that the Axis governments copied the bulletin so great care was used to word it in ways that enemies would find hard to twist.

## Airgrams

George J. Haering, on temporary detail from Madrid, proposed early in 1942 that the telegraphic style be used in air mail messages to replace less urgent or less important telegrams. Miss Norah Alsterlund in Foreign Service Administration suggested use of the word "airgram." It had become imperative to cut costs of telegrams and reduce the load on coding facilities. The Department sent out its first airgram on July 6, 1942, and saved \$6.12. In September 1942 an evaluation estimated savings at \$500,000 a year. For a trial period the service was limited to the Western Hemisphere. Messages at many posts were received within 24 hours and at remote ones in not over a week's delay. The service was soon extended to London, then to other European posts, then all over. The Department sent airgrams by air pouch, by courier, and by open mail. Airgrams were prepared in the field on hectograph sheets. According to the evaluation in September 1942, 37 per cent of messages received and 42 per cent of those sent had been diverted from telegrams to airgrams. Incidentally, over 50 per cent of the messages cleared in the Department were sent on behalf of other government agencies. Transit time was shortened by establishing a daily air pouch service, increasing the frequency of courier travel, setting up a night shift in the Diplomatic Pouch and Mail Section, and changing the schedule of the night plane to Miami to ensure connections with international flights.

## Pre-Landings Sidelight

Donald Q. Coster, now AID Advisor at the John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare (Airborne) at Fort Bragg, has sent some notes about one of his experiences:

In early 1942 Harry Villard swore him in as a Vice Consul. Before going to Morocco he spent some time in an office with Major David Bruce at Colonel "Wild Bill" Donovan's C.O.I. headquarters on E Street. There were about a dozen Vice Consuls serving in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia under the guidance of Robert Murphy in Algiers.

In August 1942 Coster was ordered home and commissioned a Major in the 12th Air Force, commanded by General James Doolittle. In September he was on his way to London to be briefed on the coming landings in North Africa. Right after getting off the plane at Prestwick in Scotland he was astonished to run face to face into Robert Murphy, who was dressed in the most ill-fitting uniform he had ever seen, and Army Colonel Julius Holmes. They dragged him behind a hangar and told him of Murphy's secret visit to General



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Eisenhower's London headquarters in the "disguise" of Lieutenant Colonel MacGowen. Ambassador Murphy's book "Diplomats Among Warriors" describes the meeting (page 103) and says Coster was rushed off and held incommunicado since no one was supposed to know of the meeting. Coster soon went to work with General Doolittle's staff at Norfolk House and seven weeks later on D-Day landed on the beach at Oran.

#### At Saigon 1941-42

One of the passengers who returned from the Orient on the *Gripsholm* in August 1942 was Kingsley W. Hamilton. He had been serving as Vice Consul in Saigon. Now retired, he has sent recollections of the time from his home in Bethesda, Maryland:

He found the most difficult period was the time in Saigon before the war in the Pacific broke out. Sydney H. Browne, then in charge, and he were the only officers. On a Sunday evening early in November 1941 the Consulate was destroyed by a bomb. It was at an hour when luckily no one was there. They moved into office space which the Standard Vacuum Oil Company made available in the Bank of Indochina Building. The Japanese gendarmerie trailed them wherever they went. At that time the Americans there felt that the bomb had been placed by the Japanese who by then were in Saigon in large numbers.

At 3 a.m. on December 8 (Dec. 7 in Honolulu), awakened by heavy pounding, he found himself confronted at the door by two Japanese soldiers with fixed bayonets. He was kept in his apartment for several days with one or two soldiers always present. Then he was transferred to the British consular residence where he found himself with the British Consul General, and his wife, Sidney Browne, and two vice Consuls. Later the local manager of the British and American Tobacco Company and an AP correspondent joined them. Except for an occasional escorted visit to the dentist or doctor the group of eight was kept on the premises until the Americans left on the *Asama Maru* July 4, 1942. Their servants had been allowed in and did the marketing and other chores. The yard was large enough for exercise. They laid out a small golf course and a deck tennis court. The Japanese kindly returned a short-wave receiving set so they got broadcasts from London and San Francisco. Hamilton had a good stock of books. He did some studying and writing and some of his writings were published later.

#### Personnel Notes

Perry N. Jester recalls that in August, 1942 he began a five year stint in the Department and the National War College. The African Division then consisted of Harry Villard, Chief, Bill Lewis, Assistant Chief, and Desk Officers Tom Wasson and Perry Jester and they had a hard time finding a place for the first African representatives to live—emissaries of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who arrived with a chest full of gold pieces and bullion, which they had to surrender for Treasury credits—with loud protests. In July 1946 Perry Jester bought a 20 acre farm ten miles out of Charlottesville as a future retirement place, and now finds it too much to use. Ten acres with a wonderful view of 85 miles of the Blue Ridge Mountains are for sale. Write him at Bonnie Highlands, Star Route #1, Charlottesville, Va.

In September 1942 the Department lent Homer S. Fox to the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies and he worked there for nearly two years. He is now retired and living in Bennettsville, South Carolina in winter and Central Lake, Michigan, in summer.

Warden McK. Wilson, now retired in Biltmore, North Carolina, was designated Assistant Chief of the Office of Caribbean Affairs and Acting Chief while Coert DuBois was away on duty with the Caribbean Commission.



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A daughter, Alice Peck, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert P. Fales on September 2, 1942, in Washington, where Herbert was then on duty in the Department. Alice graduated from the Madeira School and then from Sweetbriar College. She has been active in Junior League work in Washington. Since graduating from college she has been working for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee where her knowledge of German and French has proved useful. On May 13 this year she was married to Richard Burleson Stewart at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church in Washington. Her husband is a graduate of Yale College and of the Harvard Law School and was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford. He was an editor of the Law Review at Harvard and is now law clerk to Justice Potter Stewart of the Supreme Court.

Herbert's last assignment in a long career in the Foreign Service was in Paris as Counselor of Embassy and Consul General. After retiring from the Foreign Service in 1964 he went into banking. He is now Manager of the International Banking Department of the American Security and Trust Company in Washington. He is on the Board of the International Student House and the Corporation of the Madeira School. He is President of the Madeira School Chapter of the American Field Service, Vice President of the American Foreign Service Protective Association, and also a Director of DACOR.



A daughter, Leslie, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Taylor on September 1, 1942. Robert was then serving in the Visa Division in the Department. Leslie attended Texas Woman's University in Denton and received her B.A. in 1963 after majoring in political science and studying biology as her minor. At present she is working in Newark, New Jersey with a group concerned with the disadvantaged.

Robert retired in September 1953. His last assignment was as Consul General in Madras. He then began to work for a Ph.D. in Geography at the University of Washington in Seattle. He succeeded and received his Ph.D. in June 1956. He taught in 1956-57 at the University of Toronto as Assistant Professor, and from 1957 to 1966 at the University of Texas at Austin as Associate Professor. He is now teaching at Texas Christian University at Fort Worth, where he is a full Professor and Chairman of the Department of Geography. He is co-compiler and editor of "Physical Distribution & Marketing Logistics: An Annotated Bibliography," No. 11 in the bibliography series published by the American Marketing Association, and co-editor of "Marketing Logistics: Perspectives and Viewpoints" being published by John Wiley and Sons this year.

The Taylors have two other children: Edward, who is heading for a B.A. in history at Texas U. and a commission in the Air Force at the same time this summer, and a daughter, Lowry, who has finished her sophomore year at Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

#### **FORTY YEARS AGO**

The report submitted to the annual meeting of the American Foreign Service Association for the year 1926-27 included this paragraph:

The Executive Committee has had some correspondence during the year with Mr. Herman E. Gasch who is interested in establishing a Foreign Service club in premises situated at 1729 G Street, Northwest. While recognizing the advantages which such a club would afford and the desirability of the site suggested, the Committee has not been able to convince itself of the practicability of any proposals submitted to it thus far.

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# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

## FANCIES VS. FACTS

**T**HE areas of society in which the need exists to control events rather than be controlled by them are many, but the area of international relations takes precedence over all of them. If the human mind fails here, all of its successes in other fields will be dragged down to utter failure by the ultimate insanity of all-out nuclear war.

Until recently it never seems to have occurred to world leaders that the techniques of intellectual research had anything to do with the problem of solving the great matters of peace and war. A rational approach begins with getting the facts—accurate, current, up-to-date facts. But international relations today are being conducted for the most part on the basis of facts that are between eighteen and 300 years out of date. Is it any wonder that the results make no sense? Admittedly, this is partly because of the unprecedented rapidity with which the facts have been changing in recent times, but this only increases the urgency of making a major effort in the time still remaining to us to grasp the new realities of international life and to take the actions that they clearly indicate.

Let me try out a check-list of misconceptions of fact in the area of peace and war and place against them the true state of the facts, and the measures that must be taken to order world affairs with a minimum of large-scale organized violence.

The first misconception is that diplomacy is the only valid method of settling international disputes. The true current fact is that old-fashioned power politics is virtually obsolete as a method of settling major disputes, particularly cold war disputes. If we contrast the misconception with the fact, we begin to understand why nothing ever gets settled any more. Divided Germany, divided Vietnam, divided Korea, divided China, are just as far from solution today as when they first arose, and in most cases farther.

Large-scale nuclear war, as we have all been told a thousand times, is unusable as an instrument of national policy. It is unusable legally because we have made it so in the United Nations Charter. It is unusable practically because the possible extinction of all life is, if I may use the language of the Pentagon, "unacceptable." Practically everybody in the world knows this except possibly the Chinese Communists. But what we do not seem to absorb is that when war becomes obsolete, methods of settling disputes that depended upon the ultimate availability of war also become obsolete.

Old-fashioned diplomacy was not typically an exercise in finding the intrinsic rights and wrongs of a controversy such as a boundary dispute. The outcome of a diplomatic negotiation did not depend upon the plats and the maps and the other evidence introduced, as it would in a court; it depended upon what the parties believed would happen if it came to a military show-down. If country "A" could convince country "B" that it was stronger militarily and would win in any ultimate war, country "A" would prevail and the boundary

ARTHUR LARSON

would move to the disadvantage of country "B." If it could not, there would be a stalemate. The dispute would go on and on. Tensions would mount. Ultimately, there would be a war, a smash-up. The air would be cleared. Somebody would win. Somebody would lose. The boundary would move one way or the other. And the process would start over again. This is the history—somewhat simplified—of human dispute-settling among nations by diplomacy.

But now something new has been added that completely disrupts this pattern. Because of the unusability of nuclear weapons, there is military deadlock between the great powers on the major issues. The new fact of life is that when there is military deadlock, there is diplomatic deadlock. Yet, in the face of this obvious fact, testified to by the standstill of almost every international controversy since the Austrian peace treaty, we continue to try to settle international disputes as if we were living in the days of Metternich or Machiavelli.

The second misconception, closely related to the first, is that in all international situations it is military power that ultimately counts. Between the nuclear giants, as I have indicated, the only effect of power is not to gain advantage, but to preserve a stalemate. But even between a giant power and a small power, nuclear capability is virtually useless. There is no evidence that the Soviet Union in its contest with the People's Republic of China is enjoying any advantage because of its overwhelming superiority in nuclear and military strength. Poland and other satellites are taking a much more independent line toward Moscow than they were before Russia acquired effective nuclear armaments. The overwhelming destructive capacity of the United States is of no use in relation to Cuba. Nor is nuclear strength of any relevance in South Vietnam, in the Dominican Republic, Yemen, Cyprus, the northern Indian border, or in the many other trouble-spots around the world.

The third misconception is that even though it is clear that power or the threat of power in the form of diplomacy is not solving current disputes, nations cannot bring themselves to accept settlement of their important disputes by peaceful means such as arbitration and adjudication. The actual fact of history is that nations have repeatedly submitted important controversies involving high interests and high public excite-

ment to peaceful settlement. During the nineteenth century 177 major disputes between nations were resolved by arbitration, including seventy-nine to which the United States was a party. It will not do to explain this away by saying that nations only submit unimportant issues to arbitration. No type of controversy between nations is more emotion-packed than a boundary dispute, a dispute over territory. Yet Norway, to give one example of an international adjudication, gave up East Greenland to Denmark as the result of a court decision. In the last few years, boundary disputes important enough to provoke armed conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras, and between Cambodia and Thailand, have been settled in the World Court. As a matter of fact, adjudication or arbitration is frequently, if not usually, the only way that a hotly contested boundary argument can be settled. The reason is that no government can make a diplomatic settlement giving away the sacred soil of the motherland without political disaster at home, but a judicial settlement, reaching the same result, can be accepted, as it was in these cases, without the losing government falling.

A fourth misconception is that since there is no world government with overwhelming military power to enforce law, nations will not pay any attention to judicial and arbitral decisions that they do not like. The fact is that the Permanent Court of International Justice never had one of its decisions disobeyed. And in the case of its successor, the International Court of Justice, there is only one record of disobedience in a contentious case. Among the hundreds, if not thousands, of other decisions, arbitral, judicial, mixed claims commissions, and the like, there is no more than the tiniest handful of cases in which the question of non-compliance has even been raised.

In the area of the peace-keeping potential of the United Nations, we encounter a whole complex of similar erroneous notions. To select only one, it is constantly said that the usefulness of the organization is limited because it can act only when there is unanimity of interests among all the great powers, especially the permanent members of the Security Council. And yet the most cursory look at the record shows that every major peace-keeping action of the United Nations was undertaken with at least *de facto* opposition of at least one power possessed of the veto: Korea, opposed by the Soviet Union (due to a fluke, admittedly); the Middle East force, opposed and vetoed by Great Britain and France in the Security Council; the Congo action, which at one point or another or in some degree or another was opposed by every major power except the United States.

Threading through all of our international misconceptions is a whole network of outdated ideas about the Soviet Union, communism, and the cold war. One of them is that the Soviet Union never changes. The fact is, when the events in that nation since the death of Stalin are seen in historic perspective, it will be realized that a greater change has taken place there than has ever happened in any major country within a similar period of time without revolution.

A similar fallacy is that all totalitarian regimes are alike, that there is really no difference between contemporary Russia and Hitler's Germany. At least one great difference, relevant to the central question of peace, might be cited: The entire force of Hitler's immense propaganda machine was devoted to preparing the German people to accept war. But in the Soviet Union today in everything one hears and in every place one travels there is nothing but propaganda for peace. This is not for the benefit of outsiders; this is for the people at home. I am not unaware of the problems of reconciling Russian words and policies in this area of peace-seeking. However, if the Soviet Union were to decide at some future time to plunge into the flagrantly war-like and aggressive course that Hitler took, it would have to reckon with an entire generation that has been suffused day and night with the message that war is the greatest evil and peace the highest

objective, instead of having been trained, as the Hitler youth were, to regard war as the highest good, and as noble, and as inevitable.

In the same bundle of outdated notions is the idea that all conflicts in the world can ultimately be explained as communism versus anti-communism. It would be difficult to calculate how many blunders of policy and errors of strategy this persistent fallacy has produced, and is still producing. A large part of the quarrels going on around the world have their origin in animosities and rivalries that were old before communism was even heard of—between Arabs and Jews, between Hindus and Moslems, between dozens of African tribes, between Greeks and Turks, between innumerable nations, groups, religions, and factions with old scores to settle and new frictions brought on by the process of decolonializing. Communism is not averse to fishing in these troubled waters, to be sure, but this is a very different matter from supposing that if communism could somehow be made to go away, the world's conflicts would largely disappear. The bipolar picture of global conflict is discredited even more decisively by the very real break between the Soviet Union and Communist China. This is no mere ideological dissension. It is a dead-earnest national struggle between two natural rivals involving the largest territorial dispute in the world, a battle for the allegiance of a large part of the world's population, and a growing racial conflict which would dwarf any racial conflict we have yet seen as the Communist Chinese try to mobilize racialism on a global basis.

I am tempted to indulge in the shocking generalization that almost every major foreign policy we have is based on fiction rather than fact. The German problem is perhaps still the most important problem in the world. What is the core of our German policy? It is the unrealistic fiction that Germany will be reunited under free, all-German elections. The China problem is a very close rival for the most important. Our policy here is based on the fiction, getting increasingly threadbare these days, that Chiang's regime is the government of all China. Chiang himself, incidentally, pays a high price to maintain this fiction: the group on Formosa is paying dues to the United Nations based upon the population and gross national product of mainland China. We compound the fiction by assuming that the People's Republic of China, Communist China, one-fourth of the world's population or so, does not exist, for diplomatic or international purposes.

What is to be done about this dangerous state of affairs? The fundamental requisite is to accept the idea that the techniques of research, of scholarship, and of the scientific method have much more to contribute to the amelioration of human and international troubles than has ever been suspected. It is curious how difficult it is to get this idea accepted—that it is possible through research and study and investigation to find out something about the facts of human behavior, and profit by it.

However, a few years ago there was a significant turning in this story—the upsurge of what might be called the “peace research movement.” Its central conviction is that the scholarly and research community has a vital role to play in building the structures and procedures and attitudes that are essential to peace. It probably began when we started to get really serious about disarmament, and inspection became the cornerstone of the American position. It soon became apparent that we could not negotiate meaningfully on this point unless we had a great deal more scientific data on such questions as how far away one could detect such and such an explosion, or what would happen if it were put into a certain kind of mushy soil, or how many little black boxes were necessary. And so we had to go to our scientists and to our universities and get some facts. This led to the discovery that there were a lot of other similar facts in the sciences that we had to know about

(Continued on page 49)

# *Towards* *an* Atlantic Assembly

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THE movement toward Atlantic Assembly was traced in an earlier article\* from its origin in 1951 to what now appears to have been a decisive point. That was the October, 1965, resolution of the NATO Parliamentarians instructing their Political Committee "to prepare a report on the possibility of converting the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference into a Consultative Assembly of NATO, in an official relationship to the North Atlantic Council." Since this resolution has led to a number of positive developments, it appears timely to review them before the NATO Parliamentarians hold their 1967 session in November.

The NATO Parliamentarians' Conference, which has met annually since 1955, has as yet had no official relationship with the North Atlantic Council. Unlike the European parliamentary assemblies, it has lacked a formal juridical basis; only the United States delegates have been appointed in accordance with permanent legislation. But it has developed an informal relationship with the Council, meeting in the NATO headquarters, utilizing services of the NATO Secretariat and addressing recommendations to the Council. Its sessions, moreover, have customarily been "briefed" by the NATO Secretary General and by SACEUR.

Despite its lack of official status, the NPC has proved to be a valuable forum where Atlantic legislators can meet, exchange ideas and develop mutual understanding and teamwork. Its recommendations have produced some concrete achievements of major importance, such as the Atlantic Convention which met in Paris in 1962.

Many of the leading members of the NPC have long advocated its transformation into a formal Assembly with an official status which would assure it a more adequate budget and Secretariat. Such a development was proposed in 1962 by the Atlantic Convention and has since been favored by the Department of State.

Subsequent efforts to create such an Assembly ran into a roadblock until 1965 because they sought to include the "neutral" members of OECD as well as the members of NATO. The road opened with the adoption of the resolution of October, 1965, looking toward the conversion of the existing NPC into such an Assembly. This resolution had been

\*Part I of "Towards an Atlantic Assembly" appeared in May, 1966.

## *Part II*

LIVINGSTON HARTLEY

introduced by Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, the leader of the British Delegation, who was appointed Rapporteur to the Political Committee on the question.

When the NPC convened again in November, 1966, it had before it the Report which Sir Geoffrey had submitted to the Political Committee, to which was attached a draft Charter for an Atlantic Assembly. Following their consideration by the Political Committee, the Conference unanimously approved the Report and draft Charter, forwarded them to the North Atlantic Council and recommended "member governments to draw up and adopt an agreement establishing such an Assembly as soon as possible."

At this same session the NATO Parliamentarians made two other decisions which eased the way towards establishment of a formal Assembly. They changed the title of the NPC to "North Atlantic Assembly" and they agreed to enlarge and improve the Secretariat.

The next month, at the Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council, Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Netherlands Foreign Minister J. M. H. A. Luns strongly backed the initiative of the Parliamentarians.

Subsequent consideration of the initiative within some NATO governments led to a view that it would be preferable to proceed by means of a resolution of the North Atlantic Council instead of by the intergovernmental agreement the Parliamentarians had proposed. For proponents of the Assembly this was, at first sight, a disappointment. The Charter approved by the Parliamentarians, which had been designed to serve as a draft of the proposed agreement, contained many provisions relating to the internal organization and functioning of the Assembly which would not fall within the scope of a Council resolution.

Yet, on further thought, such a resolution of the Council appeared to be a sounder alternative. Efforts to negotiate the proposed agreement between all NATO governments would have been likely to involve long delays and might even have



*NATO Parliamentarians Conference, 1963*

proved abortive. It seemed better to seek to maintain the momentum generated by the Parliamentarians through action which could deal effectively with the central problem, establishment of an official relationship between the Assembly and the Council.

Early in 1967 this question was placed on the agenda of the Council. Since then Secretary General Brosio has been conducting discussions with individual member governments and the United States has made clear its interest in favorable action. At this time it is expected that the Council will reach a decision on the question when the pressure of more immediate problems permits, probably before the NATO Parliamentarians meet again as the North Atlantic Assembly in November.

The de Freitas Charter adopted in 1966 embodied action to attain two different objectives. The first is an official relationship with the North Atlantic Council. In its third article, which deals with this problem, it provides that the Secretary General of NATO "shall transmit to the Assembly at least . . . weeks before it meets a written Annual Report and such other reports as he may decide upon. He shall furnish replies to questions received from the Assembly or any of its Committees except when he decides such a reply is not in the public interest, in which case he shall so inform the Assembly."

This objective could be attained through an appropriate resolution of the Council.

The second objective of the Charter, covered in its other articles, is the organization of the Assembly. This includes such matters as members, sessions, committees, rules of procedure and budget as well as provisions relating to discussions, recommendations, voting, addressing questions to the NATO Secretary General and inviting NATO and other officials to be present at meetings.

Analysis of these provisions suggests that the existing North Atlantic Assembly could itself achieve the second objective by

adopting its own Charter. It could thereby formalize its own organization, which now rests only on its rules of procedure and its past practice. A basis for such action already exists in the de Freitas Charter; it would be necessary only to eliminate some of its provisions which would no longer be applicable and make a few minor revisions in other parts of its text.

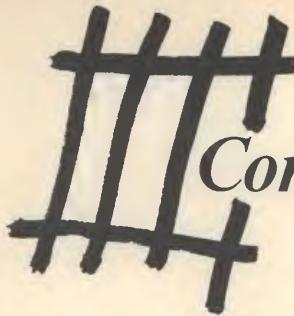
A precedent for such action has been furnished by the Western European Union Assembly which drew up and adopted its own Charter in 1955. It did so in application of a provision of the revised Brussels Treaty of 1954 which called for an annual report by the WEU Council "to an Assembly composed of representatives of the Brussels Treaty Powers to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe."

There now appears to be at least some prospect that the movement towards Atlantic Assembly will reach its goal fully during 1967. This could be attained by three successive steps, the first of which, adoption of the name North Atlantic Assembly and improvement of the Secretariat, has already been agreed upon.

The second step, the establishment of an official relationship between the Assembly and the North Atlantic Council through a resolution of the Council, is to be considered in the near future, presumably before the Assembly meets again.

A third step, adoption by the Assembly of a Charter governing its own organization, now appears a possibility. This could be done relatively easily after the Assembly meets, due to the extent to which the ground has been prepared by the de Freitas Charter. Whether or not it will prove practicable will depend upon the action which is taken by the North Atlantic Council and upon the attitude of the Political Committee.

Completion of these three steps would endow the NATO Parliamentarians with new status, importance and prestige and enable them to play a more valuable role in cementing the Atlantic relationship.



# Completing the Escape

In 1939, Senior AID Official, Donald Q. Coster, formerly AID Deputy Director in Vietnam, was a young advertising executive in Montreal. When Canada entered the war in September of that year, Mr. Coster joined the Black Watch, the Royal Highland Regiment of Canada, but was soon thereafter informed by the late Horner Byington, Sr., then US Consul General in Montreal, that he would lose his American citizenship if he took the oath of allegiance to the King, which was required of all officers in the Canadian Army. Mr. Coster was permitted to resign from the Black Watch and promptly volunteered for duty with the French Army as an American Field Service ambulance driver. He was named second-in-command of a unit stationed at Beauvais and, together with three other

drivers, was captured by the Germans while evacuating wounded Americans on May 20, 1940.

Mr. Coster's experiences as a POW are detailed in the first chapter of a book he is writing. The following excerpts from this chapter begin soon after the time that Mr. Coster and his fellow AFS ambulance drivers had successfully talked their way out of a Nazi prison camp hospital and, after a rather harrowing ride, had arrived somewhat the worse for wear in German occupied Brussels. (Mr. Coster's companions at the time were John Clement, a former honor student and hockey star at Harvard, George King, an American who was working in England when the war broke out, and Gregory Wait, who ran a model dairy farm in Vermont.)

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DONALD Q. COSTER

**W**e reached Brussels just before the seven o'clock curfew. I persuaded our custodians—members of the Belgian Red Cross—to drive us to the entrance of the American Embassy before it became too late to circulate with safety and the four of us bearded and unwashed, rushed inside onto American soil . . .

"Well, what's your story?" This was the first question asked by their Second Secretary, now retired Ambassador, Frances E. Willis, who greeted us in evening dress, having been called away from a dinner party upstairs.

We had difficulty, without passports, persuading a very dubious and hungry Miss Willis that we were Americans. The Embassy records showed that we were officially dead and needless to say, we didn't much resemble the photographs on our Geneva identification cards. If we would come back the next day, possibly the Ambassador would see us.

We returned to the Embassy the following morning looking a bit more respectable, after our first shaves in many weeks, and the Ambassador ushered us into his office.

Naturally, our first thought was to send word to our families that we were still above ground. All messages at that time were being routed through Berlin, where they were sent by courier, as the telegraph wires were still down. On the 15th of June, Ambassador Cudahy sent off to the Department of State a cable reading: "Coster, Wait, Clement and King safe and well address care of American Embassy Brussels." This reached Washington exactly 23 days later on July 7th, but we, of course, had no way of knowing, until many weeks later, that the message had been received and was relayed to our families.

Our next few hours were spent in hot baths. The shock was too much for Wait, who came out of his with a high fever that didn't let up for three weeks. The Counselor of our Embassy, the late Orme Wilson, accompanied me to the German Kommandant, whom he persuaded to sign a document allowing us freedom of circulation within the city limits, upon condition that the American Embassy would be responsible for us until a way was opened for our return to the United States.

The next thing on the agenda was a shopping orgy, arranged through the Embassy and financed by a \$100.00 check I was allowed to cash with no one knowing exactly what the correct rate of exchange was at the time for conversion of US dollars into Belgian francs. Our first purchases consisted of toothbrushes, soap, hairbrushes, underwear, flea-powder, chocolate bars, chewing gum and ice-cream cones. Mr. Hallam Tuck, who was acting as special advisor to Ambassador Cudahy, invited us to spend the weekend at his beautiful estate, "Argenteuil," in Waterloo. This is now the home of ex-king Leopold and his wife, the Princess de Rethy. Twice before "Argenteuil" had been requisitioned during the war, first by the British High Command and then by the Germans. The front door was now protected by a large paper bearing the US Embassy seal, but several times a day German officers appeared on one pretext or another. The free air made us all feel a bit giddy at first. This immediate change in our circumstances was almost impossible to fully comprehend.

Our weekend at the Tucks' prolonged itself to a week and then two weeks. Brussels, although still overrun by Nazi soldiers, was little by little returning to normal. The most serious problem was the shortage of cash, as the citizens who had evacuated—and here as everywhere the rich were the first to leave—had taken with them all the banknotes they could lay their hands on. The German officials were making

systematic rounds of the safe deposit vaults, requiring the owners to open their boxes in their presence and taking over the contents for "safekeeping." Every day we passed the palace where King Leopold was held in "protective custody." German propaganda had been successful in returning him to the temporary favor of his people by playing up the "calumny" of the British, who, so said the Germans, had expected Belgium to hold the fort while they ran out at Dunkerque.

Paris, meanwhile, had fallen on June 14. France had surrendered. Finally, after two weeks of negotiation, we were able to make arrangements to be driven to Paris in a Belgian Red Cross truck. But news came through at noon of that same day that the gates of Paris had been closed because of Hitler's impending triumphal visit.

I was having luncheon that warm first of July at our Embassy with Ambassador Cudahy and Frances Willis. I was somewhat more presentable than the night we had arrived from Amiens in nondescript clothes with three-week-old beards and, I am sure, rather odoriferous. Hallam Tuck had presented me with a pair of slacks, a gray knitted tie and shirt. The Ambassador had "loaned" me a sport jacket and I felt quite human once more.

In the middle of our lunch, an unexpected guest arrived on the scene looking for all the world as though he had just been blown in by a severe dust storm. It was George F. Kennan, First Secretary of our Embassy in Berlin, later to become Ambassador to Russia and Yugoslavia and the author of our Government's famous "containment policy." He had with him the first US diplomatic pouches from Washington, for our Embassies in Brussels and Paris, since Belgium and France had fallen. He was equipped with a special pass empowering him to requisition lift in any German vehicle in which soldiers or officers, under the rank of general, were riding. He had made his way in this fashion to Brussels and intended to continue his hitch-hike to Paris that afternoon.

However, anxious to get back to Paris and finally home, I suddenly was possessed of an idea. The Germans had rationed our Embassy to precious little gasoline, but I fortunately had made it a point to find out the whereabouts of an additional small supply. With a car lent to us by Jamie Bonbright, another State Department official, and after a few hurried good-byes, we were off to German occupied Paris. George Kennan carried a suitcase and the pouch for Paris. I bad the clothes on my back and nothing else. George was very skeptical about my rather dubious status and lack of any official documentation when I offered to be his chauffeur for the trip. He made me understand that, if the German Army stopped us enroute and removed me from the car, there would be absolutely nothing that he could do about it as he was acting as a courier with a diplomatic pouch and not as an escort officer for an "escaped" P.W. who had officially served with the French Forces. I believe he also was happy to have company on the somewhat tricky five-hour ride to Paris through the German lines.

The trip was uneventful until we reached the outskirts of Paris. However, our route was one of utter devastation. Halle, Mons, Cambrai, Péronne, Roye, Compiegne, Senlis. Everywhere the same scene of bombardment and desolation—gaping craters, destroyed bridges, ruined homes. And everywhere dumps of abandoned French tanks, guns, ammunition and POL, which the Germans had not even taken at this point to add to their own supplies. We were stopped twice within a distance of a few hundred feet at what once was the border between France and Belgium, but what was then only indifferently guarded by a handful of German soldiers. With George's impressive pass and fluent German we were through in a matter of minutes. However, several kilometers from Paris, and with Hitler expected in a few days, it was a far different story. To George Kennan's utter dismay, we drove right through an impressive roadblock, which, from a distance, seemed to be equipped with nothing but a few sleepy

guards and their bicycles. I did not blame my official companion for being more than a little displeased with my rather presumptuous act, but Paris was too close for me to be apprehended, almost within sight of the Eiffel Tower.

We arrived at the Étoile in the late afternoon with a beautiful sun commencing to set over a seemingly deserted city and drove slowly down the almost ghost-like Champs-Élysées to an equally eerie Place de la Concorde.

It didn't seem believable, after what I had witnessed during the last two months and after the scenes of utter destruction we had passed along the way from Brussels, to find Paris still intact. But what a change! Although the evening curfew had not yet commenced, Paris' proudest Avenue was absolutely empty with the exception of an occasional German soldier and one or two French policemen who had been ordered to remain at their posts and permitted to keep their sidearms. A large tank slowly rumbled out of the Rond-Point of the Champs-Élysées followed by a most desolate looking cat. That was our traffic jam for the day.

George and I were directed to the empty basement garage of the American Embassy by that most wonderful and loyal colored doorman, George Washington, who was our initial source of first-hand information about Paris. Yes, there were a few officials left at the Embassy, but all had gone to their homes because of the imminent curfew. Ambassador William C. Bullitt had left for Vichy two days ago, but we could find Robert Murphy, the Chargé d'Affaires, at his home in Neuilly, should we wish to telephone him. The Hotel Bristol, nearby on the Faubourg St. Honoré, had some rooms available for American citizens. We parked the car in the Embassy garage and hurried off to the Bristol to beat the curfew. The two of us checked in, and if ever there was a ghost hotel, that was it. A few depressed, anxious looking characters lurking about the lobby, suspiciously regarding one another. We pounced avidly on some New York newspapers laid out on a table in the lounge, but the latest were six weeks old.

As soon as we entered our not too tidy double-room, George opened his suitcase and pulled out a bottle of bourbon. During the next hour we made a considerable dent in this most precious possession and were able to relax for the first time since leaving Brussels, which at this point, seemed several days behind us. George then telephoned Bob Murphy in Neuilly and announced his arrival. He delivered his pouch to Murphy later that evening, always protected by his special laissez-passer.

When Kennan departed for Murphy's house, I went down to an almost deserted dining room, consumed and signed for a sumptuous meal complete with a bottle of Lanson 1928. There was only one other person in the Bristol's famous restaurant—a most attractive young girl who seemed completely out of place in those most forboding surroundings. Feeling in fine fettle after the bourbon and champagne, I was not at all timid about introducing myself soon after dinner. The young lady in question was Beatrice Phillips, daughter of the US Ambassador in Rome at the time, the Honorable William Phillips. Beatrice, now the wife of retired Rear Admiral Elliott B. Strauss, had been driving a truck in the Ardennes for the late Miss Anne Morgan's Friends of France unit before hostilities came to an end.

When George Kennan returned at a rather late hour from Neuilly, his mission completed, we quickly dispatched what remained of the bourbon, and after listening to me describe in glowing terms the beauty of my newly-found female companion, we decided to drop by her room for a chat. Beatrice greeted us adorned with curlers and cold cream and promptly slammed the door in our faces, which was was just exactly what we deserved.

The next morning George left before dawn in our borrowed car to return to Brussels and then resume his hitch-hiking back to Berlin.

The Paris telephone system was operating, but more temperationally than usual, if that is possible. I tried to ring up a few friends I hoped for some strange reason might still be in the city, but none of their numbers answered. Every time I picked up the 'phone, I heard a half dozen clicks as the line was opened through to Gestapo listeners. The hotel staff consisted almost exclusively of a middle-aged American expatriate who informed me that his normal occupation was that of professional blood-donor. One moment you saw him behind the cashier's cage; the next minute he was bringing down the lift; then he was fetching you a clean towel. He lent me his bicycle, which had only one pedal, to ride out the first morning to the American Hospital in Neuilly. I had heard that there were one or two American Field Service ambulances at the hospital and I thought that I might find some of our drivers there.

The American Hospital was still very much open for business that second day of July in 1940. The ranking French doctor, the famous brain surgeon, de Martel, had wished to close the hospital on June fourteenth, the day German troops entered the city. However, American Ambassador Bullitt, to his ever-lasting credit, said that it would stay open "if I have to hire street walkers as nurses." Fortunately, the Ambassador did not have to carry out his threat. Many brave nurses of mixed nationalities had remained at their posts. Tragically, Dr. de Martel committed suicide soon after the Germans occupied his beloved Paris.

After my second day in German-occupied Paris, I decided that some sort of financing would be a number one priority. The day that I was taken prisoner in Amiens, I had managed to transfer about twenty thousand francs from my wallet to my shoes. The notes were now back in my wallet but in a very precarious condition. Yellow from sweat stains, full of holes and barely recognizable as negotiable currency, which I was to discover later that they were not. Therefore, late that afternoon I passed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York's once elaborate building at No. 4 Place de la Concorde and caught a glimpse of a light burning on the second floor. I rang the bell and was greeted by Joshua Campbell, Paris Manager of the Guaranty Trust, who was all alone in the bank with the exception of one very uneasy local employee, who gave every appearance by his manner that he thought I had arrived to pick him up. I introduced myself to Mr. Campbell, told him that I was a customer of the bank in New York and presented him with my tired old francs, or what was left on them. Josh, whom I saw a good deal of later on, fingered the notes gingerly and held them at arms' length as the period of many weeks that they had reposed next to my feet did not exactly add to their acceptability. However, without any hesitancy, he politely took them from me and gave me in return twenty crisp one thousand franc notes. These, he suggested that I exchange at the Reichs Kredit Kassieren, which had been Morgan's Bank on the Place Vendôme, for the new German occupation marks at the official rate.

When I left Josh Campbell, a small Luftwaffe single-engined plane was just landing across the street on the Place de la Concorde next to a German band, which was loudly playing to an audience of exactly one elderly Frenchman, who was, in all probability both blind and deaf. The few other French pedestrians that I saw passed by hurriedly just as though a plane landing on the Place de la Concorde was an everyday occurrence and as if the loud and brassy band did not exist at all.

During those first two weeks of July 1940 in occupied Paris, I found that many restaurants were still serving good meals with prices no more than ten percent higher than before the arrival of the Germans. The patrons though, as true of most of the people, were in a state of shock. Maxim's, handiest to Nazi headquarters, then the Hotel Crillon, served the best and most expensive food. Fouquet's was still open as was Lucas

(now Queenie), although the latter served only drinks as the waiters looked sadly down the street at what once had been the proud Ministère de la Marine.

One of my first calls was at the deserted American Field Service office at 52 Avenue des Champs Elysées, a large office building which was apparently completely evacuated. I walked up several flights of stairs, found our office with the door unlocked and entered feeling a bit like a rather timid thief. The place was in complete disarray. I sorted out some mail and excitedly opened several letters from my family and friends at home. There were old newspaper clippings, many mentioning that Wait, King, Clement and I had been missing for many weeks and must be presumed dead. There was also an obituary on one Donald Q. Coster, from a Montreal paper which made me feel a bit queasy. I also discovered that I had been posthumously awarded the Croix de Guerre by a General Georges and that the citation had been sent to my family. I was very proud but shaken when I thought of what all this would do to my very dear, seventy-year-old mother, living alone in New York.

In an attempt to keep myself busy, I drove a shuttle run with our one remaining American Field Service ambulance between the American Hospital and a German prison hospital for wounded French and colonial soldiers at Fontainebleau. On the Fourth of July, there was a luncheon at the Bristol attended by virtually the entire contingent of Americans remaining in Paris. It was a rather dismal celebration in honor of the independence of our country. For exercise, I continually borrowed the one reliable bicycle from my blood donor friend and rode around the empty streets with the only traffic, except for German military vehicles, consisting of a few families returning to the city, pushing their scanty possessions in wheelbarrows. On one tour, I cycled around the Place Louvois and down the Rue Chabanais, past the once famous Maison Des Toutes Nations, known for years as the most luxurious brothel in Paris. There was a sign outside reading *Nur Für Deutsche Offiziere*—"German Officers Only," which I felt was a very low blow indeed.

Across the street, but closed, was one of my favorite bistros of pre-war Paris, "Le Restaurant des Cochers," named after the patient but hungry coachmen who were accustomed to wait many long hours for their masters in the plush sporting establishment directly opposite. The tiny restaurant is still there, presently known as "Le Gratin Dauphinois." Its once famous neighbor is now a rather shabby office building.

Over the largest of the motion picture theatres on the Champs-Elysées was also a lettered board which surely must have infuriated the movie-loving Parisians. The theater was called the "Soldaten Kino" in which war newsreels and other propaganda films were presented exclusively to German servicemen. Across the Avenue there was a smaller motion picture house where censored German newsreels, with German sound, were shown to small audiences of very bored Frenchmen.

On my first Sunday in Paris, Beatrice Phillips and I went to a rather special service at the American Cathedral. The rector, Dean Beekman, had followed most of his parishioners to the south of France. A small section of pews was cordoned off for the very few, perhaps twenty in number, worshipers present on that forlorn but lovely July morning. The service was conducted single-handedly by the organist, who would play a hymn on his organ, rush to the pulpit to read the sermon, rush back to his organ for another hymn, take up the collection, return to the pulpit to lead a prayer and scurry back once more to his organ. It was an almost unbelievable one-man show and one of the most touching performances I have ever witnessed. I shall never forget it. The body of this dedicated, disconsolate man, was found floating in the Seine a few weeks later.

(Continued on page 53)

★THE★  
★DOGGEREL★

★DIP★



A RHYMED AND SCANNING HISTORY  
OF DIPLOMATIC TWISTERY



BY HERR PROFESSOR DR. DR. W. W. BLANCKÉ BLANCKÉ



The god of thieves and diplomats is Mercury the Herm,  
 With the laurels of Olympus and the morals of a worm.  
 His first day in the cradle, when a babe should be near mother.  
 Our god-boy slipped his leash and stole the cattle of his brother.

Then slept the sleep of innocence, so artlessly Elysian,  
 That Zeus, impressed, made Herm his Chief of Diplomatic  
 Mission.  
 And yet, for all his cheerful and combustious spontaneity,  
 Us Dips could wish we'd got a somewhat stabler tutelar deity,

The heralds of antiquity, endowed by Herm their mentor  
 With recall as good as total and the decibels of Stentor,  
 Pursued the two-fold goal of early diplomatic missions:  
 Viz: get the party line down cold; outshout the opposition.

The symbol of the office was a winged snaky wand, ♫  
 Caduceus, the talisman by which their foes were conned;  
 This god-rod gave its bearer power to descend with impunity,  
 Whence comes our diplomatic—if the host don't welsh—  
 immunity. ♫

✿ Cuttysark: *The Snake in Diplomacy*, XX et seq.

† Ap Gyllwydd: *The Diplomatic Welsh*: Foreign Affairs Daily,  
 June 1, 1898



The guilty Greeks were hampered by no scrupulist impediment—  
Their proto was Odysseus, the Fertile-in-Expedit—  
Yet felt the need for more than Helleborish machinations,  
And passed from white-flag heraldry to form a League of Nations.

Their Amphictyonic Councils made a Covenant of Brotherhood,  
With sonorous orations on behalf of Gods and Motherhood;  
In fact, they were forerunners of the present-day UN—  
Endorsement sans enforcement—Oops! and here we go again!

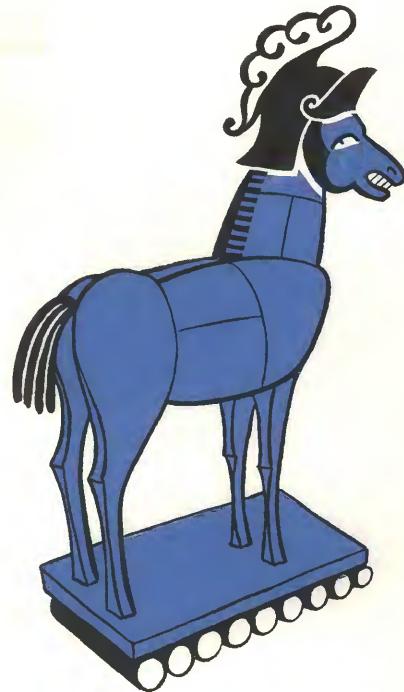


Where'er the Caesar's legions sallied forth to plant the Eagle,  
Their purest tourist jurists tied the deal up nice and legal.  
The Empire rather plumed itself on jurisprudish science,  
With one IUS for the citizens, another for the clients.

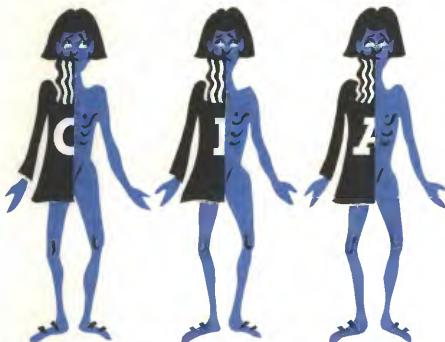
The Roman legate thus went forth as missus-uh-dominicus;  
His diplomatic usage was, to put it mildly, cynicus,  
For all with whom he treated, treated him as Top Banana—  
They knew damn' well what happened if you broke the Pax  
Romana.



King David sent a good-will embassy to young King Hanum,   
But Hanu said, "Good will my eye, they're really CIA-mer!"  
He shaved off half their beards, and to the buttocks slit their  
shirts;  
Screamed David, "Cut off Ay Eye Dee; hit Hanun where it  
hurts!"



Not all the ancients were devoid of divinized afflatus;  
The Pharaohs gave their diplomats a near-to-sacred status.   
The priesties worked at fostering this "sacred" proposition,  
Because 'twas they who were sent away on diplomatic missions.



The slickest diplomats of old were those we know as Byzantine;  
Their envoys at the arcane art of double-deal were whizzin' keen.  
Constantinople knew its combat strength was on the wane,  
So made up for its battle flab with cunning and chicane.

The Byzzies had a triple ploy: three ounces of prevention—  
One: wear the heathen down by stirring up internal tension;  
Two: bribe 'em, subsidize 'em, pander basely to their vanity;  
And, three: convert the blighters to the joys of Christianity.

St. Simeon Legree: *Ius Civile; Ius Vae Victis*,  
Intro. & passim.  
‣ Second Samuel Goldwyn X, i. et seq.

\* VULG., *Apocr.*: The Book of Gamal; I. et saep:  
"Vox Nasri, Vox Dei."  
♣ Pernod Fils: *Le Rite Byzantin et le Sexe des Anges*, part II,  
266, et passim.



The Byzantine tradition was bequeathed to the Venetian,  
Whose artifice-cum-malefice sprang wellingly artesian;  
The diplomats who served the Doge were smoothest with the oil,  
And often fished in waters they themselves had helped to roil. ♦

Ambassadors in formal ceremonial orations  
Would execrate the infidel and scream "Cooperation!" ♥  
But like as not the confidential orders for the mission  
Were: Infiltrate the Council and buy up the Opposition.

Although they operandied in a modus short of sporting,  
San Marco's team got high marks for political reporting;  
They played a cagey game indeed of Realpolitik—  
Where the ally of today might well be realigned next week.

In Renaissance diplomacy the air was full of blandishment,  
With loud renunciation of all thought of self-aggrandizement,  
But no one put much credence in his brother's protestations,  
Because each knew his own to be, at best, equivocations.

Admiring emulation fired the whole Italian boot—  
('Twas there the term "diplomacy" first gained its disrepute)—  
The princes loved to counterbluff, and cozen the unwary;  
They found it fun, and cheaper far than hiring *condottieri*. ♠

One sees the author of "The Prince" as quite a high-born hellion;  
The fact is, Niccolò was not himself a "Machiavellian."  
He wrote of ruse and subterfuge, and promises a-breached,  
But Nick the working envoy didn't practice what he preached.

The Concert of Italia, latter half of Quattrocento,  
Was aimed against the Ottoman, at least that's what 'twas meant  
to;  
(A setback to one's ally might well bring a smothered smirk,  
But also some discomfort at the gains it gave the Turk.)

'Tis true that many rogues of rank were operating then,   
And Nick the clinic cynic worked them over with his pen;  
But what he held was not that amorality was good—  
His theme: to win, you cheated; if you didn't, others would.

♦ Pastasciutta: *Venezia: la Mano Delicata*—XXXVIII.  
♠ Gnocchi-Lasagna: *La Mafia nella Diplomazia*—II et seq.

♥ Tagliatelle-Verdi: *Il Truffatore*—Act I, Scene II.  
■ Canneloni-Rossini: *Gènesi della Cosa Nostra*—Intro. et  
passim



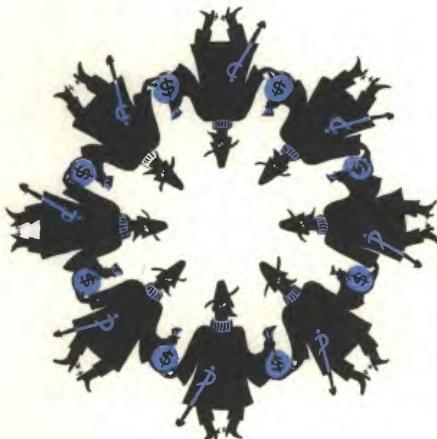
A diplomat may hear himself described to all and sundry  
As an honest man who's sent to lie abroad for good of country.  
The gent who made this crack long years ago is nigh forgotten:  
An Anglican Ambassador, by name Sir Henry Wotton.

Sir Henry was a smoothie, gained his ends sans any ruth:  
At times he gulled his enemies by telling them the truth. #  
But wit was his undoing, and the gent was sadly used,  
For the crack got back to the King, alack, and James was not  
amused.



This Jamie boy, he was a secret pensioner of Spain,  
While he himself kept other fops and courtlings in champagne.  
A diplomatic operator's principal defenses  
Lay in the items notebooked as "unusual expenses."

The club of Skull & Duggery, or "Comity of Nations,"  
Was run by counter-counter-undercounter machinations. ↪  
An overtiming Mission Chief had more than he could do  
Just keeping up-to-date on who was doing what to who.



# Oldparr: *White Lies and Black Truth*—XXL, 225 n.  
J Gordon & Tanqueray: *Under the Double Double Double Eagle*, p. 123

In Louieland, the meanwhile, things were going to hell apace;  
The French, the classic ditty ran, they were a funny race. ↪  
Then rose a chevalier sans peur, reproche or inhibition—  
His Eminence in Grey, the clergeopolitician.

A polished diplomat was Monseigneur de Richelieu,  
Whose booze was Cordon Rouge and whose cuisine was Cordon  
Bleu.  
He sent his envoys out in pairs, each keeper of his brother,  
And never told the one what were the tasks assigned the other.

To sweat and shooting he preferred "diplomacy of gold,"  
And everywhere alliances were bartered, bought and sold. ↪  
He vowed his sole religion was the Welfare of the State—  
"Raison d'Etat," "Etat, c'est moi," are easy to equate.

R's protege-successor was Don Giulio Mazzarini,  
Who, styled the Cardinal Mazarin, loved dallying with Queenie.  
His ploy was poker-facedly to goad the opposition,  
Till t'other, apoplectic, blurted out his true position.



This diplomatic artist loved deceit for its own sake;  
His fine Eyetalian hand, however, made one sad mistake: ↪  
To gain his King the Roman crown he bought up Hun electors,  
Who took his bribes with German jibes, then turned reverse-  
defectors.



The Chevalier d'Eon, than who not many were obscurer,  
Dressed up in girlie garb and picked the brains of the Tsarina.  
Quinze Louis saw he operated better in a skirt,  
And, thus transvested, Chev dug up his cloak-and-dagger dirt.

The bets upon the sex of this inhuman energumen  
Led Whitehall wits to go broke and wager it was woman;  
But Eon was one who might be called "bipartisan" in growth—  
The answer to the Chevy's sex is simple: it was both. ▲

J Old Motet from Armentières

J Le Chateaubriand-Saignant: *La Dance des Ecus*—XXX, iii

J Handbook for Holy Roman Electors: "Stipendum Gallia;  
Suffragium Alia."

▲ Lecoq-Auvin: *L'Ambassade d'Hermès et Aphrodite*—loc.  
cit. et al.



Algiers, the home of pirates, had a frolic-loving Dey; †  
To play a joke on France he took her Consul, Le Vacher,  
He stuffed him in a cannon, rammed him down with might and  
main,  
And with him scored a bull's-eye on the flagship of Duquesne.

The Barb had scarcely done with belly-laughing at his fun,  
When his oozier overthrew him; the frabjous Dey was done,  
And thus came retribution, which is more than one can say  
For the rides red rascals dish out to diplomats today.



Oh, busy was the body of the Citizen Genêt,  
Girondist representative in Philadelph-eye-ay:  
He tried to raise an army and commission privateers,  
To lay, from US bases, Limy commerce by the ears. ►

When Washington allowed as how he didn't think that proper,  
G. tried to go o'er George's head, and thereby came a cropper.  
But Uncle Sam forgave him his frenetic Genêtic capers,  
And soon he'd married, settled down and taken out first  
papers. ■



G. Washington is said to have considered it erroneous  
To do away entirely with traditions ceremonious;  
T. Jefferson installed the rule of what he called Pell-Mell,  
To banish all precedence and formality to hell.

The Diplomatic Corps, a body never ever-lovin',  
Was forced to race for pride of place-a-pushin' and a shovin'.  
With testy zest they did protest these democratic donkey tricks, \$  
Cried Thomas J., "O.K., belay, I'll play ye no more monkey  
tricks."



† Couscous: Arabian Deys—III., "The Guq in the Sqq."  
► Beefeater: *Private Eyes and Privateers*—Op Cit. iii  
■ Amcongen Philadelphia: Misc. Record Book 1798, III.  
§ Lord Blacklabel: *Protocol in a Custard-Pie Diplomacy*—I.

His Excellency Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord  
At Vienna won the peace, although his boss had lost the war.  
The Allies interbickering he brought beneath his spell,  
And hankypanked like mad while blandly couns'ling "point de  
zèle."

An episcopal holdover from the old Ancien Régime,  
Through each reorg'nization Talley made the winning team.  
Though in his veins ran iced champagne instead of common blood,  
'Tis said Napoleon called him a silk stocking filled with mud. ◇

Von Metternich, Prinz Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar,  
Played three-way drop-the-handkerchief with Talley and the  
Tsar.

A status-quo standpatter, to ideas of change immune,  
The Congress danced, bemused but hedonistic, to his tune.



His spy-net at the Congress was a model of its kind: •  
Black Chamber intercepta showed him every envoy's mind;  
And if a noble delegate was reachable through dames,  
His panderers were pronto to provide the fun and games.



Victoria's man in Washington, Sir Lionel Sackville-West,  
Set a sybaritic table, and his cellar was the best;  
He labored hard, and rather starred, at fisheries and stuff,  
And from Hibernian Fenians he didn't take no guff.

But one day a Republican agent provocateur  
Sucked H.E. into mixing in a USA affair. □  
The USG said, "Exc'lency, we fear you are a rotter—  
So here, sir, are your passports: you're no more persona grata!"

- Camembert: *Talleyrand et la Politique Bas Boue-Boue*, I. et seq. See also Schlagsahne: *Wienerwälzer und Sumpfstrumpfpolitič*, II. et saep.
- Vom Schwarzkammer: *Breaking the Napoleonic Code*
- Cawnpone & Chittlins: *The Perfidious Albino*, Vol. i, pp. 32-35



The while, furor teutonicus was straining toward Der Tag,  
Red Bismarck herring spawned at Ems were launched in seas  
of hock.

The Hun bedevilled Europe with expansionist dementia ☐  
And if the others counterployed, he screamed "Encirclement-ia!"

The Wilhelmstrasse ran on spies, suspicion and intrigue,  
But policy was blitzened in the Ministry of Krieg,  
Whene'er a Heinie diplo told unpalatable truth . . .  
Oh hell, we know the ending—pass the Gordon and Vermouth!



The Reds in '17 abolished diplomatic rank,  
Their envoys went as "Polpreds" with a minimum of swank,  
But when they found this gave all other diplomats precedence,  
They quickly rushed out letters of ambassadorial credence.

The Sovs are not the least abashed when caught at Russki ruses,  
If hankypanky fails, they beat on tables with their shoeses. ■  
And if a move they disapprove can't otherwise be beat-oh-  
"Russkaya delegatsia NYET!"—the umpty-seventh veto. □

Meanwhile the pure-in-heart Amerikansky diplomatsiya  
Is trying to operate within a frame of demokratsiya,  
So every time it tries to do the dirty on the Russki,  
Our press and public blow the deal to hell and you-know-  
who-ski.

In the system of diplomacy by market-place debates,  
It's everybody's business but old foggy-bottomed State's. ■  
'Tis hard, alas, to ply the dastard arts of dark diplomacy,  
With naught unsacred left in this, the Era of Atomacy.



So now the bright and shining star of liberty's ascendant,  
With everyone except the Commies going for independent.  
The new-developed diplomats grow sharper by the minute,  
A few more years and Niccolò and Talley won't be in it. ▶

You still contract a stoogery to do your neighbor dirt—  
The difference is that nowadays skullduggery's overt;  
Instead of the stiletto, and the frame-up on the quiet,  
The open-heart diplomatist just orchestrates a riot. ◀



☐ De la Bouillabaisse: *Le Boche sur le Toit*, tom. III, p. 365  
■ Vodkaviarski: *The Sabot Age of Diplomacy*  
□ Rasputnik: *Russkaya "Nyet" Taktika*

■ Oldcrow: *The Bourbon Influence in Busybody Diplomacy*  
■ Blanckenstein: *Mfumu Ameliki ya Kongo*, ibid et passim.  
▶ La Blanche: *Ode to an Open Heart*: "Go hang yourself in  
Effigy."

# L'ENVOI

*In the fascinating game of international relations,  
The principals may change, but not unprinciple of nations.  
The end will always justify . . . or so the maxim goes . . .  
As Voltaire put it, "Plus c'a change, plus ce sont les mêmes . . .*



# EDITORIALS

## The Paper Fallout

**R**OBERT FROST wondered whether the world would end in fire or ice, while T. S. Eliot, on the audio, predicted it would not be with a bang, but a whimper. It begins to look more and more as if the world will end in paper, with the final sound a gentle rustle, as the last sheet smothering the last human, slips into some file.

There is nothing intrinsically wrong with the information explosion. What is deadly is the paper fallout. Five years ago, a professor of surgery, who was also a director and former president of the American Cancer Society, observed: "It is even conceivable that basic research already has made possible a new means of controlling cancer and that the essential information could lie unrecognized in journals." (About that same time, the National Bureau of Standards had counted 35,000 recognized science and engineering journals in the world publishing about a million research papers each year in the physical sciences and engineering.)

Consider just a few facts and projections:

- THE NEW YORK TIMES recently reported that, last year, millions of copies of technical reports, seminar proceedings, trade journals, doctoral dissertations, and books were added to the store of man's knowledge at the rate of 500,000 pages a minute.

- A House subcommittee has found that more than a quarter of a million federal employees spend most of their time filing records. It also discovered that the records held by the Federal Government require 25 million cubic feet of storage space and calculated that, at the rate of a page a second, it would take 2,000 years to discard the total.

- The new Washington Records Center, at Suitland, Maryland, holds assorted government records in 20 acres of floor space. Each of twenty fireproof storage sections has 400 miles of shelves. But an official told the WASHINGTON POST, "We destroy about 100,000 cubic feet of records a year and bring in about two times that much. It's a losing battle."

- According to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, it is estimated that the average commercial company maintains at least 2,000 pieces of paper for each employee, while the comparable figure for government agencies and public utilities is 12,000.

If you are thinking of turning to machines to solve the situation, bear in mind that machines have *caused* a good part of it:

- Thanks to copying machines, some 50 million file drawers hold an estimated 250 billion pieces of paper in American offices, with the total mounting daily. And the paperwork of running the US economy is now over \$100 billion per year, which is a seventh of the yearly output of goods and services.

- For the Federal Government, alone, transforming data from ordinary language to machine language comes to around \$550 million annually, and the cost of preparing a page for machine handling—coding, punching, verifying, controlling, and so on—rises to \$2 to \$3 a page.

- The country's more than 25,000 computers are turning out nearly 7,500 miles of paper daily, and copying machines are producing 10 billion pages annually, with 25 billion predicted for 1970. (There is no prediction, as yet, for 1984.)

The making of foreign policy and the conduct of diplomacy

have always been complicated and delicate processes. But there used to be time for consideration, reflection, and weighing of alternatives. Today, jets fly at supersonic speeds, rockets carry nuclear warheads, and electronic communication is practically instantaneous. The time allowed between action and reaction is almost zero, and the margin for error is all but non-existent. Is there not something contradictory, perhaps suicidal, about the proliferation of paperwork and written communications at this very point in history?

We suggest ten methods of sharply reducing the flow of paper from the field to the Department, from the Department to the field, and within the Department:

1. If, in preparing a despatch, you have added only a few words to say something clever, ask yourself, "Is this quip necessary?"

To set an example, rather than pontificate, we are deleting the remaining nine suggestions and ending the editorial right here. ■

## Invisible Saint Watchers

**O**NE THOUSAND key individuals make American foreign policy, according to the lead article in the August issue of the JOURNAL. The author likened them to the "visible saints" of New England's puritan days; visible to others if not to themselves. The article claimed that if different policy watchers filled in their lists, they would come up with roughly the same tabulations.

This beats birdwatching.

We checked the theory first while the article was still in page proofs, by attending a closely-held promotion party for an individual who may or may not be highly connected with an agency which, some say, subsidizes the federal government. We were at a special table in a well-known Washington restaurant to commemorate the event. At several nearby tables we noted diners who are Agents of Foreign Powers. They, we suspect, had come to see who else showed up.

Soon after publication we came upon our second proof. At a local diplomatic reception we were eavesdropping on a conversation conducted in a mixed patois of Japanese and Arabic. We heard the name dropped of a man we knew; one speaker said "he's not on our list," and the other confirmed: "He's not on our list either."

Are foreign offices maintaining diplomatic *Guides Michelin* on American policy makers? Are they all trading information back and forth, or are there subsidiary trading eddies operating on closed circuits? Isn't there some way (a bugged martini, or LSD in the coffee) that a list could be obtained for JOURNAL readers?

There would be disappointments, of course. Not figuring on the list at all would be a mortal blow to one's ego. But if *Guide Michelin* procedures were followed, even those listed might cringe.

The JOURNAL's Circulation Department, we are pleased to report, has been keeping its own list, shorn of all diagrams. Of the thousand key policy makers, 673 are members of AFSA and receive the JOURNAL with their membership, 112 subscribe directly to the JOURNAL for its inside information, and another 149 have been spotted reading borrowed copies. As to the remaining 66, we suggest they subscribe quickly, lest they fade into invisibility by 1968. ■

# WASHINGTON LETTER

by LOREN CARROLL

*Parading is a fundamental right, not of grace.*

*Decision of the Supreme Court of Los Angeles*

The time has come, perhaps, to pay tribute to the Shriners. Not because 100,000 of them turned up in Washington for their annual convention (this in itself would not concern the general public) but because they staged two dazzling parades in the heat of summer.

Some cities resist parades because they snarl up traffic. Merchants, policemen and all the people who write letters to the newspapers deliver themselves of fiery tirades. New Yorkers seem to grow the maddest of all.

But in Washington no one objected to the Shriners and their long glittering spectacles that began at the Capitol and ended at Pennsylvania Avenue and 21st Street. It was a real fragment of Americana, the America of a more placid era, described in nostalgic musical terms by Charles Ives in "Decoration Day." There were floats, beautiful, well-trained horses, motorcycles doing fancy maneuvers, picturesque old jalopies and every man in the march was decked out in colorful regalia from fez to high-toed medieval boots. Bands of all sorts were spaced correctly so that one did not confuse "The Battle Cry of Freedom" with "Bonny Sweet Bessie, The Maid of Dundee."

The whole atmosphere was pleasant and frolicsome—not stiff and stylized as most parades now tend to become. There were, for instance, phony cops who scampered up to bystanders, including real cops, and passed out "arrest slips." For its spontaneous gaiety, perhaps only one other could equal it: the one that takes place during Quebec's Winter Carnival. With all this fun there wasn't a trace of rowdiness.

The participants were not young. In fact it was hard to spot anyone who looked as young as forty. The sight of valiant fat old boys banging away at their drums while the temperature showed 88 and the humidity 67, was a sight to stir the audience to fervent admiration. This flourish of Americana is certainly not destined to last long. One elderly portly party who did the whole march in both parades said that the Shriners get about only 8,000

new members a year. Why should the young exert themselves when they can sit at home glued to the television?

And so goes the summer. It had a merit few Washington summers can claim; the hot spells were interspersed with stretches of cool days that revived one's vitality. There was even enough rain to keep the grass green.

Stalwart pansies and Sweet William departed but in their place came the dahlias, the asters, and the chrysanthemums. The roses and the impatiens, those blessings of the Washington climate, bridged the gaps. Any day now the leaf rakes will come out and the bluejays will be taking off for those expensive Caribbean resorts they fancy so much.

## Award

A formidable old dowager named Tryphosa Proxmire turned up at a stylish cocktail party somewhere down in the bourbon belt. The host greeted her respectfully and then asked, "Now what can I give you to drink?—A martini? A martini on the rocks? Rum collins?"

"No," said Mrs. Proxmire thoughtfully, "I think I would prefer a drink."

For being an incisive thinker on the booze problem, Tryphosa Proxmire gets the September award.

## Our Batik Cover

After twelve years in the Foreign Service Margaret Cornelius decided that the typewriter and the filing case had lost their appeal. While serving in Portugal, Greece, the Netherlands and Japan she had been cultivating a talent for batik work and this was now to become her livelihood and the center of her life. After quitting her job she has circulated all over the world and has exhibited her work in Japan, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Iran and Israel. Some of her pieces have been lent to US embassies under the Nancy Kefauver "Art in Embassies" program. (See JOURNAL June issue.) Did Miss Cornelius ever regret her decision? Not on your tintype! "I've had a more varied, richer life than sitting at a typewriter."

Batik is an ancient art, going back perhaps to the ninth century A.D. It demands great skill and patience of its practitioners. The first step is to chalk in the design on cloth—usually muslin or silk. Hot wax is then applied to

the parts that are intended to remain white. The cloth is then put into a dye vat. Then comes drying and removing the wax. Here the whole thing starts anew: more chalking, more application of wax and into a dye vat of a different color. When it's all done there emerges a many-colored design achieved through all the successive dyeings. Complicated as the craft is (compared with putting paint on canvas, for instance) it has its advantages: says Miss Cornelius: "I can carry around a whole show in one suitcase."

All this is a preface to the fact that one of Miss Cornelius' works, "Floating Market, Thailand," is the cover of this issue.

## Another Almanac

As far back as the days of the Pharaohs almanacs titillated the fancy of the masses. Through all the days of the Roman Empire the almanac mania persisted and on through the famous Regiomontanus published in 1475 and the successor publications of Rabelais and Nostradamus. Up to this stage the lure of the almanac lay in its astrological lore, its predictions and its miscellaneous tidbits. One early almanac (1534) described itself as follows:

"Pronostycacyon of Mayster John Thybault, medycynre and astronomer of the Emperyall Majestie, of the year of our Lorde God MCCCCCXXXII., comprehending the iiiij. partes of this yere, and of the influence of the mone, of peas and warre, and of the sykenesses of this yere, with the constellacions of them that be under the vij. planettes, and the revolucions of kynges and princes, and of the eclipses and comets."

A French almanac of this epoch unwittingly got itself into trouble by predicting the death, in 1559, of Henri II in a jousting match: That almanac was put out of business by Henri III who didn't fancy that brand of prophecy at all.

The early settlers in America brought almanacs along with them. The first indigenous almanac was brought out by William Pierce in 1637. "Poor Richards" appeared in 1732. Another old timer, "The Old Farmer's Almanac," began in 1792 and is still going strong.

In 1828 a revolution broke out in

the almanac trade. The standard almanac published in London threw out all the astrology stuff, the horoscopes, the predictions, the wobbly facts and the silly jokes. From that moment on almanacs tended to become serious reference books, miniature encyclopedias.

Last year a new one joined the flock: "The Readers Digest—Year Book." The second edition is now upon us. It is a monumental tome of 1024 pages and it covers all the facts you would expect to find in an almanac plus special articles on such matters as "Student Protests," "Ecumenism" and "The Culture Boom."

And then as a little *lagniappe* you get an assortment of facts you really don't need but will do you no harm. Examples:

The American Housewife spends 99.6 hours per week in work around the house compared with 24 spent by her husband.

Americans in 1965 spent a total of \$12 million for alcohol and \$8 million for tobacco—compared to \$2 million for books.

The safety pin was invented by Walter Hunt of New York City who secured a patent for it in 1849.

The world's crookedest street is Lombard Street in San Francisco.

Almost 20 million Americans owned shares of stock in 1965.

### Seaside Intelligence

"But I tell you I don't wish to play golf." A distinguished Washington thinker who hies herself to her seaside cottage in Maine every summer had a great deal of trouble persuading her neighbors that she doesn't want to play golf, play tennis, shoot ducks, drive 10 miles to swim in the Hoofinnansy's pool or drive 20 miles to attend the Poppencorns' cocktail party. "No matter how many times I said 'no,' people argued and tried to persuade me that I didn't know my own mind. I got the reputation of being an old termagant. All I wanted was to be let alone, to lie on a chaise longue out on the porch, look at the sea, work crossword puzzles, read mysteries and sometimes take a long swim."

Suddenly she solved the problem. At the village post office she announced sententiously, "I have been elected President of the Gull Counters Guild." Although there were mystified glances, no one contested the news and no one asked for further details. Invitations fell off. When, now and then someone did forget the gulls and invited her to one of the usual, all she had to do was remark mysteriously, "Thank you but my official duties take up so much of my

time." The golfers, the hunters, the tennisers, the Hoofinnans and the Poppencorns were all in due time reduced to silence.

### Stardust—All of Them

Ten greatest popular songs of this century according to John Ferguson, 3rd:

*Where or When* (Rodgers-Hart)

*Stardust* (Carmichael-Parish)

*High Noon* (Tiomkin-Washington)

*The High and the Mighty* (Tiomkin-Washington)

*They Didn't Believe Me* (Kern-Reynolds)

*Hey, There* (Richard Adler)

*Bewitched, Bothered and Bewildered* (Rodgers-Hart)

*I Love Paris* (Cole Porter)

*A Nightingale Sang in Berkeley Square* (Sherwin-Maschwitz)

*Lili Marlene* (Schulz-Leip)

### War on File Cabinets

The government's campaign to reduce the number of file cabinets in the interest of economy has proved to be a surprisingly big success. The Washington Post reports that, from January 1 to September 30, 1965, federal offices bought 68,000 file cabinets at a cost of \$3.3 millions against 128,000 at a cost of \$9.7 millions in the preceding nine months period.

The State Department has been

long aware of the hoarding propensities of all its charges, from ambassadors to janitors. In 1954 the Department sent an officer—a woman—to Europe to find out who was hoarding what. When she arrived at the Hotel Talleyrand, headquarters of the United States delegation to NATO, she discovered flocks of file cases that seemed to have no owners. The occupants of the office where they were found would say, "This is my safe. These four over there were here when I came. The people who used them were transferred. I don't know what's in them. I didn't have the combination and anyway I had no right to open them."

The investigator, a resolute woman, sifted through every file cabinet in the place. Ninety percent of the material she found was outdated and useless. She went out and invested in a smock. For a week the cellar of the Talleyrand was the scene of one of the biggest fires since the Nazis took to burning books.

### Peaks on Parnassus

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

The fairest things have fleetest end,  
Their scent survives their close:  
But the rose's scent is bitterness  
To him that loved the rose.

Francis Thompson: The Daisy

### Life and Love in the Foreign Service

S. I. Nadler



"As a matter of fact, the Foreign Service offered me the same salary, but the Legion gave me a bonus for signing."

# Service Glimpses

**Colombo.** One of Ceylon's world-renowned scholar-monks, Venerable Dr. Walpore Rahula, Vice Chancellor of the Vidyodaya Buddhist University, leafs through the book "Washington—Magnificent Capital" presented by newly-arrived CPAO John W. L. Russell, Jr. Dr. Rahula spent 1964-65 in the United States as the first Bishop Brashnes' Distinguished Visiting Professor of Religions at Northwestern University.



**Montevideo.** Ambassador and Mrs. Henry A. Hoyt are greeted by flag-waving students of the Uruguay-United States Primary School during a recent visit.



**La Paz.** Immediately after being sworn in as an FSO-1 by Ambassador Douglas Henderson, right, Irving G. Tragen, Director of AID in Bolivia, was given a party in the Ambassador's office to celebrate his promotion and his birthday.



Among friends who helped him celebrate was David Lazar, Deputy Director, AID, left, in second photo, whose birthday falls on the same date. Both celebrators are sporting birthday gifts of "chulos," the colorful stocking caps worn by the Indians of the Altiplano.



**Washington.** Bookworm Sharon McKillop and her co-chairman of the AAFSW Book Fair, June Byrne, offer bookmarks to AFSA's President, Foy D. Kohler. The AAFSW Book Fair welcomes contributions in the form of books, posters, stamps, maps, prints and paintings.



**Abidjan.** Ambassador and Mrs. George A. Morgan have purchased a mask by Christian Lattier, distinguished Ivorian sculptor, for the Residence. Admiring the mask are the artist, M. Lattier, Ambassador Morgan, Mrs. Nicholas Katzenbach and J. Wayne Fredericks, Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs. M. Lattier won the grand prize in plastic arts at the Festival of Negro Arts in Dakar last spring.



**Kuala Lumpur.** Ambassador James D. Bell gives a starting push to two Kampong LBJ girls after his presentation of a set of made-in-Malaysia playground equipment to the youth of the village. The play equipment, consisting of swings, see-saw and slide, was a gift of President Johnson following his October 1966 visit to Malaysia, when the Federal Land Development Authority project was renamed in his honor.



**Washington.** Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and former Ambassador Loy Henderson congratulate each other, Ambassador Lodge to Ambassador Henderson on the occasion of his birthday and Ambassador Henderson to Ambassador Lodge on the speech before AFSA's June meeting. AFSA President Foy D. Kohler looks on.



**Oslo.** Counselor of Embassy John A. Bovey, Jr., receives, on behalf of the Secretary, a box of chocolates from Chief Editor Kyell Lynau of *Na* ("Now"), the leading Norwegian picture magazine. The award, given by the publication to the outstanding television performer of the week, went to the Secretary on the occasion of his filmed interview with British newsmen.



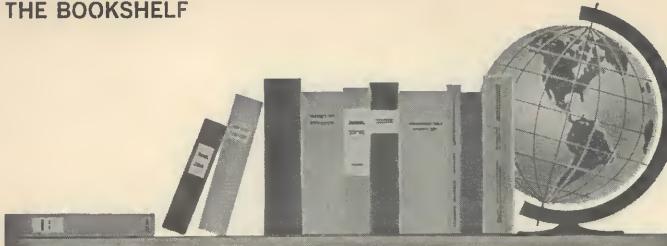
**Kinshasa.** New Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of the Congo Robert H. McBride, center, chats with Congolese President Joseph Desire Mobutu, right, and Foreign Minister Justin-Marie Bomboko after presentation of his credentials. In a statement during the presentation, Ambassador McBride hailed the Congo as a "major factor in Africa today."



**Cairo.** Robert A. Bauer, Counselor for Public Affairs, had nothing else to do during the recent Middle East crisis so he received his MA degree in Arabic studies from the American University in Cairo. Left to right, DCM David G. Nes, Mr. Bauer, Dr. Thomas Bartlett, President, AUC, and Dr. John Williams, Dean of the Center of Arabic Studies.



**Tunis.** Sgt. Giddis and Cpl. Styons of the Marine Security Guard coach a class of the American Cooperative School of Tunis in the finer points of baseball. The Marines have played an important role in organizing and carrying out an athletic program for ACST.



### Science and Foreign Policy

THE author of this book is neither a scientist nor a professional diplomat. Yet he manages to crowd into 300-odd pages a great deal of pertinent and often useful information about the interaction between the impressive and fast-paced developments in science and technology and the growing complications of our international relations. Most of his case histories are based on his intimate personal involvement in these problems during his five years of staff activity in the office of the President's Science Adviser and the Office of Science and Technology in the White House.

Mr. Skolnikoff usefully divides the problems into those which spring from the inherently international character of science activities and can be logically subsumed under the heading of policy for international science. The other type of interaction stems from the ever increasing scientific and technological components of certain traditional foreign policy problems and can be conveniently grouped together under the heading of science in foreign policy.

Under the first heading, the internationalizing effects of such scientific activities as oceanography and the possibilities of exploitation of the resources of the seas, space exploration with its attendant possibilities for direct and immediate communication, weather control and climate modification, make it necessary to formulate new policies which will bring these developments into harmony with our international political objectives. Among the traditional issues under the second grouping, such problems as arms control and reduction and development assistance have acquired new aspects and potentials because of the rapid pace of technological application of recent scientific discoveries.

The most useful portion of Mr. Skolnikoff's book is his account, based on first-hand experience, of how the government has created machinery to meet these two issues and to exercise a responsible and coordinated administrative and political control over the vast sums of public money which are

now being spent to maintain US leadership in the field of science and technology.

It is perhaps only natural that Mr. Skolnikoff overemphasizes the role played by the Office of Science and Technology, and does less than justice to the part played by such agencies as the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and also the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), all of which played significant roles in promoting a better cooperation between scientists and those concerned with foreign policy problems. His judgment of the role of the State Department is also only partially correct. The criticism of the usual Foreign Service officer as being ignorant of and indifferent to the developments in science and technology and the usefulness of this complement to foreign affairs competence is entirely accurate. On the other hand, his criticism of the Office of Science Adviser, later International Scientific and Technological Affairs, in the State Department is exaggerated because some of the problems which this office had to deal with were created by the free-wheeling activities of the Office of Science and Technology at a time when the role of the State Department as the principal executive agent for carrying out the President's foreign policy had not been clearly defined in this area.

The involvement of the United States today in the affairs of all other nations is total, both in geographical terms and in terms of the variety of issues and problems raised. If we are to retain our leadership the response of the United States must be in terms of total diplomacy. A dog-in-the-manger attitude of the State Department towards its role of primacy in foreign relations and an attitude of independent arrogance of operation abroad by agencies with international scientific responsibilities are equally self-defeating. Only a maximum of coordination at home can assure effective cooperation abroad.

The relationship of progress in sci-

ence and technology to society and culture is peculiarly effective in those areas which are chiefly of concern to the foreign policy expert. Moreover, the issues have a unique double-edged effect in these days of big science. Certain experiments which are carried out for justifiable national interests and by means totally at the control of a national sovereign government can have, and in some cases have demonstrably had, effects on the international environment of neighboring states and in some cases of the whole of the planet earth. There is therefore clearly an international interest and responsibility to foresee consequences of such experiments and to arrive at a consensus regarding the validity of such experiments and, where applicable, to take precautionary or safeguarding measures against permanent physical change in the environment. It is not very helpful when the scientists who weigh the possibilities of a nuclear explosion in the upper atmosphere tell us after the event, "Oops, we were off by a factor of one thousand in our calculations," as Dean Rusk once remarked.

The first conclusion is obvious. The progress of science and technology is increasingly placing limits on national sovereignty in the interest of planetary self-preservation. The alternative is a complete openness of consultation with scientists of all countries and a willingness to abide by a consensus judgment as to the practicability and usefulness of the experiment. This kind of physical internationalization places before us the choice between national and planetary security. The implications of these conclusions for a rational system of world government are obvious.

In a similarly unique way science and technology add a totally new dimension to the traditional methods of dealing with other countries. When the communication satellites which are now orbiting the earth in increasing numbers achieve the capability of broadcasting by sound and picture directly into the home receivers around the world, the day of the closed society will have ended. The question of the content and control of these new instruments of direct penetration has only begun to stir the imagination and concern of those who recognize the possible cultural and social impact.

These two examples of the changes in economic, social and political structures which are being forced by the progress in science and technology can be multiplied many times. In fact, if we take the major world problems of

today, such as population control, food supply, development for the emerging countries, and the control of war as an instrument of national policy, it is no great exaggeration to say that the scientists generally know what to do about these problems. But the issue of how these solutions can be applied, still remains. The decision makers must learn to appreciate that the application of science and technology can contribute to the solution of these problems. Our only salvation seems to lie in continuing to promote a better understanding and a greater cooperation between the scientists and the decision makers.

—E. M. J. KRETMANN

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, by Eugene B. Skolnikoff. MIT Press, \$8.95

#### Biographical Dictionary of Republican China Volume 1: Al-Ch'u

FEW JOURNAL readers will be tempted to pay the price for such a dictionary. It is a pity. Librarians, newspaper editors, and government offices should feel, in consequence, obligation to buy and pass on to them its riches.

Boorman's part in the project is a miracle of editorial taste, good judgment, and daring.

His blue pencil has excised adjectives, shortened sentences, and brought the entirety into a homogeneous style, alive, yet free of idiosyncracy.

Boorman's daring was in asking some ninety authors to move beyond chronology to narrative of man in setting of time and place, risking repetition and possible inconsistency; his good judgment, applying severe rein of relevance.

I do not pretend to have read all of the Dictionary's 150 biographies, but I did read, with relish, about several personalities who have at one time or another particularly interested me. I had forgotten, if I ever knew, that Chen Li-fu—upon whom the world press once heaped abuse for sinister fascist advice to Chiang—had acquired two university degrees in the United States, and as a coal miner had joined the United Mine Workers Union. I was reminded that Chou En-lai, conciliator and diplomat, was deputy director of the political department of Chiang Kai-shek's Whampoa Military Academy. Graduates of that time from China's West Point still command units in Taiwan and in the PLA. Chou Fo-hai's story recalls relationships between the Japanese, their puppets, the Kuomintang, and the Communists during the war years—and reveals the far from negligible

capabilities, intellectual and political, of this greatly scorned figure in the gray period of Japanese occupation of East China.

Read the biography of Chiang Kai-shek, then Chou En-lai's and you have a concise and lucid summary of Communist-Kuomintang relations 1925 to 1965.

Serious students of modern China must buy this volume, and wait with impatience for successive additions to what is certain to become a classic in Chinese historical scholarship.

—ROBERT W. BARNETT

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF REPUBLICAN CHINA, VOLUME 1: AI-CH'U; Howard L. Boorman, Editor; Richard C. Howard, Associate Editor. Columbia University Press, \$20.00.

#### Salisbury on Hanoi Is Now a Book

IT seems improbable that many JOURNAL readers with an interest in the Vietnam war have not already read the despatches Harrison Salisbury sent to the NEW YORK TIMES during his visit to Hanoi from December 23, 1966 to January 7, 1967, for his reports stirred world-wide comment and controversy. Accordingly, a lengthy review of his book, "Behind The Lines—Hanoi," which is essentially a compilation of, and elaboration upon, these despatches, would be a work of supererogation.

Since North Vietnam had been *terra incognita* for American newsmen until Mr. Salisbury's arrival in Hanoi, what he reported was of great interest—especially in view of his distinguished reputation as a TIMES foreign correspondent and a Pulitzer Prize winner. Notable among his findings were that the US bombing of North Vietnam was not justified by its military, political or psychological results and that "a settlement of the Vietnam war by negotiation lay within our grasp."

With respect to US bombing policy, he was convinced that "taking all the factors into consideration—the ground swell of world opinion against the United States, the intense antagonisms bombing had produced within the United States, the remarkable welding together of the North Vietnamese people under the impact of the bombs and the availability of better (I believed) alternatives—the air program had been counter-productive."

Mr. Salisbury's opinion that Hanoi was then interested in negotiations with the United States seems based largely upon the possibility of the intraparty conflict in Communist China erupting into civil war and thus diminishing or cutting off Chinese supplies to North Vietnam, the possibility of the deliveries being interrupted by open warfare between Moscow and

Peking and the possibility of Chinese intervention in North Vietnam through uninvited "volunteers" pouring over the border.

In addition to commenting upon major political and military issues (such as those he discussed in a long interview with North Vietnamese premier Pham Van Dong), Mr. Salisbury describes the daily lives and attitudes of the people of Hanoi and provides a number of photographs of North Vietnam at war.

—ROBERT W. RINDEN

BEHIND THE LINES—HANOI, by Harrison E. Salisbury, Harper & Row, \$4.95.

#### The Committed Diplomat

THIS novel's theme—that it is impossible to sustain the disinterestedness essential to an official of an international organization (UN)—is plausibly and provocatively handled. But, having proved the case with the story of a Dane, an intellectually committed but not "professional" neutral, with half-Prussian origins he rejects early in life, cutting his diplomatic teeth by opposing the irrefutable nastiness of the Nazis, finally drawn into total commitment by sympathy with the Hungarian uprising when he is assigned to a UN committee of investigation, the author does not let his case rest on its merits, but has his hero punished not alone for commitment, but for flagrant denial of the principles of the organization which employs him.

Well-written, as if by a fellow diplomat practicing the detachment he preaches, and cleverly-structured by use of a diary device, the story has the romantic interest of a growing intimacy between the narrator and the widow of the ruined diplomat, as well as the romantic involvements of the protagonist to soften the sometimes didactic and dogmatic discussion of international diplomacy. Several cuts above West's glamorized version of "The Ambassador," the book has a public image-rating value to Foreign Service readers.

—SARA DEANE FINCH

A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE, by Edwin P. Hoyt. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$5.95.

#### Hardship Duty

SIR WILLIAM HAYTER, a retired British career diplomat, gives us here a short, chatty account of his travels and work in the Soviet Union. He includes some details on his dealings with Soviet officials, but does not dwell on the official side of his tours in the USSR. The picture he gives of the more exotic parts of the country he visited (mostly the central

Asian republics) is a good one. His general observations on the nature of Soviet society are worth noting, and so also is his advice for persons interested in a Moscow assignment:

I have always maintained that to enjoy diplomatic life in Moscow you must be one of two things, a bachelor secretary with no ties or responsibilities, able to travel and get about, or an Ambassador luxuriously installed in an Embassy with plenty of people to look after you. I was lucky enough to have been both of these, and could easily see that diplomats whose career brought them there in the intervening phase, newly married and with young children, would find it all much less enjoyable than I did.

Not much help for most of us, alas, who are well beyond our bachelor days and a sadly long way from Ambassadorship. Still, it is something morale builders in the Department's Junior Officer Program might useful-ly look into.

—THOMAS A. DONOVAN

THE KREMLIN AND THE EMBASSY, by Sir William Hayter. MacMillan, \$4.95.

#### The Comanches and the Montagnards

DESPITE a melodramatic title, "No Place to Die—The Agony of Vietnam," this book is factual and balanced in its comprehensive treatment of the war in Vietnam. Its author, an AP combat correspondent, was determined to go wherever the action was—in the jungle, in the mountains, in the air and on the sea—and to "tell it like it is," as the late Malcolm X enjoined. This he has done.

Though he does give attention to the political, social, economic and psychological aspects of the war, he writes mainly of military activities and from the standpoint of the American serviceman. In the Ernie Pyle tradition, he stresses *who* and lists the name, rank and home town of several scores of US officers and men in Vietnam. His style of writing, while personal and sympathetic, is not folksy or corny—nor over-emotional. His keen sense of humor is no less sensitive to satire than to belly laughs.

"Another western," groaned First Lieutenant Bob McNeil of Nutley, N.J., the team executive officer. "Let's hope the Indians don't catch too much hell in this one. The Montagnards don't like that. They tend to identify with the Indians. In one camp I was in, the Comanches were getting the worst of it from the US Cavalry and

the 'Yards began shooting holes in the screen.'"

For a well-written, thorough account of the life and work of American soldiers in Vietnam, as well as vivid characterization of the "friends" and the Viet Cong, this book is hard to beat.

ROBERT W. RINDEN

NO PLACE TO DIE—*The Agony of Vietnam*, by Hugh A. Mulligan. Morrow, \$5.95.

#### "The Second Indochina War"

THE eminence of the late Dr. Bernard Fall as an authority on Vietnam and the scholarship of his books on this subject need no reiteration. "The Two Viet-Nams," possibly his outstanding work of political and military analysis, was again revised in late 1966 to bring it up to date and to discuss such recent developments as US bombing of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong tactical response, the escalation of the war and its effect on North Vietnam civilians, the ability of

the Viet Cong to control rural areas and the fortunes of various Saigon regimes. His analysis and documentation of the origin, structure and operations of the National Liberation Front, and its relationship to Hanoi, are of timely interest.

A special merit of this book is its devotion to "a comparison of the governmental and economic institutions of both zones not as they have been designed on paper to impress their friends and fool their foes, but as they really operate in everyday practice." Because of Dr. Fall's first-hand knowledge of conditions in both North and South Vietnam, going back to his student days in Hanoi in 1953, his lucid exposition is highly informed and thoroughly documented.

The definitive character of his scholarship need not, of course, suggest that all of his interpretations and judgments on the "The Second Indochina War," as he terms the present hostilities in Vietnam, are indisputable. *Au contraire!*

His strictures on US Vietnam policy



Montagnard girl of the Stieng tribe, South Vietnam, by Robert P. Myers, Jr.

in past years, and on US military action in Vietnam today, seem to cluster around the idea that the United States tends to repeat the mistakes of the French in their unsuccessful military venture and to place undue reliance on a military solution to a socio-economic-political problem. The quotation below is the epitome of his views in this regard:

"There also seems a repeated determination to neglect the political factors of the insurgency and concentrate on its relatively simpler military factors; the former would of necessity involve a reshaping of the Saigon regime, whereas the latter can be handled by the Pentagon alone and, on the surface at least, may involve little more than additional American troops and arms. This, then, also encourages the 'crusade' aspect of the situation. . . ."

It is doubtless redundant to suggest that this work is really *must* reading and an essential book in even the most modest library on Vietnam.

—ROBERT W. RINDEN

THE TWO VIET-NAMS (Second Revised Edition), by Bernard B. Fall. Praeger, \$7.95.

### Illusions of Innocence

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES was Secretary of State from 1921 to 1925. During that period, he had the difficult task of finding a basis for American cooperation with the rest of the world, despite the hostility of the Senate, the reluctance of the general public, and an undistinguished Presidential leadership. Hughes brought to his task a first-rate mind, dedication to the public service, and faith in the ultimate rationality of man. He also brought to it a lawyer's skill in devising international formulas which men and governments could accept without feeling that they were surrendering any vital interest.

The result, as Professor Glad points out in this critical but not unfriendly study of Hughes' diplomacy, was the creation of a network of US commitments and involvements in world affairs that contrasted with the isolationist mood of the country. The weakness of his handiwork, according to the author, lay in Hughes' inability to see that arrangements such as the Washington treaties of 1921-22 papered over rather than solved the problems of competing national ambitions and did not take fully into account the dependence of policy on power. Thus, although Hughes worked out a form of US association with the League of Nations that lasted into the thirties, the arrangement was no sub-

stitute for a US adherence to the principle of collective security that full membership would have entailed.

Despite these criticisms, Professor Glad recognizes the difficult domestic and international context in which Hughes had to labor and the personal limitations imposed on him by his 19th century education and upbringing. Less clear is her appreciation that Hughes, like every Secretary of State, was dependent on the President for support and that if he had endeavored to play a bolder international role and to commit the United States further he would not have survived long either under President Harding or President Coolidge.

—JAMES J. BLAKE

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES AND THE ILLUSIONS OF INNOCENCE, by Betty Glad. University of Illinois Press, \$5.95.

### The Next Day . . .

THOSE who enjoyed reading "Friday, the Rabbi Slept Late" (presumably, all who did read it) will find many of the same characters, much of the same blend of murder mystery suspense and social commentary, and equal enjoyment in Harry Kemelman's "Saturday, the Rabbi Went Hungry."

The burning question is not so much can Kemelman score a success a third time, but what title he will use. Would you believe "Sunday, the Rabbi Went to Church"? Then, would you believe . . . ?

—S. I. NADLER

SATURDAY, THE RABBI WENT HUNGRY, by Harry Kemelman. Crown Publishers, \$3.95.

### Indispensable

IT seems hard to believe it but "The Political Handbook and Atlas of the World" under the guardianship of Walter H. Mallory gets better with each passing year. The thirty-ninth edition for 1966 has just appeared. Expanding with the expanding universe, the new edition contains 360 pages, four more than the 1965. There are separate entries for 125 countries. Each contains the name of the head of state, the head of government, the members of the cabinet, the structure of parliament, the leading newspapers with the editors and circulation. There are 31 first-class maps. The book ranks along with the dictionary and "Who's Who" as one of the indispensables in the reference library.

—COLIN D. STEWART

POLITICAL HANDBOOK AND THE ATLAS OF THE WORLD, edited by Walter H. Mallory. Harper & Row, \$8.50.

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### Where in the World? F.S.-Retired Addresses

THE list of retired Foreign Service personnel together with their addresses which in recent years has accompanied the September JOURNAL will be prepared again this year, but will be distributed to JOURNAL readers only upon request. The list will be ready for mailing in late September and will be furnished without charge to those who ask for it as long as the supply lasts.

-----  
Yes, I would like to receive the list of retired F.S. personnel

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to: AFSA, Suite 505, 815 - 17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006

# REPORT OF AFSA'S PLANNING COMMITTEE

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*The Board of Directors has not had time fully to study this report. It is being published, as submitted, for the information of American Foreign Service Association members. In preparing its assessment of and recommendations concerning the report, the Board also hopes it may benefit from the comments of members, who are invited to send in their reactions to the specific sections or the report in its entirety.*

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As you will recall, the Planning Committee was convened by the Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Association late last year to appraise the present activities of the Association and the manner in which future activities might evolve over the coming decade. The principal recommendations of the Committee follow:

As it read the Charter of the Association, the Committee concluded that the Association's principal purposes were to advance the welfare of its membership and "the intelligent, efficient and skillful discharge of the duties of the membership." These purposes will remain the tasks of the future, and it is to them that the Committee has directed its recommendations.

The Committee assumed that the foreign relations of the United States would become more complex in the next ten years. It assumed that the President would rely increasingly on the Secretary of State for direction and coordination of foreign affairs, provided that the personnel available to the Secretary of State were adequate to the task. The Committee concluded that those concerned with foreign affairs—whether they be serving at home or abroad—will require greater expertise in familiar, as well as new, fields. The Committee also assumed that to meet these future requirements the foreign services will have to attract and retain the brightest, most imaginative and dynamic young Americans entering the job market. This, in turn, will require attractive conditions of employment and a concern for the continuing well-being of the employee which do not always characterize the agencies concerned with foreign affairs.

It follows, the Committee believes, that the Association must concentrate in the years immediately ahead on the essential tasks of becoming an organization with a serious intellectual base and an active—even combative—concern for the people at the heart of foreign affairs, regardless of their

agency affiliation. Should it succeed in these tasks, the Association may attract to active membership the many who now stand aloof from the Association and may also elicit greater understanding and support from those in American society who have a special interest in the conduct of foreign affairs.

## The Goal of Professional Enhancement

The Committee does not believe that there is much the Association can contribute directly to the intelligent and skillful discharge of its members' duties. On the other hand, the Committee does believe that the Association can and should undertake a number of activities which, together and in the course of time, may result in higher professional standards in the foreign services. An important side benefit of these activities may be to reduce the alienation from the foreign services of much of the nation's intellectual community.

Specifically, the Committee recommends the following:

1. *The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL should become a serious professional periodical, perhaps on a quarterly basis, inviting discussion, welcoming controversy, and seeking contributions from within and without the foreign services. It should offer substantially higher fees and seek substantially more serious participation from the academic, professional and business communities. Its audience should be construed to be all those in American society with a serious interest in foreign affairs.*

2. *To fill the gap thus created, the Association should establish a second, non-subscription, inexpensive, monthly publication concentrating on bread-and-butter issues affecting those on active duty in foreign service. The Committee believes that, while inexpensive to produce and distribute (perhaps on a throw-away basis) to interested employees of the foreign affairs agencies, this kind of publication might*

attract substantial advertising revenues which could assist to defray the increased expense of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

3. *The Association should bring members of the academic, professional and business communities together with those engaged in foreign affairs in a broad, continuing, and prestigious series of seminars and other colloquia of varying format.* The topics and participants should be chosen to provoke new insights into the conduct of foreign affairs and new areas of study in the academic community. The Committee believes that the Association should consciously seek to become the source of debate and hopes that it will also become a seed-bed of new ideas and insights.

4. To dramatize these new departures, the Committee recommends that the Association establish a series of awards as follows:

a. An annual award of \$1,000 to an individual, not employed by the United States Government, who has made an outstanding contribution to the theory or methodology of foreign affairs.

b. A number of awards, perhaps in the nature of pre-doctoral fellowships, to outstanding students in fields related to foreign affairs.

c. Three awards of \$1,000 to be given annually to officers at the junior, mid-career and senior levels of any of the foreign services who have contributed significantly to the intellectual advancement of the conduct of foreign affairs.

This program of awards should be administered by a committee representing both the membership and respected members of the public at large, a committee whose first act should be to establish appropriate criteria.

5. In this same vein, the Association should take aggressive interest in the honor awards programs of the agencies involved in foreign affairs. The Association should insist that these awards only be made on the basis of the highest professional standards and unusual contributions to the agency's mission. The Association should oppose any parceling out of awards on a quota basis, or the use of the honor awards program simply to reward faithful service.

6. The Committee recommends that the Association take a profound, continuing interest in the nature of the professional training available to employees of the foreign services. The Association should work to insure that training programs are broadened in scope, deepened in content and, in particular, that they be relevant to the needs of the future. The Committee believes the Association will wish to interest itself in the use to which acquired skills are put as a result of subsequent placement.

7. In a further effort to broaden the "constituency" of foreign affairs, the Association should attempt over the coming decade to evolve mutually profitable relationships with the various Councils on World Affairs scattered throughout the country and with academic and professional associations interested in foreign affairs. Indeed, the activities recommended above may constitute the basis of such a relationship.

8. Recognizing that the foregoing recommendations will entail both heavy expenses and a larger staff; recognizing that the requisite funds are not likely to be forthcoming from increased dues or a larger membership; and believing that there are a large number of potential institutional and individual donors who would respond to a well-presented program of serious and constructive activities, the Committee recommends that the Association move promptly to develop a detailed program recommended in general terms above and then to organize a campaign to attract the capital that may be necessary.

#### The Goal of Personal Well-being

The Committee examined with interest the manner in which other professional associations protect and advance the well-being of their memberships.

1. The Committee concluded that the Association would never have the resources or membership requisite to effective professional lobbying with the Congress. It believes it essential, however, for the Association to develop independent views on matters of interest to its membership and to convey these views to members and committees of both houses of Congress on a continuing basis. Members of the Association should be encouraged to make themselves known to their representatives in Congress and should stand available to follow up these contacts when legislation of interest is pending.

2. The Committee recognizes that the welfare of the Association's members is influenced primarily by the decisions of their employers, the agencies engaged in foreign affairs. Hence, the Committee recommends that the Association communicate its own positive and independent views on personnel and administrative matters to the senior officers of the agencies concerned, as well as to the Civil Service Commission and the Executive Offices of the White House. It should be customary for these officials to seek the views of the Association before undertaking major departures in personnel policy or administration. It should also be customary for members to bring their professional grievances and problems to the Association in the expectation of prompt and energetic assistance from a sympathetic ombudsman.

3. The Committee engaged in informal, exploratory discussions with various groups representing United States Government employees to seek information about their activities. In so doing, the Committee was struck by the restricted relative size of the Association's membership, on the one hand, and surprised by the apparent similarity of goals of the Association and, for example, such large and potent organizations as the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) and the National Federation of Professional Organizations (NFPO). Since affiliation with such a group might be mutually beneficial, the Committee recommends that the Association examine further the extent to which such affiliation might be compatible with its own purposes. The principal purposes of such affiliation should be to enhance the Association's ability to advance the welfare of its members.

4. The Committee examined the special material and welfare services offered by the Association to its members and recommends that:

a. Activities such as book and other purchasing services be dropped in favor of arrangements with other organizations to provide these services to the Association's membership.

b. The excellent educational counseling, scholarship and related services provided by the Association be continued and expanded as circumstances suggest.

c. The Association make similar arrangements for additional services on problems frequently encountered by foreign service families, e.g., legal services, property and estate management, medical and psychiatric assistance. These services should be self-financing.

d. The Association seek to continue to expand its physical facilities. The Committee heartily endorses the recent acquisition of a building near the Department of State and hopes that it will be possible to acquire additional facilities, perhaps in the form of gifts, to provide greater social and recreational opportunities for Association members.

5. The Committee believes that new regulations forcing earlier retirement will make it necessary for many employees to undertake second careers. While the Association will not have the resources to assist members to obtain employment directly, the Committee recommends that the Association play an aggressive role in encouraging the agencies in foreign affairs to provide substantial, professional assistance to departing personnel seeking employment.

(Continued on page 48)

# OUTER SPACE AND THE FUTURE OF THE HUMAN RACE



James E. Webb, Director of NASA, speaks at AFSA Luncheon.

JAMES E. WEBB

We are, in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, carrying forward something invented in this country in 1916 when we had no aeronautical capability and were facing World War I. There was invented in a rider to a Naval Appropriation bill the concept that this country could move forward effectively with scientists working in universities, industrial companies devoted to excellence in research in aeronautical activity, and a Government in-house capability to bring these together, to plan the activities of the country, and to provide large-scale tools such as wind tunnels for full-sized airplane testing. And this, as you realize, is a very different concept than the arsenal concept or the government installation to run parallel with private enterprise and provide a bench-mark or a basis of comparison of cost and performance.

This structure lasted for about ten years. It was modified in 1926 to take account of excellence in design as a criterion for government procurement rather than the lowest price. It moved on to World War II when we showed that we could produce a large number of very excellent aeronautical systems, but in competition with the Germans, we got very close to being in trouble. I've recently seen some of the pictures of the first German jet that could go from the ground to bomber

altitude in two minutes and which might, had we been three or four months later, have caused such severe attrition that the story of the end of World War II might have been quite different. Now, I don't mean that we would have lost the war, but I mean there was an element of failure to advance into a new area of technology that jeopardized our position, just as the Zero airplane was a technical surprise at the beginning of World War II and caused us a great deal of trouble in those early days.

Now, following this concept of science, technology, engineering to produce the equipment, and management to put the large systems together, and building on this concept of Government, universities, and industry working in a team relationship, we met the threat of ballistic missiles in the early 50's. We met the threat of losing our position in advanced technology which started in 1957 with Sputnik. This same system exists today and has succeeded in the last six years in allocating about \$27,000,000,000 of resources, in building up a work force of 420,000 people outside the United States Government, in spending 95 per cent of all of those dollars through contracts with industry and, at the same time, producing about 8,000 more scientists and highly qualified technical people on the campuses of over 150 universities. In this process, the system has moved us to a position that permits us to look to the future, not without concern, but also with a certain amount of confidence that we can, even if it requires extraordinary effort, meet the condi-

tions which face us as technology advances. Let me explain.

In the period of time that I'm describing—six years—we have invested about 2½ billion dollars in ground equipment, environmental testing equipment, launching pads, and very large systems for handling complex fuels and propellants of all types. In a sense we have built a base from which 50 to 100 years of operations in space can take place. We have worked with industry which has invested another \$650 million and are using about \$650 million of equipment left over from the ballistic missile system. Here is a basic plant resting on the earth composed of steel and concrete and tanks and pumps and all kinds of equipment worth about \$4 billion which is looking to the future. It is not limited to the launch vehicles that we have today.

What are these launch vehicles? They are twelve in number. They range all the way from the Scout which can put about 250-260 pounds into orbit to the giant Saturn V which has a first stage about 182 feet long with five engines in it, each of which drinks three tons of propellant per second and produces a million and a half pounds of thrust.

This machine, to give you some slight feeling for the size of the total machine, is two-thirds as tall as the Washington Monument. We have to put it together in a large building which has a door 46 stories tall. We move it out vertically to the launching pad and launch it with no human being within about 3½ miles except the three men in the nose. It is too dangerous to bring human beings into close proximity with this machine while we are fueling and getting ready to launch.

The stored power in the fuel in that machine is the rough equivalent of an atom bomb. This gives you some idea of the capability necessary to move from a small Scout all the way to this kind of giant machine.

Now, why do we do this? Let's go back to the technology that made it possible for men to move out on the ocean. One type of ship, the caravel, had this capability. It was used to open the oceans of the world from the time Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1487 on through Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci and Magellan. In 37 years this one new type of technology, the caravel, proved that man could move anywhere on this earth, that this earth was round and that, traveling across the water, man could open up vast new areas. The mind of man was never the same again. He realized the universe in which he lived was quite different from what he had thought. The power over the affairs of man made possible by this capability produced stability for over 400 years—13 generations.

Next came another new technology, the aviation technology that permitted man to leave the earth and fly in space. This capability goes far beyond a wing that gives you lift and an engine that gives you power. It involves three dimensional control. For the first time you do not have to have four wheels on the ground or a weighted keel on a ship to allow gravity to stabilize your position.

When you get above the earth and are not connected with it by anything except gravity, you still need control but three dimensional rather than two dimensional control. The Wright brothers developed a means through which a maneuverable machine was closely tied to the ability of a human being to translate information which comes to him through the eye and other sensory equipment into control.

This is a radically new concept. Here we see control and stability coming from motion and momentum, not from a static connection with the earth. There is an analogy here with human institutions because an economic, a social, a political system which is moving rapidly is more like a bicycle than a wagon. It is not very stable when it starts out and it is not very stable when it stops. You get stability from staying in motion and your control gives you the ability to go where you want to go through the use of power. It is not without interest that the Wright brothers were bicycle manufacturers, they

were not wagon manufacturers. They had the concept of stability and control and useful work through motion, through momentum.

The technology of the air lasted only a short time as a predominant factor in the affairs of men—about two generations—some sixty years. Then the human mind developed a radically new and different technology based on entirely different principles.

When President Kennedy asked me if I would come back to Washington (because I had retired twice before), he said, "I want you to build a transportation system to the moon." My view was, "What are we going to lay the cross-ties on? Where is the road going to run?"

In fact a train stays on the tracks, the rails stay on the cross-ties and the cross-ties stay on the ground because the laws of nature require them to do so. Gravity is drawing them down to the earth. If you don't think gravity is strong, jump off a ten-foot wall and you will find that your feet hit the ground pretty hard.

What we do with this new radically different technology, the rocket engine, is to put the oxygen in with the fuel thus we escape the need for having the oxygen of the air to burn and can rise above the air.

This procedure permits us to use a lot of energy in a very short time to achieve great speed and then to coast. It is as if a long freight train had one car on the end filled with what you want to carry. All the rest is fuel tanks which are used up on the way to the top of the mountain. When you get there, you can coast indefinitely.

The giant Saturn V rocket weighs 6½ million pounds at takeoff and burns 2300 tons of fuel in 2½ minutes. Then we throw away the first stage because we don't want to carry that weight any further. Next we burn liquid hydrogen for another eight minutes. The second stage is then dropped and the third stage ignited. Speed is increased to 18,000 miles per hour and the spacecraft coasts.

What this means is that the rocket has risen above the air to a height of 100-120 miles above the earth. It has tilted over and is traveling at 18,000 miles per hour tangent to the earth. From then on as gravity draws it toward the earth, its speed keeps it moving forward so that it travels around the earth at an almost constant height. No engine has to drag it through the water. No engine has to drag it through the air. It just coasts like the freight train that got to the top of the mountain and had an unlimited track ahead of it.

If we want to go to the moon, we add a little speed and, of course, control. We increase our speed to 25,000 miles per hour, coast for two days toward the moon slowing down to 4,000 miles per hour. The gravity of the moon takes over and speed increases to 6,000 miles per hour. At the end of 2½ days the spacecraft is in the vicinity of the moon. Engines are turned on to reduce speed and the spacecraft goes into orbit around the moon.

If you want to go to Mars from earth, you build up speed, not to 25,000 miles per hour but to 27,000 and coast for 8½ months to reach Mars.

The ocean was limited. You had to stop when you got to land. The air was limited. You had to stop when you got to the boundaries of another nation and you were always limited by the amount of fuel you could carry. For the first time, by expending a tremendous amount of energy in a very short time, we have got up to high speeds which permit us to scavenge what we need from the environment the spacecraft is in. We make electricity with solar cells which take energy from the sun so that we are like the armies of old which lived off the land.

The point I wish to make is that the vehicles in which we have invested large amounts of money do several things. They

*(Continued on page 50)*

# THE SECRET SIN OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

CECIL L. GRIFFITH

A PROFESSION, if it is to remain a profession in the true sense of the word, requires a continuing process of vigilant self-criticism on the part of its practitioners. Adherence to professional ethics, and change in those ethics to keep them in harmony with a changing environment, is absolutely necessary if any profession is not to become a simple trade or a complex priesthood. This is just as true of a professional Foreign Service as it is of law, medicine, or education.

The JOURNAL itself reassures us that the Foreign Service does possess this necessary quality of being able and willing to analyze itself honestly and critically. But the process, in the Foreign Service, is far from complete and far from perfect. In any profession, certain attitudes and habits grow up which are known to be wrong, but which seem unavoidable and of which nearly everyone feels uncomfortably guilty to some slight degree. And there is a marked tendency in any profession to pretend that the fault doesn't really exist. So it is ignored, until someone from outside the profession exposes it and shakes public confidence in the entire professional structure. Several pertinent examples should come to the reader's mind in the fields of law, medicine, education, and engineering.

We in the Foreign Service are usually willing to acknowledge these uncomfortable shortcomings. Most of us, for example, will admit to ourselves that we have at some time or another slightly "doctored" a Record of Conversation to make ourselves look a little better on the record. But as we do admit it, we vow never to do it again and to prevent others from doing it.

There is one widespread violation of professional ethics in the Foreign Service, however, which we keep so studiously tucked away in the subconscious level that we don't even have a name for it. Nevertheless, it has exerted and is exerting a strong and probably baleful influence on national security policy. Without ever naming it or looking it in the face, we have developed compensatory mechanisms in the field and in Washington to counterbalance it. These mechanisms are not wholly effective, and make for inefficiency even where they are effective.

Not all of us are guilty of this failing, but most of us, including the writer, have been at some time and to some degree guilty. You must decide for yourself whether you are a black, white, or gray sheep.

What is this secret sin? Let's look at a couple of instances from real life in my personal experience.

I once reported to an Embassy in a substantive position. I and another newly arrived officer were treated to an orientation chat by the DCM, a very senior officer. It went something along the following line: "Fellows, I want to welcome you to the Ruritanian team. We've got a fine team—an excellent Embassy staff and some fine people in the operating agencies. The desk man in Washington is an Embassy alumnus who knows the problem. The Office Director knows Ruritania well. Another alumnus is Deputy Assistant Secretary. A former chief of our military mission here has a strategic job in the Pentagon. We all want to get a maximum of United States political, economic, and military support for Ruritania. To do this we all have to work as a team. We have to support our team in Washington. You fellows have an important part to play.

"Joe, you'll be doing political reporting. Try to show in every report you write that the Ruritanian Government is honest, efficient, popular, and a true friend of the United States. Moe, you'll be doing economic reporting. You can help the team by reporting regularly on the real progress the government is making toward balancing its budget and utilizing foreign aid effectively. Don't let the team in Washington down, either of you. Be boosters, not knockers."

Serving later in a Regional Bureau in the Department, I learned to modify my judgment of the DCM, which had been pretty harsh at the time. I decided that his honesty was more striking than his parochialism, and that his parochialism was the rule, not the exception. Also, I realized later that the Ruritanian "team" happened to have been doing good work, and that Ruritania was one of the few countries in that region of the world in which United States political, economic, and military support happened to be a high-priority national security interest. But I'm pretty sure that this coincidence of the "team's" efforts with United States objectives was happenstance.

Since then, working chiefly in the Afro-Asian area, I have seen as the rule, not the exception, that Country Teams, rationalizing their behavior, tend to act with disquieting regularity much as special-interest lobby groups act in United States domestic politics. The syndrome begins with a conviction of the unique strategic position of Country X. (Are all countries of "vital" strategic significance to the US?) Then comes a recognition that the government in power in X is the best government practically possible in X from the US viewpoint. Then the Country Team discovers that the leading personalities of the regime in power are remarkably solid citizens, who are acting in line with American interests and are much finer fellows than one would believe if one just listened to their speeches. Country X's quarrel with

Country Y is such that US diplomatic support, for practical and moral reasons, simply must go to Country X. And Country X has an absolute priority over all others for US economic and even military assistance.

Let a typical member of the X Country Team be transferred to Country Y. Within six months he apparently feels about Y and its government everything that he felt about X a few months earlier. Or let the "best of all possible governments" in X be overthrown by its bitterest internal enemies. We find that within a few months the typical country team member is as fervent a booster of the new government as he was of the old one. The same characteristics are alarmingly common in the Department as well.

Bad currency drives out good. There are many Country Teams whose struggles on behalf of their "clients" are perfectly justified in terms of the US national interest—these are the truly vital countries with truly friendly governments. But the work of these country teams is smothered in the cacophony of parochialism coming from countries which do not qualify.

There are Country Teams (with their Washington counterparts) from nonvital countries with unfriendly governments who report honestly and make honest recommendations. Their reward is that Washington, pressed from all sides with demands on limited political, economic, and military resources, happily applies a guillotine to its relations with the unfortunate state with an honest Country Team. The state reacts, and the members of the honest Country Team come to be regarded as failures because relations worsened while they were there.

Washington has developed compensatory mechanisms. One of them is to downgrade reporting and analysis from the field uniformly in order to eliminate the expected bias. This mechanism makes for inefficiency, however, because it is applied to honest as well as to parochial reporting and recommendations.

There is another kind of parochialism—the functional variety. I was once assigned to an operating agency abroad, and it did not take long for me to realize that running like an ugly thread through the hard work, dedication, and intelligence of my colleagues there was a strong tendency to preserve and enlarge this particular program in this particular country. Reports and analyses tending in the opposite direction tended to disappear. In a slightly different way, functional parochialism is fully as destructive a force as is country team parochialism.

There are only a handful of officers of any agency who commit the Secret Sin consciously. Once, following a short tour at the UNGA, I mentioned to a Foreign Service colleague that on critical issues, his "clients'" votes were consistently opposed to the US. He was genuinely amazed, and had apparently hypnotized himself into believing that his "clients" could not by definition be consistently hostile.

Most of us guilty ones persuade ourselves that at any one time we are acting in the overall best interests of the United States. We realize that if we don't play the game our good intellectual currency will be driven out by the bad currency of country and functional parochialism.

It is easy to say that this sin is a hallmark of all large and complex organizations. It is easy to point to examples in government offices concerned with domestic affairs, in large private corporations, and even in large religious and charitable organizations. It leads to annoying and wasteful inefficiency in such organizations. Our economy and our social structure can absorb such inefficiency.

But in national security affairs we are playing a cold, bleak game for keeps in a cold, bleak world which has no tolerance for inefficiency and mistakes. The Foreign Service, and the professional services of the armed forces, can and must avoid this fault. In our field of operations, petty failings have consequences which are far from petty. ■

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### PLANNING COMMITTEE (Continued from page 43)

#### Organization and Membership

Finally, the Committee considered the question of the Association's present organization and membership in relation to the goals of encouraging the Association to become a more independent and vigorous exponent of the views and interests of the employees of the foreign services.

1. The Committee notes that while the strength of an organization depends upon the interest and energies of its membership, the Association does not have direct contact with the large percentage of its members serving abroad. *The Committee thus recommends that the Association undertake to organize field chapters in large missions abroad.* In addition to bringing together members from different agencies to consider common problems and to facilitate discussions with senior visitors from Washington, local chapters could undertake activities in the spirit of those recommended above.

2. The Committee notes the important fact that employees of USIA and AID do not generally look upon the Association as representing their interests. *The Committee recommends that the Association insure that these agencies are adequately represented on all of the Association's sub-bodies and that study be given to determine what more can be done to assist and attract members from these agencies.*

3. The Committee noted that if the Association is to play a more independent role, much will depend on the calibre of its leadership. For example, the question has been raised whether officers holding high government positions or awaiting Presidential appointments might be more inhibited than those in less exposed positions from asserting the independent views of the Association. This is just one aspect. The Committee has no specific proposals to recommend, but urges the Association to give priority attention to studying its own executive structure, both elected and professional, to the end of insuring itself the dynamic and forceful leadership which will be required to meet the problems of the future.

4. The Committee believes that while the Association should continue to focus its primary concern on the interests of the people who serve or have served abroad, it should also be interested in the wider group of professional employees of civilian government agencies who are involved in the conduct of foreign affairs, regardless of parent agency, employment system or location of service. The provisions for Associate Membership, under the By-laws, appear to discriminate against employees of agencies other than the Department of State who are involved in the conduct of foreign affairs but who have not served abroad. *The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Association remove this discriminatory feature by amending its By-laws to provide that Associate Membership be extended to all those who fall within the "wider group" referred to above.*

5. The Committee noted the Association's efforts to broaden its membership beyond those serving on active duty in foreign affairs. As the foregoing recommendations begin to bear fruit, they should facilitate this expansion of the associate membership, and particularly representation from universities and the professions. The Association should recognize, however, that those most likely to seek associate membership must first be convinced that its efforts and goals are worthwhile and of interest.

6. The Committee noted that the By-laws do not permit Reserve Officers who revert to civil service status after serving abroad to retain Active Membership in the Association, although they are eligible for Associate Membership. The Committee believes that such personnel who have served abroad should, like retired officers, be given the option to continue Active Membership upon payment of annual dues. *The Committee recommends that the By-laws be amended accordingly.*

In summary, the Committee believes that the American

Foreign Service Association can fulfill its promise by entering more actively into the world of ideas by paying increasingly effective attention to the professional improvement and well-being of its members.

To this end, the Committee urges that the goals envisaged in this report be accepted and that an early start be made on carrying out the specific recommendations.

With the submission of this report, the Planning Committee has completed its mandate and is therefore dissolved. However, the members of the Committee are at the disposition of the Board, should their assistance be desired in any further studies or discussions.

E. ALLAN LIGHTNER, JR.  
Chairman, Planning Committee

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David T. Schneider  
Frederick F. Simmons (AID)

**FANCIES VS. FACTS** (from page 19)

before we could talk effectively on disarmament and related issues. Then, the lawyers came in, because we found that we had to know whether it was *legally* possible to make inspection and the promise of inspection the cornerstone of our disarmament position.

These discoveries in the disarmament negotiation process drove home the importance of what we have now come to call peace research. From these beginnings we learned that we had to know a lot about economics, the most obvious, of course, being the question of the economic consequences of disarmament. Gradually, almost every discipline in the curriculum found that it had some necessary and important work to do. Research centers began to be formed around the country with the express purpose of methodically supplying the needed data and analyses, and now there are Peace Research Institutes in many countries.

The significance of all this is that for the first time we are witnessing a methodical intellectual assault upon the stubborn problems whose solution is a precondition to any structured peace. It is not a matter of preaching peace in slogans or in generalities; it is not a matter of dreaming up shining models of a totally reconstructed world order. It is a matter of beginning from where we are and working with what we have, finding ways to handle the troubles of the day more effectively as well as to construct gradually better procedures, laws, and institutional arrangements which will be able to settle all disputes and prevent all threats to the peace as they arise. The world that can be built in this way may not be much more utopian in the space age of the future than our present world, but it should not be much worse either. In view of the accumulating crescendo of threats and dangers, this may be triumph enough. ■

*"International Relations: Fancies versus Facts" by Arthur Larson appeared originally in the January-February issue of "Center Diary: 16." "Center Diary 16" has amably authorized the Foreign Service JOURNAL to reprint the article.*

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## OUTER SPACE (from page 45)

expand our scientific knowledge. They give the human race a knowledge of the universe in which we live that it never had before. Above the earth there are many impulses in outer space in the various spectra which cannot be received on the surface of the earth. We can receive them, however, with equipment sent into space and thus expand our knowledge of the universe in which we live, of the earth-sun relationships, for example.

We also have now the ability to look back at the earth from space and to understand a great deal more about our weather. Our Advanced Technology Satellite is positioned over the international dateline above the Pacific Ocean where it can take a picture of the weather system over nearly one third of the earth about every 20 minutes. This information comes back to the US, is processed between NASA and the Weather Bureau, goes back up to the same satellite that is also a communications relay and is sprayed down to 27 stations that can receive and use it.

This ability to look at a third of the earth and see how many storms there are, which way they are moving and to take pictures around the clock of this same area is possible because the satellite moves with the earth like a fixed star with a fixed radio relay station.

In a sense we are beginning to present to the human mind a forward view of a lot of very complex phenomena, in this case the weather system of the earth. In another case, it is the sun. In another case, it is the quasar type of generation of vast amounts of energy, so much greater than atomic energy that nobody has any idea of the process that generates that energy. But it is surely going to affect the future of the human race. This information permits scientists to take an overview, to penetrate into that part of the large picture they are interested in and to expand the mind of man and his reactions to the universe in which he lives.

Let me take it from a slightly different point of view. The vehicles looking at the sun, the vehicles looking at the earth, the vehicles looking outward beyond the solar system, the ESSA I and ESSA II weather satellites, the Comsat satellite, our military communications systems and our navigation systems give us, as a nation, a capability to do useful work and to make the benefits available to our neighbors.

The question is, how do men and women like you who deal with foreign peoples explain to them what it is we are trying to do? How do you react to our ability to use an unlimited machine that is not restricted by the amount of fuel it can carry nor by the boundaries of other nations? We can work above any nation and can give any nation an invitation, "If you want the weather over your country, tune in on our satellite and the information will come right down to you. You're welcome to it because we want to work with you to use this new understanding of nature to give us both more power over our future. We don't want to use it to get power over you."

Another interesting type of program is the invitation extended by the United States to any scientist anywhere to develop new instruments that will give the human race more knowledge. These experiments are flown on our rockets and the information goes back to the scientist so that he can publish the data. This has been an open invitation now for a number of years. Large returns have come from it and the scientific fraternity around the world has a much greater appreciation of the international working relationships that can be achieved by a vigorous professional group than anyone had before. This is a way that human minds, working at the forefront of science, find cooperative action possible even though they themselves have no booster. We simply say, "If it is worthwhile for the human race, we will fly it if you will do the work, if your government will back it and if you will

publish promptly. If you don't publish promptly, then we will publish the information because we are going to have it at the same time you do. We'll protect it until you publish if you do so in a reasonable period."

Now, obviously, this kind of capability contributes to military power. I would say that the accurate knowledge of the earth and of re-entry physics that has come from the work of the last several years has added at least 20 per cent to the value of every missile in our inventory. You are looking at a powerful technology that can develop things far beyond the concepts we have today. But this relates to military concerns, financed and set up by law in the framework of military operations which the President of the United States and the Secretary of State can emphasize if they think it wise to do so. On the other hand we have in NASA an open civilian institution of which you can say to a foreign visitor, "Come and bring your camera to any of our installations."

In these installations today there are about 35,000 Civil Service people. Some 421,000 people were working under contract about six months ago. That figure has been dropping at a rate of 5,000 a month for the last six months. We have passed the peak of employment and are going down. The equipment coming out of this large amount of work is flowing toward the launch pad and will be launched on these giant machines which will expand our capability to use men in space in addition to the unmanned vehicles we have been using.

Those of you who look at the USSR and at the developments in space of other countries like France, China and Japan, will recognize that we are not the only people who have this technology. We are anxious as a nation not to be surprised as we were by Sputnik or Gagarin or the Mig or the Zero because advances in the field of power are projected ahead for a long period of time.

The developments in the USSR have given them a capability for four and a half years now to fly larger spacecraft than we have flown. Sometime within the next year or so we will be able to fly something as large as they have been flying for four and a half years. They will maintain this lead. Our estimate when the lunar landing was projected was that the Russians would hold virtually everything in the way of major firsts up to that event. There is nothing today that will change that, in my opinion.

The image of the United States around the world will be affected by the fact, and you might as well be prepared for it, that the Russians are going to be flying the bigger machines of spectacular quality that I have been describing.

We will have a great deal of option open to us. We will be able to do many different things with smaller equipment. We will not have this large equipment although the President is sending up this year, if he follows through with the contingency items in his budget, a nuclear third stage for our big rocket that will double its capacity. This would give us a chance to at least talk about what we would have in 1975. The lead time is at least seven to eight years in these very large systems.

Finally, a problem that I would like to touch on just briefly is the effect on foreign nations of this advancing technology with all its complexity. When we started in 1958, and even as late as 1962 or 63, we were spending large sums of money to develop pumps, valves, tanks, turbines and large engines that could efficiently utilize these new areas of technology. Today over half our money is going into electronics and in two years' time, 60 per cent of all our expenditures will be in electronics. In other words, the ability to use the energy is now dependent upon the control mechanism and upon getting the information back from the operating vehicle.

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amount of knowledge is coming in. The electronics system that makes it possible to reach out and get the data back is feeding information into many facets of American life. Let me give you just one example.

In the treatment of people who require emergency care for cardiac conditions, a number of hospitals are using a new technique. They instrument an individual who comes into the hospital after he has had a heart attack and observe the precise effect of the therapy on that one man. This is very different from therapy based on the average, on what you think will happen to a large number of people out of 100 who are treated. It happens that the mortality rate goes down by 50 per cent when you can get an immediate feedback on how one man is reacting to the drugs that are being given to him. In the first three days, half the people who used to die live and many of them recover. This is a dramatic development.

With respect to X-ray photography for diagnosis, doctors are using the kind of image enhancement through electronic devices which we use to make the pictures of the moon clearer. The technique involves taking a picture which appears fuzzy when you first look at it and enhancing it until the detail comes out. This process is now being used on X-rays of human beings to increase the ability of the doctor to make a correct diagnosis.

These two examples, feedback from the instrumentation of an individual cardiac patient and the enhancement of X-rays, illustrate the ability of the human mind to see new uses for what is coming back in very large amounts of data and constitute a completely new way of thinking about things.

The Europeans and many other nations are deeply concerned that this kind of capability will give us a predominant position in the new and exciting and powerful areas of human affairs and that they will become second or third or fourth-class people. This is a real problem but the point I would like to leave with you is that, under our system, the power comes from combining the abilities of Government, universities, and industry. These nations are never going to be able to compete in this kind of total development of technology until they adopt either that method or a similar method.

Right now, many of them say, "We'd like to do research but we will only do it where we are sure there is going to be a payoff in three or five years."

Well, you don't develop this power that way. You have to spread the problems over a large number of able minds. You have to be able to assess the results that come from those able minds and to do research in support of development before you perfect the systems and the machines and the new techniques. Then you have to select from the options those things that are useful to do. The idea that you can cut through all of that and select the one thing out of a million that is going to succeed and pay you a handsome profit just simply isn't in the cards.

I would hope that all of you who are concerned with telling the world what America is and can do, will think through the basic fact that in this program we have not embarked on a single action until we looked at sound theory and sound doctrine then we went to the action program based on sound theory and doctrine, which, in essence, is what I've described to you.

If we could join with the 200 million people of Western Europe and the 100 million in Japan to exploit these new technologies, the results that could come from that cooperation are so enormous that I believe they are well worth waiting for. It would be well worth our saying to the world, "Our total policy could be like our policy with respect to satellites, in which we say to you that we want to use our technology, together with you, to get power over nature so that together we can do things none of us can do alone." ■

*The above is a speech, nearly complete, given by Mr. Webb at an American Foreign Service Association Luncheon.*





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whole continent. The streets were jammed with wealthy refugees and abandoned automobiles, ranging from the lowly Citroën to fashionable Rolls Royces. Hotel rooms were almost out of the question and most waiters were, of course, considered to be spies—which they probably were. It was practically impossible to obtain reservations on the weekly Pan American Clippers or the American Export Line. In the latter's jammed offices, I heard the word *mattress* being used as a verb for the first time, when I was informed that I might possibly get on board one of their ships in a month or two which they were planning to "mattress" in order to accommodate several hundred additional passengers in the corridors and public rooms.

King and Wait arrived in Lisbon closely behind me—King driving Ambassador Cudahy's limousine from Brussels and Wait the Hallam Tucks' station wagon. They had dropped off Jack Clement in Switzerland.

I passed on all the information in my possession as to German troops movements, gun emplacements et cetera, that I had seen from Brussels to the Franco-Spanish border to our US Legation officials who, in turn, made appointments for me to see various British intelligence officers for more debriefings.

Ambassador Phillips and Beatrice reached Lisbon during the last week of July from Madrid. With the city teeming with refugees, many of them afflicted with diseases of one kind or another, the Ambassador suggested that the three of us might visit the USS *Omaha*, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, then at anchor in the harbor, in order to obtain various shots and vaccinations. We were greeted by her skipper, Captain Paulus P. Powell, who arranged for our inoculations and proceeded to fill us in on the most interesting mission of the *Omaha* to Portugal during those troubled days.

On August first, I was invited to the Legation for luncheon by our Minister, Herbert C. Pell, prior to the sailing of the S. S. *Excalibur* for New York with a rather mixed bag of refugees, royalty, diplomats and returning US businessmen, who were fortunate enough to obtain accommodations.

The guests included Ambassadors Phillips and Cudahy and the Honorable George A. Gordon, Minister to the Netherlands, who were all planning to leave on the *Excalibur* later that afternoon. A last minute telephone call to London during lunch changed Ambassador Cudahy's mind about returning to the States at the time and he kindly offered me his berth, which I accepted on the spot. I asked our host to be excused in the middle of a very excellent meal and dashed over to my tiny hotel in order to pack my few belongings and pay the bill. Only the next day in the sun did I remember that I had no clean shirts as my laundry had not been returned to the Hotel Suissi Atlantico before my hurried departure.

The *Excalibur*'s sailing was delayed for the last minute arrivals of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, and also for Ambassador "Tony" Biddle, Jr., and Mrs. Biddle, who had just reached Lisbon from German-occupied Poland. The Windsors were bound for Bermuda, en route to the Bahamas, where the Duke was to take up his post as Governor.

I shared a cabin with Captain Monroe Kelly, our Naval Attaché at the Hague, later to become Rear Admiral Kelly, Commandant of the Third Naval District in New York, and Mr. Horry Prieleau of the Standard Oil Company.

The Germans had publicly threatened, prior to our embarkation, to interrupt the Duke of Windsor's voyage and remove him from the ship as a prisoner of war. Although the *Excalibur*'s Commander, Captain S. N. Groves, told us that this was not likely to happen, there were many uneasy passengers on board who spent most of the trip spotting imaginary U-boat periscopes.

We dropped off the Windsors safely at Bermuda and two days later, August 10, 1940, arrived in New York to greet our many anxious families waiting on the pier. ■

# LETTERS to the EDITOR

## A Voice Against

THE Foreign Gifts and Decoration Act of 1966 seems to put us on the same basis as the Foreign Services of most other countries. The recent NEWSLETTER article on this subject informs us that "decorations . . . awarded for outstanding . . . performance, may be accepted and worn by the donee." The determination of whether the performance is "outstanding" is to be made, so far as the State Department is concerned, by "the supervising Assistant Secretary of State or comparable officer for the person involved."

As we all know, many countries almost as a matter of routine confer a decoration on departing foreign Ambassadors. These decorations are high honors of the giving country, theoretically bestowed only in recognition of "outstanding" service. What Assistant Secretary of State is going to have the temerity to rule that the performance for which any such decoration is given is not "outstanding" and hence must be handed over to the Chief of Protocol, presumably for transfer to the General Services Administration for "disposal?"

It thus appears that the Congress has abdicated a constitutional responsibility placed on it by our founding fathers. It is true that the stigma of monarchism, so repugnant to a young republic, no longer attaches to decorations. On the other hand, some countries, notably Switzerland, have found that a policy of no decorations and no gifts for official services rendered saves lots of trouble, lots of petty maneuvering, and lots of heartache. Other countries, such as Great Britain, give decorations for genuinely outstanding services rendered but do not allow their diplomats to accept foreign decorations because such acceptance carries with it an implication of reciprocity which HMG is unwilling to assume. I'm afraid that when this side of the coin turns up Protocol will find that the trouble and expense of caring for 6,500 gifts and decorations will be insignificant compared to the task of ordering, conferring and keeping records on US decorations for a multitude of medal collectors.

As the reader will have already detected, here is one small voice raised against the new policy.

JAMES K. PENFIELD

Prague

## On George Butler

THE death of George Butler comes as a sad blow to his many good friends. Having had the privilege of knowing him for some 37 years, I consider it a privilege to join with them in paying him the tribute he so richly deserves.

In the Foreign Service, his brilliant career is a matter of record which it is unnecessary to recapitulate here. He was a stout support to Ed Wilson in the old days of the Latin American Division, and continued to play a constructive role in our relations with the other American Republics throughout subsequent years and reorganizations. Entering the Service under the Rogers Act as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, he left it upon retirement with the rank of Ambassador.

George was a truly dedicated officer. Not only did he give unspuriously of his time on difficult assignments and in unhealthy posts, but when assigned to Washington helped immeasurably in contributing to the morale of the Service by his constructive work as Manager of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, and by his early pioneering, along with Ellis Briggs, in building up what has become the American Foreign Service Protective Association. George left his mark on the Service, and the Service will ever be grateful.

But it is as a warm, kindly and cultured human being that I remember him best. He had the unusual quality of combining in one person a strong sense of duty, complete integrity, and a delightful sense of humor. He was an Officer and a Gentleman—a friend we sadly miss.

PAUL C. DANIELS

Lakeville, Connecticut

## On Development Appraisal

I HAVE just received notice of the decision by the Department that the Development Appraisal Report shall be available for examination by the officer being rated. Although it is to be available only in Washington, this geographical limitation is irrelevant to the main issue.

I wish to protest in the strongest possible terms this retrograde decision. I had the good fortune to serve on Selection Board B in 1958 and as Chairman of Selection Board A in 1965. The availability on the latter occasion of the Development Appraisal Report on the officer and his

wife written by his superior with the knowledge that the information would remain confidential made an enormous difference in our ability to pass judgment on the individual's capacity to perform at the next higher level. Whether it is right or not, the fact remains that the majority of Foreign Service officers have not, do not, and will not write frankly about an officer (and even less so about his wife) with whom he has been working and may in the future work and live in a small community relationship if that officer is to have access to what he says.

The Foreign Service of the United States, it is trite to say, is the first line of defense for United States security. Any measure that will improve the quality of the people manning that front line deserves to be taken. We are obligated as patriotic citizens in fact to take it. This change reduces the capacity of the Foreign Service to insure that only fully qualified people are representing the United States in this critical period where every post can be a crisis position.

As a minor footnote, if there are overriding reasons of which a field officer cannot be aware why the Development Appraisal Report must be made available to the officer being rated, there seems no reason why we should not return to the earlier practice and just add a question to the regular rating, thus avoiding cluttering up the files even further with two documents that will say essentially the same thing.

EDWIN M. MARTIN  
*Ambassador*

Buenos Aires

## To Balance the Payments

ONE must hasten to applaud the forthright stand taken (JOURNAL, July, 1967) by Mr. Hughes in his advocacy of prohibiting foreign-made vehicles from the State Department garage as an aid to our balance of payments problems.

Mr. Hughes, however, might well have gone further; there are a number of other areas of administrative action which not only bear promise of helping our balance of payments problem but might also carry with them other collateral benefits. The field for inquiry is broad. One might suggest just a few.

First to mind is the critical problem of books. Foreign Service people have a notorious propensity for collecting them, substantially increasing the weight of effects to be transported at government expense, much of it in foreign exchange. Might it not be possible to rule out foreign books, much as foreign automobiles have been? Not only would this aid the

balance of payments but also it would cut back on the worrisome, and perceptibly growing, problem of Foreign Service personnel reading foreign works in foreign languages. Although I am not prepared to cite names, I am personally acquainted, for example, with some Foreign Service people who read Moravia in Italian and Nabokov in French although we have perfectly good translations in English.

Another obvious possibility is in clothing. Are not all of us in the Department pained daily in our round of meetings by the plethora of pointy-toed Italian shoes, gaudy Thai-silk cravats, shaggy English tweeds? There is no calculating how much benefit might accrue to the balance of payments were the Department to prohibit the shipment of foreign apparel. Our domestic manufacturers, moreover, are likely to applaud such a direct and meaningful Departmental approach to a significant financial and sartorial problem.

One might also speculate about the problem of foreign-born wives. This is, admittedly, a sensitive area, demanding a good deal of courage to tackle. Yet....

LEWIS D. JUNIOR

Washington

#### Rejoinder

As a former member of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL Editorial Board, I am well aware that letters to the editor do not represent the views of the Editorial Board.

My father's work as Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel from 1930 to 1934 requires no defense from me. Also Jim Stewart's humane and kindly humorous obituary published in the JOURNAL after my father's death speaks for itself.

I have some question, however, whether it was good judgment or good taste for the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL to publish in the April issue the letter of Eva A. McKay which expressed "amusement" concerning the obituary and accused my father amongst others of "lethargic disinterest in the even elemental management and organization principles."

HOMER M. BYINGTON, JR.  
Naples

#### On Arthur Frost

CONSUL General Arthur C. Frost is dead. He and his wife, Clara, lived in Menlo Park, California.

Don Arturo, as I called him, recently wrote me very happy letter over the prospect of visiting a dear friend in Palm Springs. Yesterday, Friday, May 12, that "dear friend" telephoned me

from Menlo Park and said that Arthur and Clara arrived home on the 11th, and, with door key in his hand, they were about to enter their home when Arthur slipped to the ground for a long, long rest.

My dear friend had a good memory, a fine mind and every letter from him was a treat. They included incidents of the past, comments on world affairs and anecdotes. He was a contributor to the JOURNAL for many years.

JAMES B. STEWART

Denver

#### Not Total Approval

A "LETTER TO THE EDITOR" commenting on the article "On Getting Into the Kitchen," by D. Bruce Jackson, which appeared in the March 1967 issue of the JOURNAL.

I was fascinated by Bruce Jackson's persuasive case for the creation of a corps of foreign affairs super executives whose careers would feature short assignments tailored to future program direction, service in other agencies, with possible details to Capitol Hill or to universities, and avoid for the most part assignments which would make maximum use of specialized qualifications. They would stick close to the centers of policy formation in Washington and would aspire more to becoming assistant secretaries rather than ambassadors.

One obvious problem with this proposal is that it would force the junior officer to choose between specialization and executive responsibility at a stage in his career when most officers want to try their hand at both.

It also seems to me that there is a certain element of smugness in all

this, in that the officers promoting this new "third track" apparently have not the slightest doubt that each of them is destined for the super executive category.

One ingredient seems to me to be conspicuously absent from this executive mix. I have searched Mr. Jackson's brilliantly written article in vain for any sign of its expression. It used to be considered rather necessary for people in the Foreign Service to have a genuine commitment toward serving their country abroad. I hope that the super executives in their preoccupation with policy making, Washington style, can still manage to retain this commitment.

CHARLES T. MAGEE

Washington

#### But the Honor Was Ours

YOUR letter with the accompanying articles of the Foreign Service JOURNAL were waiting for me upon return from my European trip this morning. I consider it an honor to have had an article published in the JOURNAL.

PAUL G. HOFFMAN

New York

#### Affirmative Vote

WITH regard to the editorial in the May 1967 issue of the Foreign Service JOURNAL I believe the idea to enter into a relationship with a private concern to assist in finding employment outside the Government for Retired Officers is an excellent one. It has my hearty support.

WAYNE W. FISHER

London



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"There were so many clearances, there wasn't room for the text."



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