

Foreign Service Journal

JUNE 1968
60 CENTS



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Eva Marsh, "Oberrieden, Switzerland," cover; Theodore A. Wertime, photographs, pages 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23; Robert S. Folsom, photographs, pages 25 and 26; S. I. Nadler, "Life and Love in the Foreign Service," page 41; Howard R. Simpson, cartoons, page 42, Lilian Eisenberg, drawing, page 44; Daniel Lee McCarthy, photograph, page 46; Ernest Williams, cartoon, page 58.

Ambassadorial Nominations

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, *to the Philippines*

Awards

REED HARRIS, Assistant Director, USIA, a "Silver Helmet" award as Civil Servant of the Year from AMVETS.

Marriages

BRADFORD-ERDOS. Jean Davis Bradford was married to Alfred John Erdos, on May 7, in Washington, D. C.

COOK-MILLER. Deborah A. Cook, daughter of FSR Donald B. Cook, was married to Timothy J. Miller, son of FSO and Mrs. Robert M. Miller, on March 30, in Monterey, California.

HERSEY-SANDIN. Donna Lee Hersey, assistant agricultural attache, was married to Robert B. Sandin, assistant cultural attache, on March 30, in Medford, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Sandin are assigned to Caracas.

Births

REED. A son Michael Sebastian, born to FSO and Mrs. G. Richard Reed, on April 18, in Washington.

SAMPAS. A son Lawrence James, born to FSO and Mrs. James G. Sampas on April 19, in Reykjavik.

WALTERS. A daughter, Linda Christine, born to FSO and Mrs. Frank J. Walters, on May 2, in Maryland.

Deaths

BASSEL. Cornelia B. Bassel, 93, who served as assistant to the Director of the Foreign Service Officers Training School, from 1925 till her retirement in the late 1930s died on April 14, in Washington. Miss Bassel served in the Military Intelligence Division during World War I before joining the State Department. She is survived by three nieces and a nephew.

BEACH. Dorothy Louise Beach, wife of FSO-retired Arthur E. Beach, died on April 30, in Tracy's Landing, Maryland. She is survived by her husband of Ark Haven Club, Tracy's Landing, and two daughters, Sandra Brcher of Alexandria and Barbara Beach of Washington.

CAMPBELL. Elisabeth Campbell, wife of FSO Stephen J. Campbell, Consul General, Jerusalem, died on April 12, in Jerusalem. Mrs. Campbell served as an intelligence agent with the Free French during World War II until her arrest by the Gestapo in 1943. She was imprisoned and later deported to Ravensbruck, being liberated in April of 1945. Mrs. Campbell received the American Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm, the French Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre and many other medals and citations. She married Mr. Campbell in November 1945 and they have two sons, Sean and Patrick.

CURTIS. Edward Glion Curtis, FSO-retired, died on April 15 in Webster Grove, Missouri. Mr. Curtis entered the Foreign Service in 1935 and served at Budapest, Wellington, Port-au-Prince, Madrid, The Hague, Zurich, Panama, Managua and San Salvador before his retirement in 1967.

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.

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.

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Microfilm copies of current as well as of back issues of the Foreign Service JOURNAL will be available through the University Microfilm Library Services, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 under a contract signed October 30.

He is survived by his widow of 637 Barstow Place, Webster Grove, and four children.

MILLER. Edward G. Miller, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs from 1949 to 1952, died on April 15, in New York. Mr. Miller joined the State Department in 1941 as Dean Acheson's assistant and took part in a number of international conferences. He returned to the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell from 1946 to 1949. Mr. Miller is survived by his mother, Mrs. Edward G. Miller Sr., of Charlottesville, Va., and two daughters.

MURRAY. Lee Murray, FSO-retired, died on May 7 in Frederick, Maryland. Mr. Murray joined the Foreign Service after serving in the Army in World War I. During his 42-year career he served at Tokyo, Peking, Moscow, Paris, London and as vice consul at Le Havre. He is survived by a daughter, Gail, 2B Forest St., Cambridge, Mass.

WHEELER. Leslie A. Wheeler, FSO-retired, died on April 26, in Claremont, California. He served with the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture before joining the Foreign Service in 1948. He served as Counselor of Embassy in Mexico City before retiring in 1951. He is survived by his wife of 5310 Dorset Ave., Chevy Chase, Maryland.

With Our Contributors

EVA MARSH, our cover artist, was born in Germany and has served with her husband, FSO Joel E. Marsh, in Switzerland, Taiwan and Indonesia. Her artistic background includes a brief student career in art history at the University of Zurich as well as painting lessons in both Switzerland and Taiwan.

ROBERT MCC. ADAMS is Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago. He has done very extensive field work in Iraq and somewhat less extensive in Iran and Mexico, primarily in reconnaissance of ancient irrigation and settlement patterns. Dr. Adams' article on architecture and diplomacy appears on page 24.

THEODORE A. WERTIME, whose "Argonauts in the Persian Desert," with photographs by the author, is on page 19 of this issue, edits VOA's FORUM. He was formerly cultural officer in Tehran. In recognition of his contributions to the Smithsonian's program in ancient technology, he has been named a research associate of that Institution.

ROBERT S. FOLSOM writes "my interest in pottery may stem from two summers spent in New Mexico, while in college, doing geologic surveying at which time I found my first Indian shards." His article on Greek pottery appears on page 25.

DR. CLIFFORD EVANS, the scholarly author of "Archeology and Diplomacy in Latin America," obtained his Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1950, and has done extensive field work in Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, and Venezuela. He currently is Curator of Latin American Anthropology in the Smithsonian Institution's Natural History Museum. He and his wife, Betty, who also is an anthropologist, are heavily involved in a long-term research and teaching program for Latin American archeologists, principally from Brazil and Peru.

The contributor of "The Greek Wars" says that it represents a distillation of an Asian viewpoint highlighted by the contrast with Herodotus. While Tarixshenas may not have existed, his views reflect a psychology that seem to have existed at that time, and which may become relevant again.

Editorial Board member MORRIS DRAPER is largely responsible for the idea of an issue of the JOURNAL with substantial archeological content and for the execution of same.

WILLIAM R. FRYE, who writes on "The Shape of Tomorrow's World," page 17, is one of the United States' principal authorities on the United Nations and provides diplomatic coverage and interpretations for nearly 100 newspapers of the United States and six other countries. Mr. Frye was Chief of the UN News Bureau of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR for 13 years. His latest book, "Storm Over South Africa," will be published by Prentice-Hall this fall.

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Diplomatic Fracas in Tangier—1862 Style

I am attaching as an enclosure a letter written in 1862 by my great, great uncle during a trip he made to North Africa as a young man while the Civil War was in progress. I ran across the letter on page 60 of his biography, entitled "Laureus Clark Seelye, First President of Smith College," written by his daughter, Harriet Seelye Rhees, and published by the Riverside Press. It occurred to me that the letter might be of some historical interest to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

TALCOTT W. SEELYE

Gibraltar, Feb. 20, 1862

My Dear Parents:

We started yesterday morning from Gibraltar for a visit to Tangiers. It lies on the opposite side of the Straits and I was anxious that Charley should get a glimpse of African and Oriental life. There were only a few passengers on board the little screw steamer which was to convey us, and they were all busy in watching the numerous other vessels which lay alongside. The two of greatest interest to us were the renowned *Sumter* and the *Tuscarora*. The *Sumter* was quite near but the *Tuscarora* was on the other side of the bay in Spanish waters, and could only be discerned through an opera glass. As we were thus engaged watching the insignificant Confederate flag and straining our eyes to catch a glimpse of the Stars and Stripes, two other gentlemen came and stood near us and began also to observe the two vessels. In an instant I perceived that they were Americans and I inferred from their manner and tone that they were Southerners. A few general remarks engaged us in conversation which soon turned very naturally on the two vessels and their comparative merits. I inquired very innocently how it was, after Russell's proclamation, that the *Sumter* was still permitted to lie in British waters, and was told as innocently that it was because she had no coal. I then gently insinuated that perhaps after all she was not very desirous to coal up while her formidable neighbor lay on the other side. "That makes no difference," was the reply, "the *Sumter* has played the Federal war steamers many a trick and can do it again."

Not wishing to get into a dispute, and being as fully convinced as I wished to be of the political standing of my companions, I quietly turned the conversation, and in a few moments walked away. Not long after, one of them came up to me again and said he presumed I was an American. I admitted the fact and informed him also, in answer to other inquiries, that I was from the North, and still owed allegiance to the Federal Government. I learned also in turn that he was former consul at Cadiz, but had been removed by Lincoln and had now cast in his fortunes with his native State of Georgia.

"And your companion is also, I presume, a Southerner?"

"Yes, he is from Alabama, and has been abroad some six or seven months, *traveling for pleasure*."

He started an argument immediately to prove the justice of the Southern cause, but I told him that I thought the subject at present was in such a position that words were wasted in attempting to prove the right or wrong of the matter, and that now deeds and not words must settle it. His companion, who had been standing an attentive listener, ended the conversation by remarking that "millions of bones must bleach on the hills of the sunny South before the question is settled by war; for every Southern man has resolved to achieve Southern independence or perish in the attempt."

We found that our fellow passengers were going in the same boat to Cadiz and were not intending to stop at

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Tangiers. The ex-consul was a very gentlemanly man, with a huge black beard, and seemed to endeavor to render himself as agreeable as possible. His companion was tall and slim, with a black moustache, and seemed rather reserved and as if he preferred not to enter into any conversation with strangers. During the passage he drew from his pocket a small Colt's revolver which he displayed rather ostentatiously and handled so carelessly as to disturb somewhat the equanimity of some of the lady passengers.

The voyage was very rough, but it was only for four hours and the weather was fine so that we could remain on deck. The coast of Morocco was very picturesque with its numerous green hills, but did not give us much idea of the burning sands which are said to be beyond.

The steamer at last cast anchor in the bay of Tangiers, and a number of turbanned boatmen soon surrounded it, shouting in the usual vociferous Oriental style. We inquired of our Southern friends if they intended to go ashore and received a negative reply. Accordingly we bade them good morning and left, never expecting to see them again. But it was very rough and we were some little time on the gangway before we were able to seat ourselves in the boat which was to take us ashore. Scarcely had we arranged ourselves when our old Secession acquaintances appeared and entered the same boat. The surprise was mutual. They thought that we had gone and we thought that they were not going; but it seems that they concluded it would be rather *tedious waiting* on board six hours until the steamer sailed—at least that was their excuse.

There was, as usual, no wharf—just a long, sandy beach, so that our boat ran aground several yards from shore. It seemed at first as if we were likely at least to get our feet wet, but a crowd of half-naked Moors dashed instantly through the water to the boat and commenced a furious struggle for the possession of our persons. One man caught me by the right arm, another by the left, while two others caught hold of my legs, all screaming, "My back," "On my back, Masser! Ise very strong!" I looked at my companions and they were all in the same fix. Canes were brandished, we kicked and struggled ourselves free, but it was only to fall again into the same clutches, until in despair we threw our arms around the neck of the nearest and were borne triumphantly from the scene of conflict.

Some half dozen constituted themselves voluntary bodyguards of each person and thus escorted we started off to see the town. It differed very little from various other Oriental towns which I had already seen. The houses were perhaps rather better, but the turbanned crowd with their gay costumes, the play-house beggars with their usual display of silks and fancy-colored calicoes, the dirty narrow streets were all very similar to those in Egypt. Charley, as I expected, was in ecstasies. All seemed so new and strange that he was quite delighted to stand and watch the passers-by.

In the little hotel kept by an English woman we found again our boat acquaintances. They seemed to have come to call on an English officer who was staying there.

Hearing that the American consul lived in the next house, we went to call on him. He received us very cordially, stating that it was not often that he had the pleasure of seeing Americans in that part of the world. He was a plain Ohio farmer, had only been out three months, and was not yet entirely reconciled to the customs of the country. We stated casually that we came that morning with the ex-consul from Cadiz, and he called him immediately an arch Secessionist, stating that he intended to arrest him if he ever set foot in that land.

"Well," I remarked, "you can have an opportunity, for he is in the next house." "I'll do it!" he exclaimed and left the room.

In a short time he returned with the intelligence that the



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companion of the ex-consul was no less a personage than 1st Lieutenant of the *Sumter*, and that he intended to arrest them both. I inquired if he had any right or authority to do it and whether he might not bring the country into another *Trent* scrape, but he thought under the treaty of the United States with Morocco he would be justified in doing it. "At any rate," he remarked, "the authorities are ready to do it for me and I think we shall succeed."

Presently a Moorish official came rushing in in great excitement, wishing to know what they should do with the prisoners when they had secured them, inasmuch as they had no place where they could be confined. The consul obviated that objection by telling him that he could keep them in his house until he could send them on board the *Tuscarora*. It was then arranged to take them whenever they came down to the shore to go on board their steamer. We were also intending to return the same evening, and being anxious to see something of the town took leave of the consul, promising if possible to be on hand at the appointed time, and started off to explore the town, with many misgivings as to the plan of our official.

An hour or two was spent in wandering through the Moorish bazaars and buying a few mementoes of the place, and then we turned to the seashore. On our way we met the consul, preceded by a band of what he said were Moorish soldiers, but who did not differ outwardly from any other of the Arabs in the streets. All was going on just right, he said, The Secessionists were only a short distance behind, and as soon as they reached the landing place the soldiers would be ready for them. He was much excited, however, and I could see from the nervous twitching of his lips and the large drops of sweat on his forehead that he was by no means so sure of

the result. We soon reached the landing, and the Moorish soldiers stood around very unconcernedly awaiting the arrival of their prey. They looked more like old women than soldiers and the only weapon of war they possessed seemed to be an old-fashioned sabre the hilt of which was only just visible beneath the folds of their long burnouses. I thought of the Colt's revolver which I had seen in the morning and concluded that two men each armed with such a weapon could easily put such a crowd to flight.

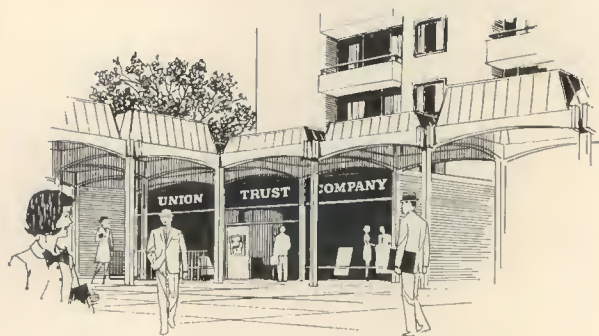
The two victims soon made their appearance, contrasting strangely in their simple European black with the brilliant flowing robes and turbans which followed them. On they came, looking rather curiously at the singular crowd waiting to receive them, until at a given signal the Moors sprang forward and seized them. They did not attempt to make any resistance, but simply glanced at the consul and instantaneously seemed to understand the matter. They were allowed no time for explanations, but were hurried on by the Moors through a mass of astonished Arabs, up through the streets to the consul's house. We had no time to follow and were obliged to content ourselves with a few hasty words with the consul and a last glance of our Southern enemies as they disappeared with a Moor on each arm and several in front and behind.

We are, of course, very curious to know the result and are, with the other Americans here, quite apprehensive of the consequences. As yet we can find no legal grounds for the act. All this might serve to deepen the prejudice which exists against us in Europe.

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by HELEN K. BEHRENS

Bourbon Paté via the Chernoffs

When I issued my appeal to all loyal JOURNAL readers for their favorite far-flung recipes, one of the first responses came from Mrs. Howard Chernoff, whose husband was Executive Assistant to the Director of USIA. Though not so far-flung, coming from New York, Bourbon Paté as adapted by Mrs. Chernoff sounds delicious and different. I confess that I have unfortunately not been able to test it; as soon as I received the recipe, we were sent to Algeria, where bourbon is strictly rationed and chickens come equipped with only one liver; how many chickens to a pound of liver? Here is what Mr. Chernoff wrote me about it—to make your mouth water as mine did.

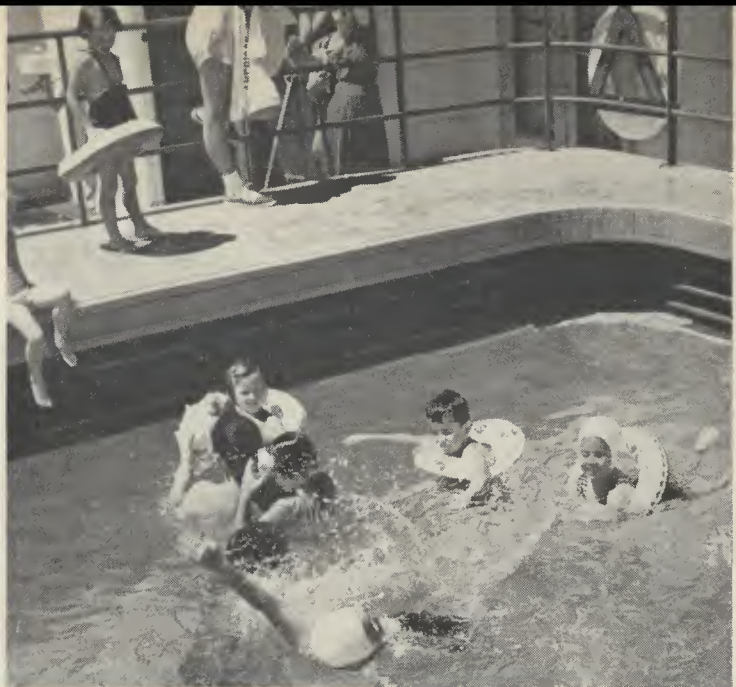
"Mrs. Chernoff found this recipe on page 210 of Peter Robotti's wonderful book 'Much Depends on Dinner or the Tablecloth Game.' Ever since Mrs. Chernoff 'adopted' Mr. Robotti's recipe for Bourbon Paté, she has been swamped with requests for it. I don't know how many copies of Mr. Robotti's book she has been responsible for selling but she has certainly stimulated the sale of bourbon whiskey!

- 1 lb fresh chicken livers
- 1 small onion, minced
- 1 lb. butter (Mrs. Chernoff suggests using only ½ lb., however)
- 2 tablespoons Marsala wine
- ½ teaspoon paprika
- ⅛ teaspoon allspice
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ⅛ teaspoon white pepper or Tabasco
- 1 clove of garlic, minced
- ⅓ cup bourbon
- 1 cup roasted walnuts, chopped
- 1 envelope unflavored gelatine (1 tablespoon = ¼ oz. package)
- 1½ cups chicken broth*

Sauté onion in half of the butter until tender. Add chicken livers cut in small pieces and cook for 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add ½ of the broth, the Marsala, paprika, allspice, salt, pepper, and garlic, and cook 5 minutes more.

Place mixture in blender, and gradually add the remaining butter which has been melted, and the bourbon. Blend until smooth, then stir in the walnuts.

In saucepan, sprinkle the gelatin over the rest of the broth. Heat and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Pour part of this into a mold, and include garnishes on the gelatin. Chill mold for 10 minutes, then fill with chicken liver mixture and top with remaining broth. Chill at least six hours before unmolding and serving.



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Foggbotham on Streamlining

Dear Editor,

It has been quite a while since I wrote you and as usual the problems are piling up. It is a little hard for us here in the Embassy to be sure what people are talking about in the Department these days, but I suppose it is Jobs. Certainly that's the case here.

As you know, the President has asked us to take a little cut in our staff out here. About fifty percent, the rumor is, but I suppose that's a slight exaggeration. Anyway, some of us don't think it's entirely a bad thing. My son Jack, for instance. He asks me every evening when I come home if my job has been abolished—but that's

because he's 10 and wants me to go be a rancher in Australia. Kid stuff. However, I did write to the Mayor of Alice Springs the other day, just to see how things are out there.

As you know, we've been asked to show a little initiative, a little imagination, in cutting down the size of our Embassies, and I'm happy to report that we have a very imaginative Chargé d'Affaires. (Our new Ambassador has been caught in Washington by the travel freeze, and we're not sure if he'll be coming.) One of the cleverer things our Chargé has done is devise a little essay contest for the Consulates under our jurisdiction.

We've sent each of them a list of twenty questions to answer, on how the people in their district plan to vote in the next election, what they will think of our country a decade from now, and so forth. And we're going to give the winning Consulate a free trip to the United States.

I am a little concerned about what's going to happen to all these officers who get shipped back to the United States. Are they going to create a new Department for them? I haven't seen anything about that, so I don't suppose they will. Seems to me more likely they'll just expand the system of diplomats-in-residence. I bet the Mayor of Chicago could use a diplomat-in-residence; the League of Women Voters, too. And we could send some senior FSOs as observers to the political party conventions this summer. Those are just a few possibilities. And then we could assign some middle-grade officers as *assistant* diplomats-in-residence to help the senior ones. What will they work at, you ask? Well, think of the WEEKA. They've abolished that, now, for the posts overseas, but I will leave it to someone in Washington to decide whether it might not be advantageous to have

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our diplomats-in-residence send a weekly report to HEW (or Mr. Hoover) on the political situation at their various campuses. Or perhaps just spot reporting, and not a WEEKA.

As far as the State Department itself is concerned, I will just stand on my earlier suggestion to you that we buttress the country-director system by putting officers in charge of all the various islands. As I pointed out to you before, there's over seven thousand islands in the Philippines alone.

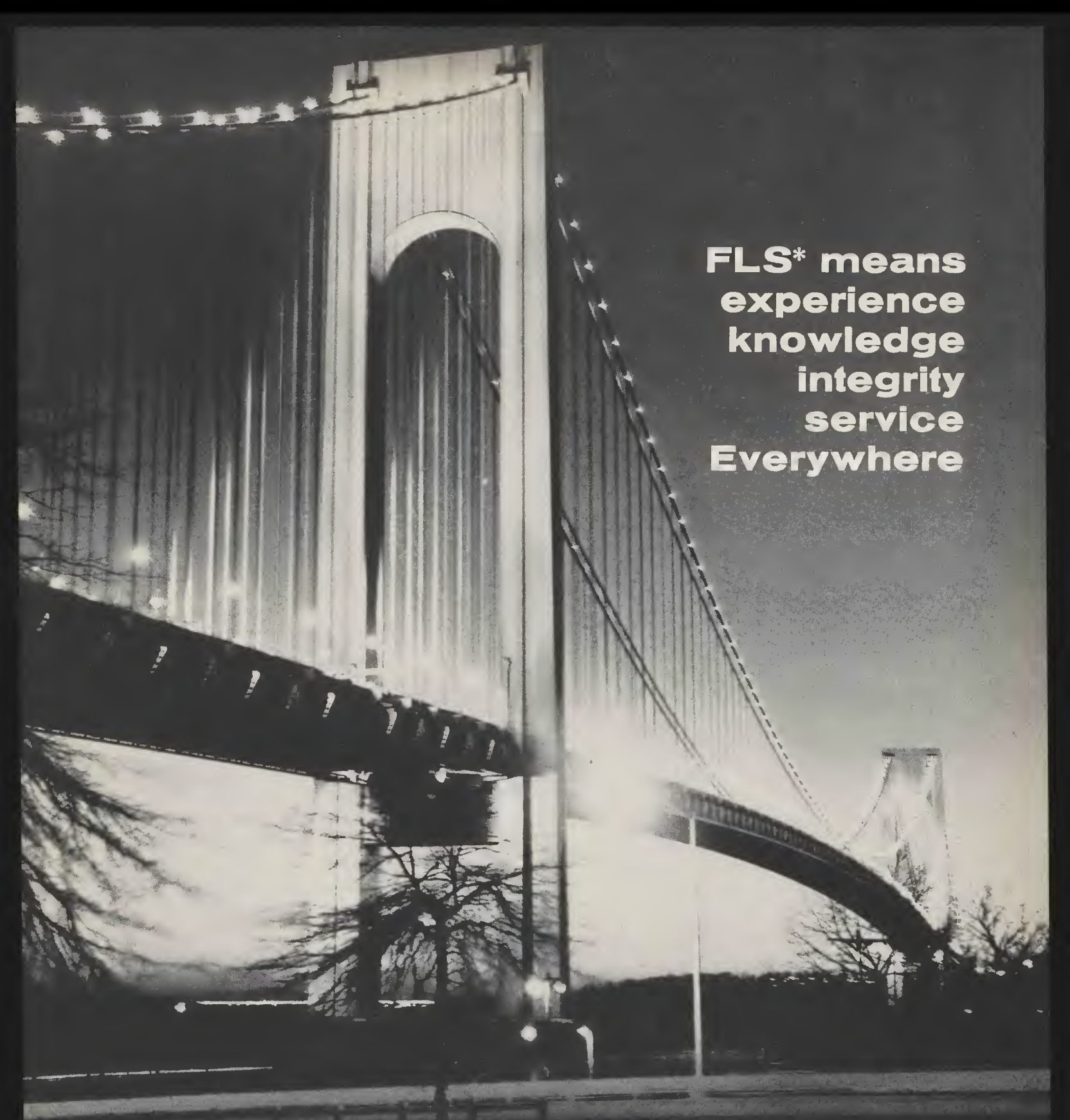
So much for the Washington problem and my ideas on it. Perhaps your readers back there might also like a little more fill-in on what is happening out here in our Embassy as a result of the new streamlining operation. I won't deny that there have been a few difficulties. For example, my colleague Smith suggested to the Admin officer that they could do quite a bit for the balance of payments by keeping him here but shipping his wife home. Mrs. Smith didn't like that much.

Then there is the running argument between the Political and Economic Counselors. The Political Counselor suggested to the Chargé that the two sections could be combined into a new POL/EC section—and that he'd be glad to run it. The Economic Counselor naturally heard about this and, quoting Keynes (or perhaps it was Lenin) about economics being greater than politics, he suggested that the Chargé and he could handle political representation between them and the more humdrum political reporting could be left to one of his men in ECON. So things are at an impasse on that front right now. In fact the only noticeable change in the Embassy recently has been the enlargement of the snack bar, which Admin says is O.K. because it was paid for out of our blocked local currency reserves.

There is one curious rumor, which I haven't been able to verify, to the effect that despite the general cut-back we're actually going to get a couple of new officer positions; Efficiency Attachés, they plan to call them, from the Bureau of the Budget. Only logical, I suppose.

Anyway, Mr. Editor, I think that there is every reason things should go swimmingly well, once we're finished with these little adjustments in our overseas staffs. I, for one, look forward with a great deal of eagerness to what I am sure will be a most challenging assignment at Northwestern Illinois State Teachers College. And if that doesn't work out, there's always Alice Springs.

Your friend,
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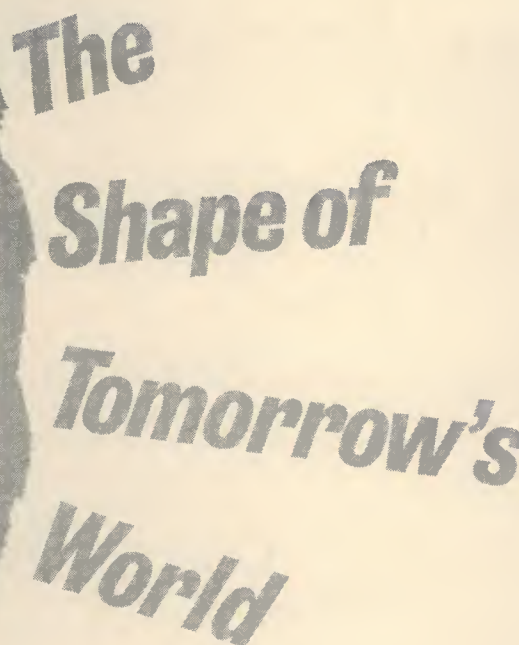
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The
Shape of
Tomorrow's
World

WILLIAM R. FRYE

THE 18-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) in Geneva is surely one of the more extraordinary phenomena of our time. Neither war nor crisis nor gloom of confrontation stays its couriers from their appointed rounds. The Vietnam war may be rolling along; the Pentagon may be calling up reserves; the defense budget may be \$80 billion and counting, but still the disarmament boys persist. Sometimes, like Peter Pan, they seem to be spreading their arms and crying: "I can fly! I can fly!"

Curiously enough, they almost can. While military men, journalists and other malcontents scorn the ENDC as "the oldest established permanent floating crap game" in the world, or kiss it off as a midwinter style show for intellectual bikinis, miniconcepts and topless proposals, they proceed to confound the critics by producing results.

These results may not always take the form of disarmament, though accidents of that kind are not entirely ruled out. The results may consist of useful intelligence information, deduced by analyzing the probable motives for an adversary's proposals or comments. The shape he wants the world of tomorrow to take may very well betray his fears and weaknesses. Or, if the proposed changes are not taken at face value, the things he wants the adversary to *think* he fears may be revealing. The process of drawing inferences from inferences, and deductions from deductions can be perilous, but there are men in all intelligence services who make a full-time sport of this kind of thing.

When we propose a freeze on anti-ballistic missile (ABM) development, are we afraid the Russians may be outdistancing

us? Or do we just want to *seem* worried, to lull the Kremlin into overconfidence? One can well imagine Soviet analysts wrestling with such questions. When they respond by insisting on curbing offensive missiles, are they conceding an American advantage and seeking to neutralize it? Or are they attempting to disguise the pace at which they have been closing the gap?

This kind of thing can get pretty involved. When we received no encouraging response to our plan for an ABM freeze, we announced a decision to build a "thin, anti-Chinese" anti-missile network. Was this an effort to nudge the Russians toward agreement? Or was the original proposal for a freeze a straightforward psychological and propaganda cover for the deployment of a desired weapons system? In the eyes of Soviet intelligence people, the simple explanation that the United States really wants to avoid another expensive spiral in the arms race undoubtedly seems prohibitively naive. Little wonder they have not decided (as of this writing) whether to sit down and discuss a freeze. They presumably want to program carefully the stimuli they are to feed into the American computer.

Not all the stimuli currently being received evoke a bad reaction. Of late the Soviet behavior on a non-proliferation treaty (NPT) has seemed, at least from a New York vantage point, to suggest that they assign higher priority to keeping nuclear weapons away from the international proletariat (notably the West Germans) than to magnifying tensions within NATO. This has by no means always been the case where the NPT (or any other major disarmament measure) is concerned, and the change, if true, is welcome. Moscow has even seemed willing to risk some of its standing in the third world—e.g., India—by pressuring "non-nukes" (non-nuclear-weapon states) to sign the treaty. The sight of Washington and Moscow on the same side of an important issue is in itself a happy novelty, the more so because of Vietnam. One can only hope the drug will be more habit-forming this time than it was at Tashkent.

The Geneva disarmament conference was once considered to be a three-sided crap game. Of late, especially on the NPT, all sides—East, West and third world—have been fragmented. While we were preoccupied by our dispute with Euratom over inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, Russia was hearing snide remarks from Romania about great powers undergoing the same kind of inspection they want the non-nukes to accept. This thesis having been given communist respectability, it seems reasonable to hope that the third world may take up the cry—if only as a counterthrust to Soviet pressure on them. This kind of development could transform the "revolt of the non-nukes" against the NPT, otherwise an annoyance and an embarrassment, into an asset. If skillfully handled, the propaganda dividends could be handsome for us, and who knows? Perhaps one day the Kremlin might feel obliged to give way and allow some inspection at a nonsensitive, peaceful-uses reactor or two. If this were to be the essential precondition for a successful treaty ending West Germany's nuclear-weapon future, the Kremlin might just possibly pay the price. From such seedlings, wholly new political attitudes could grow—especially if that much opening of the Soviet society were found to be safe, domestically. A more open world is, after all, the real long-range objective of disarmament talks; any arms control that may be achieved will be a means to the end. Real security in the nuclear age can never be achieved merely by tinkering with the instruments men use to wage war.

EVERY now and again the opposite thesis is thrust to the fore—that security consists in doing away with nuclear and, indeed, all weapons. Usually this idea comes from naive and wishful citizens who accompany it with projects for world government—ignoring, it would seem, all the sad experience the world community has had in recent years with vastly

simpler peacekeeping projects. "It can be done because it must be done" is their first commandment. This, of course, is not a provable proposition in the disarmament field.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that the United States Government was mistaken to profess an interest in general and complete disarmament (GCD) when Nikita Khrushchev, dusting off the yellow scrolls of Maxim Litvinov, presented the idea to the UN General Assembly in 1959. (That was the year he kept his shoes on.) I was one of those who thought at the time that we ought to be candid and realistic, and say what we knew to be true: namely, that technological developments had made foolproof inspection of nuclear disarmament an impossibility, and therefore no nuclear power in its right mind—certainly not the Soviet Union—could seriously consider stripping itself of its deterrent power. This would not have been sound tactics. A government can never sell very much logic and realism in the disarmament field; it just is not salable. One has to deal largely in dreams, where declaratory policy is concerned. We wisely did so, climbing on Nikita's bandwagon and trying to make "me too" sound original and persuasive. Had we taken the realistic line, pressing for partial measures only, the Kremlin would still today have been making propaganda hay with GCD, in all probability talking of little else. As it is, the charge ran out of that particular battery in a few years, and the ENDC was able to get back to more serious matters—with only a periodic ritual bow to GCD.

WHAT now, after the nonproliferation treaty? The largest and perhaps most promising backlog of unfinished business may lie in arms-control measures relating to a European-security settlement. The new approach toward Eastern Europe that the Kiesinger-Brandt coalition has been taking has introduced a welcome element of flexibility into this area, so long frozen. Disarmament might provide the necessary catalytic agent. If Soviet-American agreement on nuclear nonproliferation is possible despite Vietnam, perhaps discussion of a European settlement is not completely ruled out—especially if the subject on the agenda is ostensibly disarmament.

It is even conceivable that there is some fire behind the periodic smoke about a possible package deal on two or more divided countries, Vietnam, Germany and (perhaps) Korea. To package these problems would be to combine incredibly complicated and difficult subjects; but it does not necessarily follow that the whole would be greater in difficulty than the sum of the parts, or even necessarily as great. At any rate, as an intelligence-gathering operation, it could be useful to feel out the ground. Why not, for example, suggest that East and West Germany be subjected to inspection by an organ representing the two *de facto* governments, thus creating the nucleus of common political institutions? Such an arrangement would have interesting implications if applied to Vietnam or Korea. Or to the Indian and Pakistani segments of Kashmir.

East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia offered, some time back, to submit to nuclear inspection if West Germany would do likewise, and this is now no more than Bonn is being asked to do under the nonproliferation treaty. It might be less galling for Bonn to sign the NPT if similar restraints on Eastern Europe were made clear and visible, and singled out for special handling. Many of the principal obstacles to a central-European rapprochement lie in Eastern Europe, not in Bonn, and anything that would tend to get them unstuck would be salutary.

The truth of the matter undoubtedly is that Eastern Europe was impelled toward cross-Curtain security arrangements primarily by fear of a West German nuclear potential. Now that this fear may be removed by a nonproliferation treaty, an important part of the available western bargaining currency

is on the point of being spent for a different purpose. Still, it does not follow that there are no motives of self-interest left to make a security settlement attractive to the East. And from the western point of view, a principal objection to central-European disarmament arrangements—the fact that they would have imposed unacceptable inhibitions on West Germany's freedom of action within NATO—is being rendered obsolete.

ANOTHER partial measure of disarmament which might be worth exploring at Geneva, though there is no immediate sign the exploration would be fruitful, is the establishment of qualitative and/or quantitative control over the international arms traffic. The Middle East is an obvious example of an area where such controls would be to the West's advantage. Latin America may be another.

This is admittedly an involved and sensitive subject, since American political (and economic) interest is furthered by the selection of recipients for some arms sales. Yet it is at least possible that the gains from control would outweigh the disadvantages. If anyone has gone thoroughly into the pros and cons of such an undertaking, the conclusions have not been made public.

IT is fashionable to say that no disarmament measures of significance can be consummated without Red China. This is clearly not a fact. The partial test ban was agreed upon, and the nonproliferation treaty has come a great distance, without Peking—indeed, against Peking's opposition. Red China is directly relevant to a European-security arrangement only in the sense that her tongue-lashings inhibit Soviet diplomacy.

However, it is obvious that one day, the Great Yellow Dragon must be brought into constructive touch with the rest of the world, and the first step may well be to seat her at some disarmament table. Even if there were no likelihood whatever of an agreement, or even of a useful dialogue, the decision to treat China as something other than an outlaw could be a step in the right direction. Taking this step in a disarmament forum would be much more readily acceptable to American opinion than giving Peking a seat in the UN (though even that would no longer produce the explosion of indignation once feared). Past efforts to feel out Peking in the kind of disarmament conference she would be interested in attending have not got very far. But the winds of change blow constantly in Mao's China, and it might be useful to try again. Even a conference to discuss the elimination of nuclear weapons—the kind of thing Peking has proposed—might be a worthwhile exercise. It would be a subdivision of GCD, with a Chinese label, but we have learned how to deal with that kind of gimmick; and at the right moment—immediately following widespread acceptance of a nonproliferation treaty, for example—we might well be able to turn the debate to our advantage. Conceivably we might generate some pressure on Peking to behave responsibly in the nuclear field; if not, we might be able to spotlight her isolation. Seating Russia and Romania at the same disarmament table in Geneva has had the desirable by-product of highlighting and perhaps intensifying their differences; might not the seating of Peking and Moscow at such a table—if it could be arranged—do the same thing for them?

DISARMAMENT conferees may often wonder if still another trip around the squirrel cage is really necessary. The audience at large certainly does. But there is always, just ahead, an elusive goal to be sought. Like a golfer who almost never breaks 100, he is tantalized by the occasional par hole, and keeps trying.

Perhaps it would help if fewer wiseacres in the gallery gave our disarmers the Bronx cheer when they are lining up their putts. ■

What Marco Polo saw: The mines of Taerz with a lead furnace in the foreground.



ARGONAUTS in the PERSIAN DESERT

THEODORE A. WERTIME

IN September and October of 1966, I was a member of an international team that reconnoitered the Persian desert. We visited the ages of gold, silver, copper, and iron, seeing them pretty much as the ancients knew them. At an archeological site above the Persian Gulf called Tal-i-Iblis, the "Mound of the Devil," we relived man's oldest efforts at smelting metals.

The Persian desert is an elongated hourglass covering an area of 150,000 square miles. Salt fills the upper horn, sand the lower. Within this zone of mountain, dune, and marsh are all the ecological imperatives that helped to domesticate man.

The wild ass still feeds on the leaves of the wild watermelon or the wild pistachio, each still awaiting the gentling touch of man. The dun mountains and plains are crosshatched with pencil-like veins of minerals whose bright stones still tempt the adventurous to try them in the fire. Even

today, Adam (the Persian word for "man") dwells in some 15 to 20 hidden, fiercely green oases, which were made livable for him by the presence of the palm and the camel.

History is legend and legend is history. Archeology's legend is that human affairs began to quicken 10,000 years ago when tribesmen learned to tame the modern food and garden plants and to corral domestic animals. Having discovered how to exploit the biosphere through what is commonly called the "agricultural revolution," men contrived ever more precise technical controls over nature. They tamed earth with fire, giving us the revolutions in cooking, pottery, metallurgy, and chemicals that made possible living in cities. Knowledge, technology, wealth, waste, and human interaction became ever more indispensable ingredients of our lives.

This interpretation guides modern archeology. It was the official rationale of the project Joseph Caldwell of

the Illinois State Museum and I devised for the fall of 1966. Caldwell in 1964 had found heaps of charcoal and copper stained crucible fragments in a stratum of Iblis dated about 4000 B.C., hints of the early practice of smelting by fire. I in turn had made two previous metallurgical journeys into the great desert, on one of which we smelted lead in an assay furnace.

Caldwell and I agreed that two teams should be put into the field, one to dig the Mound of the Devil near Kerman, the other to reconnoiter the pyrotechnic history of the great desert. At the climax to this reconstruction of Promethean history the metallurgical team would try to recapture man's first experiments in smelting earth by fire right at the site of Caldwell's dig.

Three vignettes recapture the essential moods of the trip.

At Nakhlak's silver-lead mines we clambered 150 meters down treelike ladders, bumping our heads on out-



The furnace, Mephistopheles and the home of the Devil.

crops and treading on the fingers of the next man as we went. We tramped through the various levels underground to see how miners of 7000 years ago picked away with horn tools in their little caves and holes. In spidery blackness, ghosts of old miners passed stones in shifts to men above. The ore reached the surface after passing through six sets of hands. Even today the mummy of one of these ancients occasionally comes sliding out of its leaden tomb, a wizened ancestor of Hafez and Ferdowsi.

We spent one night cradled in the escarpments of Naiband, a Shangri-La in the very heart of the naked desert, the Dashte Lut. The wind from the desert below us blew hot; that from the mountain above blew cold. Palm fronds overhead waved in the contesting breezes. Late-comers at the spring below our perch quietly filled their black goatskins against the distant morning. In the castles and caves of clay above us, Persian families of the village spread out their bed-rolls for the night. Their voices modulated down the hill, mingling with vespers of the tussling breezes. "*Shaeb be xehr.*" The night be to God.

We began the final metallurgical rites at Iblis on a day in late September. For this climaxing moment above the Persian Gulf, we brought our own Mephistopheles, a 72-year-old lead miner and smelting expert named Mohammad-Bagher Sa'idi.

With the help of Pleiner, our Czech expert, Sa'idi picked out a quiet spot in the Iblis crater, one seemingly free of the whispers of the distant past. While helpers broke up ore and charcoal into small pieces, Sa'idi dipped his fingers into the black mud. Like the ancient alchemist, he began shaping it into the contours of a cylindrical furnace a half meter in height. He rekindled the fires of Tal-i-Iblis in three

tiny furnaces that were the harbingers of today's blast furnaces.

This expedition taught me how smugly wrong we are about man's technologic fate. I found ironically that all that we today construe as progress was taken by Mediterranean contemporaries to symbolize man's fall. Adam in the Jewish story of Genesis III is forced out of his oasis Eden by the corrupting discovery of agricultural technique and daily work. Cain the tiller kills Abel the herder and leaves as his distant issue Tubal Cain the metallurgist. Prometheus is sentenced to torture by the vulture for bringing fire to men. In Persian history, men learn the crafts from evil spirits called "divs," from which we get our word "devil."

By significant accident, our metallurgical reconnaissance carried us back through the ages of metals almost exactly as Hesiod, Greek poet of "The Work and Days," spelled them out during the 8th century B.C. Hesiod called them the five "Ages of Man." So they have been known since his day, though wrongly construed as symbols of technologic progress. His "golden age of mortal men" spoke to man's primal innocence as well as to the metallurgy of gold; the two were compatible because gold is largely an incorruptible metal. A generation of silver followed that of gold and was far worse than that of gold. With bronze, men entered an era of decadence and corruption. The Homeric wars, a new generation, added violence to men's woes. Hesiod's own age was the age of iron, smoky fires, cities, and constant work. It is our age, too.

The Age of Gold

Men first settled the edges of this hourglass of sand and salt more than 8,000 years ago. In the early fifth millennium or the late sixth, mud and thatch settlements sprouted along the more promising water courses. Artisans worked copper, lead, and silver in rudimentary forms and fashioned pottery of extraordinary painted brilliance. Going clockwise, five mounds or *tepes* have been excavated in the past 40 years; Tepe Sialk near Kashan, Cheshmeh Ali near Tehran, Tepe Hissar near Damghan, Tepe Anau inside the Soviet border not far from Meshed, Tepe Yarin south of Anau, and Tal-i-Iblis near Kerman. These Neolithic settlements drew a ring of metal around the mineralized rim of the great desert.

Almost certainly, metal workers were drawn to this expanse of sun and sand by the diversity of minerals found at Anarak-Nakhlak, near Sialk.



The thermocouple: Instrument for probing the furnace.

Most prominent among Anarak's treasures are deposits of native copper that were possibly the best in Southwestern Asia and are being exploited even today. The same mountains also hid ores of lead, silver, zinc, nickel, antimony, and iron.

Sialk therefore was the inescapable point of departure for our journey, two pock-marked mounds that sit on the Kashan plain along a former watercourse. Settlement at Sialk began at the southern site; and when the Neolithic people found the accumulated rubbish of civilization growing too high for comfort they flew upstream like birds to establish what became an even larger rubbish heap. The warm bubbling spring and groves of trees that first lured settlers to Kashan sit hard by the barren desert and rust-colored mountains that yielded their clays and ores.

There are in fact three mounds in Kashan, a third shoring up today's thriving bazaar. As one treads through the generous debris of painted pottery shards and slags on the eroded slopes of Sialk, then wanders through the corbelled vaults of the bazaar of Kashan, he realizes that Sialk is a dead bazaar as well as a defunct village.

Kashan is possibly the oldest and least changed of the great ancient and medieval craft centers of Iran. In the dusky dungeons under its small skyholes, a potter pedals the same wheel that turned the pots of Sialk; and the only difference lies in today's glazes and frits, which come largely from the automobile junkyards of Tehran. A blindfolded camel grinds a saffron dye with huge millstones, ever marching against the clock. The copper bazaar is a clanging hell of youngsters in cubbyholes hammering away at their pots, not knowing that copper has been melted from the native ore

of Anarak and pounded into shape without cease for 7,000 years.

Hesiod was wrong about gold as the symbol of man's naive age. The first era of metallurgic civilization was that of hammered copper, an imitation gold; real gold in Mesopotamia and Iran came into common usage only *after* copper, lead, and silver. The citizens of the Fertile Crescent did not begin to embellish their persons with the yellow metal much before 3000 B.C. Herodotus implies that gold lured the Greeks into Asia and Media. I myself suspect that Alexander was only following in the footsteps of Jason when he conquered Iran. Whatever the treasures of the great Iranian dynasties, Iran had largely run out of placer gold by Alexander's day and was getting supplies for its sumptuary needs from the Altai Mountains of Siberia.

Mouteh is Iran's only substantial zone of gold, lying 175 kilometers west of Kashan and 165 kilometers north of Esfahan. Opened by the Sasanian dynasty sometime after Christ, it has been "lost" for 300 years, perhaps longer. Like other old mining sites, it was found ten years ago by a prospector who stumbled upon 100 or so mysterious pits scattered over a 50-kilometer terrain. In these pits were buried large chunks of old grinding stones, pre-Islamic and Islamic pots, iron hammers or picks, and miners' lamps.

We tramped about two such diggings, *Darreh Ashki*—Vale of Tears—and *Chah Baq*—Garden Well. Forlorn little holes in the ground, their sides crumbling, the two sites touched me as Shakespeare's "airy nothings possessing a local habitation and a name." The Vale of Tears is now punctuated some 20 meters below surface by a modern shaft and narrow-gauge miner's railroad. Wearing carbide lamps and aluminum helmets, we bumped into the heart of the shaft to see for ourselves the rust-colored ore inside Iran. Gold it was, hued yellow by our lamps, a million tons of mixed reserves in these mountains. Russian engineers said that Mouteh is one of the most promising deposits in the world, and they should know.

At Garden Well, which lies some ten kilometers distant from the Vale of Tears, sheep graze about a tiny stream in which still glitter flecks of former washings. Our guide, a leathery miner, told us how gold was sluiced in the old days. The crystalline ore was ground between two stone hand querns, then brought to the stream for washing. At the foot of a sluice, the wet sludge was caught in a sheepskin. The heavy gold lodged in the folds of wool; the

lighter stony gangue was carried off into the stream. When the skin became full of gold, workmen hung it up to dry. It turned in effect into the Golden Fleece. Our guides knew well the story of Jason and they brought him to life for us with stunning impact.

Mining really hasn't changed much in 8,000 years. Mouteh, with its drab buildings, its tarantulas and its desert fauna, reminded me of the ghost towns of the American West and of "Roughing It." The American gold rushes into California and the Klondike were not much different from the quest for gold which after 1000 B.C. carried Scythian Sutters into the Altai Mountains and Greek Jasons as far as Media.

The Age of Silver

If Hesiod was wrong about gold as the primeval metal, he was right that silver was and is a profane one. Silver rarely happens in the native state. It must generally be got by smelting the noxious and lethal ores of lead. The silver is then separated by oxidizing the lead away in a hot blast of air (or, as we discovered, by applying vinegar to it). When you find silver archeologically, lead should be somewhere about in the same stratum or area.

And behind lead is man's knowledge of the uterine fires that yield metals.

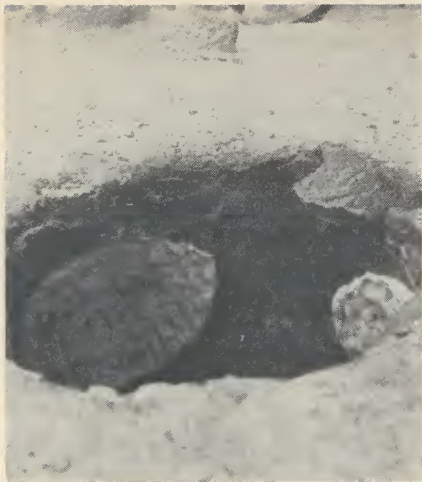
In Persia the Age of Silver covered much more terrain than did the Age of Gold. Lead mines dot the mineral perimeter of the great desert. On our thousand mile trek through the oases, we visited three of them. The most eye-catching features of these miles of desert mountain and valley were the periodic black heaps of lead slags, glassy, pimpled, and fragmented by the elements and man. From Nakhlak eastward beyond Khur, we passed more than a score of tiny mounds, a portion of a residue of slags of possibly 200,000 tons buried beneath the sand.

The mind's eye conjured up an ancient and ceaseless procession of camels and donkeys bearing the yellowish, whitish ores of Nakhlak to the gnarled bushes of the desert for smelting. Once silver had been freed from the lead by cupelling, other caravans left the fires of Baal for the distant cities of Babylon and Assyria, their bronze bells tinkling in the smoky night. By 2500 B.C., silver had been made the medium of Mesopotamian exchange; and it has kept its primacy almost until our own day.

Where and through whose intercession did silver gain this hold over

Jason's other instrument: The panning bowl.





Ancient lead furnace turned bread oven (or how to die of the gripes).

economic man? My own thought is that the same gypsy metal workers who hammered and melted native copper at Sialk also practised the magic that gave Sialk and Hissar and Anau their first taste of lead or silver.

Iranian miners and graybeards had their own version of the beginning of the Age of Silver, one no less convincing than the story of Jason. Silver mining, they said, was launched by a king named "Shaeddad." This architect of the economy of silver was enormously cruel, fiercely determined, so ambitious that he wanted to build one of the wonders of the world. As we traveled from village to village, we heard again and again the echoes of Shaeddad. Who was he?

In comfortable Khur, which is the heart of the lush villages of the Biyanak and near the last of the piles of slag, we sat one night to hear the elders ponder the question. Shaeddad was not a Persian king, some said. Maybe he was the legendary Nimrod. Others hinted that he was Nebuchadnezzar, the despot who brought Babylon back to brief glory in the sixth century, capping it with his hanging gardens of Biblical fame. Shaeddad was an Assyrian, one told us, possibly Ashurbanipal (669-626 B.C.). I favor King Esarhaddon, the father of Ashurbanipal (681-669 B.C.), whose tablets say he marched 1200 miles into the Persian desert.

But who knows? I do not even rule out the possibility that this legendary figure was the el-Shaddai of the Jews, that "Almighty" who fashioned the universe of man in the early pages of the Old Testament.

What a magnificent sense of the past the Zoroastrian villagers of Khur possessed. As we sat about the gasoline lantern, they spoke vividly of holding out 1300 years ago against the invading armies of the Arabs. To

them the Arab conquest was yesterday. King Shaeddad was the day before yesterday.

The Oasis And Its Visitors

The desert of central Iran is dry, so dry at the moment that seven-year-old children at Jandaq have never seen rain. Dryness, I am convinced, helped to domesticate plants, animals, and man. It taught them to save water, energies, shade. It set rather indisputable limits to the propagation of species and the extensions of work.

I cannot mention here all of the standard "useful" plants and animals pressed into human service in the great plateau. East of Nakhlak one sees a variety of them in their native state. Wild watermelons green many dry watercourses between Nakhlak and Khur, tiny striped fruits of only two inches in diameter nestling in their thistly vines, seeming to beg the horticultural touch of man. The arid mountains of this zone still harbor stands of *baneh* and *badom*, wild progenitors of the pistachio and almond trees and excellent fuels for the tiny metallurgic furnaces of an earlier day.

Life, then, did flourish in peculiar niches of the great desert. And in a score of places it positively splurged, achieving that synergism of palm groves, pomegranate orchards, irrigated

wheat and barley fields, desert caravanserais, and air-conditioned mud village known as an "oasis." Men even balanced the constant winds and sun of the desert by putting wind towers atop their houses.

Each oasis had its own character and history: Chupanan, the first startling garden of palms beyond Nakhlak; adobe Jandaq gradually being worn to dust by the drought and wind; Khur living in the memories of its Sassanian past; Tabas playing the role of eastern garrison on the Bactrian frontier. None quite approached, however, the peculiar and stunning synthesis of elements found at Naiband, an old, old eyrie perched on the side of a 10,000-foot mountain in the moonlike surface of the Dashte Lut, halfway between Tabas and Kerman.

Naiband was a grotto of waters, trees, fields, and houses weathered out of a camel's hump of sandstone. Tigers and deer roamed the mountain above, onagers the flats below. The female palm trees awaited their bare-foot tenders, date clusters hanging in heavy red or yellow udders from their branches. Throughout the sloping groves of palms, men had carved little irrigated terraces for their stands of wheat, barley, sorghum, alfalfa, and melons. The Naibanders had a look of ancient Persian-

Last haven of the old blacksmith: The dying oasis of Jandaq.



ness about them; and ancient they were, many living to be 130 years old. Theirs seemed to be a garden of original grace, the fruits of life hanging over and shading the grubbier fruits of knowledge and toil.

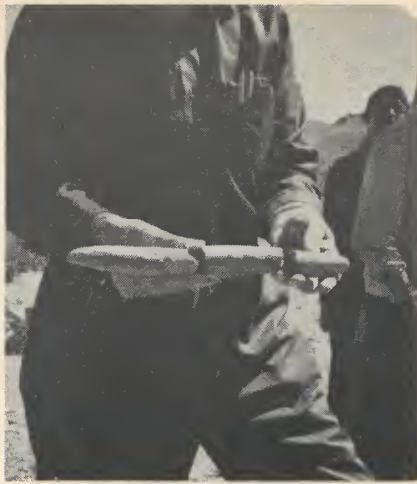
Such is the oasis at its best, defined in large part by the desert at its worst. Naiband stood as a classic shelter for those travelers and pilgrims crossing the hot solitude of the Southern Lut from Kerman to Meshed, a great mountain symbolizing earth meeting heaven, man his maker, and the voyager water.

Marco Polo's reflections on the oasis were made farther north, in the comfortable seclusion of the garden of Tabas. There he talked at length about a great ancient tree near Tabas which he thought was the oracular tree of Biblical history going back to Adam; and one gathers that he was struck as were we by the commingling symbolisms of white purity and black sordidness that mark this zone of Asian history. Here, not to be forgotten, flourished that Prester John who titillated Christendom for so many centuries.

Goading evil we found constantly about us in the forms of solitude, mirage, sun, and flies, particularly the flies. Till Naiband I had not appreciated why the Lord had scourged Moses' Egypt with flies or why Iago had called a "plague of flies" on Othello. Flies are the true mark of human civilization, the one curse that above all others explains why the sons of Adam wear clothes.

But there was also a space-like madness abroad in the great desert best exemplified by another fellow traveler, Nader Shah, Iranian monarch of the early 18th century. On the way south from Tabas to Naiband, Vossoughzadeh, our Iranian geologist, asked to stop at a crumbling mud village called *Minareh*, meaning "minaret." Rumors were about in Tabas that Minareh hid the remains of one of Nader's crimes. We stopped, and after a brief interrogation of an old crone drove to a dry watercourse north of town. There with two strokes of the pick we made our first truly archeological find: the skulls, jawbones and teeth of men who had once been the garrison of Tabas.

There was no doubt about it. Nader had "named" Minareh by building there a tower of heads. They were the heads of a loyal contingent of Tabas citizens who had come out to greet him on his return from the conquest of India. Towards the end of his life in 1747, the thirst for decapitation grew on Nader. After decimating the citizens of Esfahan and Kerman in jolly



The mysterious firebars of Taerz.

New Year's rites (on the coming of spring in Iran), he set out on his last trip across the great Lut. With infinite mercy, the people of Naiband and Tabas saved him and his men from dying of thirst; but he was murdered in Meshed, a madman living out his last moments amidst the mirages of the desert.

The Final Moments of Truth

Marco Polo's one stop between the Arabian sands of the southern Lut and the Wyoming-like wastes of the northern Lut was at a cluster of villages between Ravaer and Kuhbanan. I am reasonably sure that, if we did not stand exactly in Marco's footprints near Kuhbanan, we did sleuth out one of his finds. He made Kuhbanan sound like a large city producing "Iron, Steel, and Ondanique," and zinc eye ointment, called *Tutiya*. Despite the many "great flaming furnaces" he saw about, I am certain the place was never more than a collection of hamlets. In the mines of Taerz are evidences of the ancient mining of lead, long antedating Marco. But it was lead generously laced with ores of zinc. When you put it into the furnace, we later discovered, white fumes of zinc oxide come off in profusion. The workers caught this polluting smoke on large grates. By perhaps trying it on their wives as face powder they discovered that it, unlike lead smoke, had curative powers for the skin and eyes. Old Kuhbanan thus fathered a medicament industry, exporting its products to India.

After this crossing of Marco's trail we headed south for the final rendezvous with the Mound of the Devil.

The Kerman-Sirjan plain is a last promontory of the high plateau before one drops off either toward the great dunes of the Lut or the part fertile,

part rocky slopes of the Persian Gulf. At more than 6000 feet it gives one the heady feeling of a good launching pad for adventure among the stars.

The plain may also have been the jumping off point into India for Irano-Mesopotamian culture of the protoliterate period (after 3500 B.C.). Beveled-rim bowls of the Mesopotamian type had turned up at Iblis in 1964, when Joseph Caldwell, archeologist leader of our combined teams, had reconnoitered the site.

The mound lies directly in the middle of the irrigated farming zone about Mashiz or Bardsir, north of the old capital of Sirjan. It was once 11 meters in height and occupied many square meters of plain. When Caldwell re-surveyed the mound, villagers were mining the soil for the ureous liquors and salts of their ancestors to put on their sugar beets. We got there well after Caldwell had begun his own dig, finding the whole *tal* more a hole in the ground than a mound.

One can easily be deceived by the placid farming of the Sirjan plain. In the mountains girdling the Mashiz valley are at least 40 pits from which copper ore was dug. The mining may still have been going on when Sir Percy Sykes, the British explorer, came through the area 60 years ago. It spans a recorded interval of more than 2200 years. We found it easy to speculate backwards another 4000 years of time to the blackened half-meter layer of charcoal and crucibles that runs across the bottom of the Iblis depths.

We stayed near Caldwell's team of archeologists in a house borrowed from the sugar factory of Bardsir. The journey each day across 17 kilometers of bumpy irrigated sugar beet land took us through several villages typical of the successive Neolithic mud settlements that once heaped their rubbish on the mound of Iblis. The villagers furnished Caldwell the labor for exhuming the material relics of their grandfathers. From them we got the mud and straw necessary to build the hearths and furnaces for our experiments.

At the rim of the dig we looked down on perhaps 5000 square meters of archeological activity. At the extreme right, Caldwell, a tall gaunt bronzed man, was at work on a Stygian vein of charcoal traversing the whole south side of the hole. He now thinks this was a dump for household fires rather than those of the craftsmen. Above it a pottery kiln stood in stark outline.

Other dust-caked archeologists were attacking house plans etched in the

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Archeology and Cultural Diplomacy

ROBERT McC. ADAMS

AMERICAN archeological activities in many parts of the world considerably antedate our diplomatic representation in them. This is true, among other areas, for some of the outlying provinces of the former Ottoman empire. As late as the beginning of my own field experience in the Middle East, several years after the end of World War II, it remained a standard instruction to archeological neophytes that if ever in real trouble they should seek out a *British* consul. Now, temporarily at least, the pendulum returns to that position in many Arab lands. Political relations apparently will continue to be interrupted as it suits national purposes. Since the ends of scholarship require continuity as one of their central features, those of us committed to work in the region fall back once again on making our own arrangements.

Some might go on to argue from this that even within a narrow view of the national interest the smooth curve of cultural relations can serve as a useful complement to the jagged peaks and troughs of political antagonisms and alliances. Perhaps so, although archeologists are no more prepared than most US scholars to regard themselves as purveyors of a sort of soft-sell version of whatever may be American foreign policy at a given time. More important, archeology needs no defense in these terms. In a pluralistic society like ours its practitioners will conduct research and maintain international ties and communications with or in spite of a complementary relationship to America's foreign policy stance. On the other hand, a closer understanding by the Foreign Service community of the changing reality behind the usual stereotypes of archeological activity might support at least our common long-range objective of increasing scientific interchange. And in the process it might provide a practical demonstration of some of the advantages of the pluralism we boast.

Archaeological expeditions in the 1930s generally were fairly uncomplicated. Not infrequently they continued for many seasons with a small, cohesive staff well versed in the problems of the particular site they were excavating. Permanent, well-equipped base camps offered ready hospitality to the visitor. Needs for specialized services were minimal and narrowly focused, so that they could be mediated almost entirely through the government service in the host country directly charged with responsibility for antiquities. Travel needs also were minimal, generally consisting of little between arrival and departure other than casual visiting or touring carried on by groups along major road networks.

Some expeditions still function this way, but the number is growing smaller. Changes in the prevailing modes of financing undoubtedly are a contributing factor, but more profound changes have occurred because of developments within archeology itself. The kinds of questions being asked today range outward from the excavated site to include both its natural and social environment—climate, food supply, agricultural practices, surrounding settlement patterns, soils, both ancient and modern, all have become primary themes of investigation. This means that staffs are increasingly heterogeneous, including many natural scientists with complex equipment that meets none of the usual Customs and Security precedents. Travel becomes an increasingly individual matter under such circumstances, and many of the new components of study lead away from established road networks and into intensive surveys of remote areas by jeep or foot. Multiple ties develop with specialists in the host country who are

outside the framework of its antiquities service. Politically sensitive supplies like good maps and air photographs have become almost indispensable requirements for acceptable research, while the increasing necessity for seeking data from local inhabitants on contemporary environmental, subsistence and settlement patterns also involves the avoidance or over-coming of deep-seated sensitivities.

Archeology, in short, is moving from a "site-oriented" to a "problem-oriented" framework. The beginnings of agriculture, the growth of cities, the evolution of metallurgical techniques, the decline of ancient irrigation systems are examples of historical processes for which an explanation is sought. Sometimes the answer will be found only in large-scale excavations of particular ancient towns, but the descriptive account of level-by-level sequences in those towns is ceasing to be an end in itself. The trend accordingly is away from large, semi-permanent groups residing in base-camps and toward a dispersion into smaller, more rapidly moving parties and temporary quarters.

Thus far this trend is largely confined to US archeology, although there are signs that it is beginning to characterize some European undertakings as well. One reason has been the relatively much more rapid growth of the field in this country during recent years, leading to the appointment of newly trained young specialists to the staffs of many institutions formerly not involved in it at all. Being themselves products of the milieu that has produced "problem-oriented" archeology, this is what the increasingly preponderant group of younger specialists teaches and practices. Moreover, they are impelled in the same direction by pressures of financing. Since their universities seldom have long-term funds to commit to such programs, and since in any case the increasing involvement of specialists has sent archeological costs skyrocketing upwards, support depends very largely on agencies like the National Science Foundation and the Smithsonian Institution Foreign Currency Program. Proposals to these agencies are competitively evaluated, encouraging sharply formulated problems and reducing the opportunities for funding major, long-term excavations almost to the vanishing point. Furthermore, teaching obligations require field seasons to be spaced at intervals of several years rather than conducted annually, making continuous excavation of a particular site impractical.

As interest spreads in this country, expedition staffs include increasing numbers of graduate students without previous overseas experience. This, coupled with the relative youth of even the "senior" staffs and with the increasing complexity of expedition tasks, places unprecedented strain on local administrative arrangements. On the other hand, such strains sometimes are partially compensated for by a variety of new forms of scientific or economic spin-off. Some of us have been involved in studies of ancient irrigation that are not without relevance to contemporary agricultural planning. Searches for early sources of non-ferrous metals have provided hints as to forgotten bodies of ore that may be of great importance. The identifications of the zoologist or botanist attached to an expedition staff, or the judgments of the geomorphologist or paleoecologist, similarly can inform and stimulate their local counterparts in work on a whole range of practical problems.

It must be emphasized that the tasks of training, and of communicating scholarly findings, are not limited to western personnel. Most Middle Eastern antiquities services have at least a handful of specialized personnel who are highly

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Attic red figure, classical, circa 450-420 B.C. and Attic red figure, late archaic, circa 490-480 B.C.

Ancient Greek Pottery as a Hobby

ROBERT S. FOLSOM

THE study of ancient Greek pottery may seem a surprising and somewhat esoteric hobby. It would have to me if I had stopped to think about it before my assignment to Greece.

From complete ignorance of Greek pottery, my interest grew over six years to the point where I dared to write a handbook on the subject for amateurs by an amateur.

My interest began soon after we arrived in Thessaloniki, when we visited the island of Thasos, a part of my consular district. Thasos is a lovely wooded mountainous island with a fine harbor and rather extensive ruins left by thousands of years of habitation. As we wandered through age-old olive groves and climbed the steep

slopes to the ancient acropolis, we saw literally thousands of pieces of broken pottery, under the trees, along the paths, and in every furrow of plowed land. Most of it was plain pink or red—which I later learned was Roman. When my eye became more adjusted to this confusion of potsherds, I began to notice among the dull Roman shards some fragments with designs and colors. One, a particularly nice piece of light color with dark brown designs, reminded me so much of Indian ware of the American southwest that I picked it up to show to a Greek Government archeologist friend. He told me it was typical of the East Greek Islands and that it was part of a cup made in the mid 7th Century B. C. I was intrigued with the

idea of being able to pick up a small shard and to tell when it was made, where, for what purpose and, as I discovered later, even to recognize the artist in rare cases. The archeologist not only answered my many questions, but invited us to accompany him to various of his digs. We accepted with enthusiasm and in the following weeks, as my questions grew with my interest, I'm afraid I became a nuisance to the archeologists of Macedonia.

Realizing this, I sought answers in books and amassed in a short time a fine (and expensive) shelf of books on Greek pottery. Written by archeologists, ceramic experts and artists, each presented the point of view of the author, but none provided in compact and coherent form the data I needed for quick and relatively accurate identification of shards. Using books, my archeologist friends and my own experience, I began to compile a notebook. The results were published in 1967, following an instructive experience in proof-reading, indexing, acquiring photographs and generally meeting the publisher's requirements.

FOR those unfamiliar with ancient Greek pottery, here are a few highlights of what I have learned:

Historical Outlines of the Development of Greek Pottery

Pottery found in Greece ranges in age from that brought to light in a remarkable 1961 discovery of artifacts at Nea Nikomedeia, which are placed at c. 6000 B.C., to the modern village water jug broken yesterday.

For some seven hundred years (c. 1050 to 320 B.C.) Greek pottery flourished as a major art, fulfilling to a unique degree three functions—utility, beauty of form and beauty of decoration. Later, form was sacrificed to utility, while as an art form the pot

Archaic Rhodian circa 650 B.C.





Attic Black Figure (archaic 545-540 B.C.).

was replaced by other media. Pottery of these seven centuries may be grouped into distinct periods.

The Proto-Geometric period (c. 1050-900 B.C.) was one in which pottery design was characterized by broad contrasts of light and dark horizontal bands accompanied by compass-drawn concentric circles and semi-circles.

In the succeeding Geometric period (c. 900-700 B.C.) abstract geometric designs in monotone dark browns and black almost completely covered a light background.

The Archaic period (c. 700-480 B.C.) witnessed the influence of trade with the east on pottery designs as greater use was made of curving lines, new ornaments and depictions of flora and fauna. This orientaling influence first found acceptance in Corinth, where an *animal style* of painting developed and dominated the Greek market until about 550 B.C. Thereafter and until the decline of Greek painted pottery, Athens, with a new *human style*, almost completely filled the need for fine wares. Attic pottery of the Archaic period was primarily of the Black Figure type with human and other designs drawn in black silhouette against an orange background.

During the Classical period (c. 480-420), and until the Hellenistic period (beginning c. 320 B.C.), the Red Figure technique predominated. In this, human figures and subsidiary designs were reserved in red-orange against a black background. This technique was developed about 530 B.C. in Athens and for a generation co-existed in relative equality with the older Black Figure technique. Thereafter, the better artists abandoned the older technique, though lesser artists continued to use Black Figure until its extinction about 450 B.C., with the exception of prize am-

phorae awarded at the quadrennial Panathenaic games.

During the Classical period, there also appeared a special technique of outline drawing against a white background which came to be used for funerary vases. Vases painted plain black were produced during both the Archaic and Classical periods and persisted on into the Hellenistic era.

Dating

Dates for the beginnings and ends of periods and stages must be regarded as approximate. Stages of development are defined in terms of style and technique, not in terms of years. Styles and techniques do not begin or end abruptly, since the older merges into the newer so that the older and newer coexist for a time until the newer replaces the older.

Various methods are employed to determine the age of Greek pottery. Relative age can be determined from advances in style and technique evidencing progress from less to more advanced and from such evidence as the location of finds in graves and undisturbed stratified deposits. While these factors may show clearly that one style, technique or pot is older than another, they do not tell how much older nor the age of either. Establishment of actual dates is difficult and can only be done when pottery can be tied to some known historic date. Before the 5th Century B.C., this is often impossible. By the end of the 6th Century, records and writings of Greek historians provide relatively accurate historical dates, and from these, dating of pottery becomes more certain. Thus, the Athenian mound at Marathon has provided examples of pottery in use in 490 B.C., while the sack of Athens by the Persians in 480 B.C. provides a date for debris found at the foot of the Acropolis.

Specific dates assigned to a specific vase, painter or potter should be viewed with caution.

Characteristics and Insights Provided

Those who have never been to Greece, but who have taken time to do more than glance at specimens in museums often find that ancient Greek pottery exerts a strange fascination.

The shapes are never purely decorative. Designed for specific use, they were used for that purpose, but despite their utilitarian character, the shapes are a source of wonder at the craftsman's skill. Whether sharply articulated or flowing smoothly from one part to the next, the lines are simple and pleasing to the eye.

The painting itself is fascinating, particularly in the stern, strangely forceful Black Figure technique, and in the graceful, human, yet idealized Red Figure technique. The scenes depicted in Archaic and Classical pottery with their sharp depictions of myth or daily life, bring us close to these times. Since murals and paintings on wood or other less durable fabrics for the most part have been destroyed, vase paintings provide some of our best illustrations of the Greek gods, heroes and mythological creatures as envisioned by them. They show us life on the street and in the home, athletic events, armor, dress and customs in a way that no written word can convey. They provide clues as to the use of implements and how things were made and done. In brief, the vase paintings give substance to the words of literature and history.

Certain features of Archaic and Classical vase painting are also of interest as reflections of ancient Greek thought. Perhaps the most obvious is the Greek love of symmetry so evident in architecture, but not more so than in the perfect symmetry of the Greek vase. Simplicity is clearly expressed in the shape and painting of these vases. Attention is centered on the main figures, the humans, heroes or gods involved.

Vase painting is interesting also for what it does not do. Scenes are impersonal; there are no portraits of individuals. It is notable for its paucity of background; buildings, trees, and other features are shown only when absolutely necessary; landscape scenes are not found. Decoration solely for the sake of decoration is not a feature of the main panels of Archaic or Classical vases. Only later, in Hellenistic times, is there pure decoration.

Mystery of Paint and Glaze

Methods of production of the very fine shiny orange-red and black colors employed by Greek potters were a complete mystery for centuries. Until recently the sheen was described as a varnish or a glaze and the brilliant reds and blacks as paints. In fact, the sheen is neither a varnish or a glaze, and the colors were not produced by application of color pigments. Only since World War II have techniques been developed which appear to duplicate the Attic product.

It has now been established that the "paints" were dilute solutions of the same clay as that used in making the pot and that the glossy finish also derives from the properties of the clay.

(Continued on page 51)

Association News

June, 1968



What the Promotion List Mini-Skirt Reveals

*An Interview with John M. Steeves,
Director General of the Foreign
Service*

There has been some question whether the considerably smaller promotion list this year was largely due to budgetary considerations. The following questions posed by the Association to the Director General of the Foreign Service, and his replies, indicate that other considerations appeared to have predominated, notably to assist "in bringing the Service profile into better conformity" with needs in terms of rank and numbers in each rank.

The questions posed to Mr. Steeves were prepared in writing by a member of the Board of the Foreign Service Association.

Q: AFSA was pleased to see the FSO promotion list released substantially earlier this year than in years past. Even so, over past years the number of officers promoted has suffered marked reduction—from 734 in 1967 to 445 in 1968. This year's still smaller list gives rise to questions about the future of the Foreign Service. Was the reason budgetary and, if so, what actual savings are to be achieved through the reduction in promotions?

A: May I say, first, that we too were pleased that the promotion list was released a little earlier this year than last. I would certainly hope that we could continue to act on the recommendations of the Selection Boards as rapidly as possible in future years in order to get this highly important information to the members of the Service as rapidly as possible.

Q: If there were other than budgetary reasons for the cut, what were they? How do they relate to the "shape" of the Service in the future?

A: In commenting on Service policy at this particular juncture, I must remind you that I am doing so under very abnormal circumstances, part of which abnormality is quite obvious. With a reduction of Foreign Service positions overseas and the contemplation that further steps will eventually be taken to reduce positions domestically, some time will have to pass

before this process can be digested and the effects of it assessed. There have, however, been other situations which, over the years, have developed in the Service requiring remedial action which had to be taken into account well before the so-called BAL-PA operation was in hand. The latter exercise, therefore, had a tendency to exacerbate a situation that already existed within the Service which simply had to be faced. Nearly two years ago I contributed an article to the NEWS LETTER (see the Department of State NEWS LETTER of November, 1966) in which I pointed out how imbalanced the structure of the Service had become. Without going into all the historic reasons which brought this about, suffice it to say here that that condition, plus subsequent developments, make it difficult to prognosticate with certainty just what additional steps and how long corrective action will have to be taken to bring the composition of the Service in numbers and distribution through the classes into conformity with the actual needs of the Service.

Q: What level of promotions does the Department expect to maintain in future years? Should this year's level be regarded as normal for the future or is it a temporary departure from the norm?

A: Studies are going on at the present time which should give us a relatively accurate inventory of total Foreign Service positions available and then to match that with an estimate of the numbers within each class to make up the structure.

This introductory statement is made to explain why it is almost impossible to come up with an accurate, definitive reply to some of your questions.

The main purpose, therefore, in the reduced promotions this year was to assist us in bringing the Service profile into better conformity. May I draw your attention to Mr. Rimstad's statement on page 35 of the NEWS LETTER of March, 1968, in which some general principles were laid down which will be controlling, certainly for the next few years.

In general, I would say that the level of promotions this year, while reflecting what I have just pointed out, *may not be normal at all in a few years to come* when the present situation is corrected. The ideal, if we can achieve it, is for an accurate estimate to be made of the requirements in any given year for the various levels and then promote up to those levels in each class as rapidly as the need arises.

Q: What will the Department do about appointment or continued service of Foreign Service Reserve Officers, particularly in those categories in which in-service shortages have not been demonstrated?

A: The best answer can be found in the 1946 Act itself. Sections 521 through 528 set forth the controls to be observed. Your question itself contains one aspect of the answer. The purpose of the Reserve is precisely to provide the Service with talent "particularly in those categories in which in-Service shortages . . . have been identified." I am sure you will have noticed that the utilization of the Reserve has been curtailed for other than these purposes. It is always our goal to utilize status personnel, that is, career personnel, in the various categories to the greatest practicable degree before relying on employment from without. It goes without saying that this would especially be true in periods when the Service is considered to be overpopulated.

Q: When the new *time-in-class provisions* were established last year, was it contemplated that promotions would continue at last year's rate or was the present 40 percent reduction in promotions taken into account? If not, what will the actual consequences be of such curtailed promotions, given the new *time-in-class* criteria?

A: The new *time-in-class* provisions which went into effect last year were not thought to have any direct correlation to promotion policy. It is quite obvious, however, that as the *time-in-class* provision takes effect the opportunities for promotion for those remaining will be greater than if this thinning technique were not used. It is also easy to observe that reduced promotions for a few years, if necessary,

will have the effect of allowing a greater number of officers to reach time-in-class than would be the case if a liberal promotional policy provided the escape. Inherent in what I said earlier is the fact that when the needs of the Service and *when that degree of normality returns* in all probability a more liberal promotional policy can be followed.

Q: Has the Department decided to change the policy of recent years regarding the rapid promotion of junior officers to the FSO-5 level?

A: This is certainly not our objective. Our policy is reflected by the fact that the time-in-class in the first three classes of the Service is only four years. A Junior officer who does well in his initial years may expect to reach Class 5 relatively fast. After this initial period, which may be described as a testing period for both the officer and the Service, *an officer must expect a more measured pace up the career ladder.* I have the strong opinion that the so-called bulge in the Service profile should be found at about Classes 5 and 4 where a large number of staff will be procured for the various staffs of the Service. This is the period also when an officer should expect to find an opportunity for additional training. At this point the decision will most likely have been made by the officer concerned and the Service that a lengthy professional career in the Foreign Service has been accepted so that all concerned can accept the then existing exigencies with equanimity. Attrition through time-in-class, personal preference retirement and other factors should serve to taper the profile of the Service in appropriate fashion through Classes 3, 2, 1 on up to Career Minister in such a manner as not to provide numbers in excess of those required by the Service.

Suggestions Wanted

During the next several months, the Entertainment Committee will prepare speaker programs for the 1968/69 luncheon season. It is the Committee's desire to make the programs for the monthly luncheons as responsive as possible to the interests of the Association membership. In the circumstances, the Committee would be pleased to receive recommendations on subjects that might be incorporated into the luncheon programs and public officials or private citizens that might be invited to address the luncheon meetings.

Suggestions may be sent to Melville E. Blake, Chairman, Entertainment Committee directly or through the American Foreign Service Association.

AFSA—The First Six Months And The Year To Come

This is a progress report to the membership which tells what the Association has been doing since the elections of October, 1967. It is also a call to action—a program for the year to come.

In our campaign platform, the "Group of 18" promised four new initiatives. Let's see how we've done in the last six months:

An Independent View of the Future of the Career Service and of the Foreign Affairs Community

Convinced that foreign affairs professionals could and should come up with their own solution to the chaotic personnel problems which plague the foreign affairs agencies and which have been allowed to fester for over 20 years, the new Board of Directors gave an urgent mandate and clear guidelines to its Committee on Career Principles to come up with a program of reform. The Committee has produced a draft which has been circulated to the membership for comment. Those comments are now being considered, and we hope to distribute the final report in May.

Before 1968 is out, and with the support of the membership, AFSA proposes to convince the Congress, the White House and the various agencies to utilize AFSA proposals in carrying out the most fundamental reform of the foreign affairs personnel systems since the Rogers Act of 1924.

A Professional Association which is the Forthright Advocate of its Members' Interests

Since October last, *the Association has strongly advocated:*

- exempting normal tour-of-duty travel funds (transfer, home leave, etc.) from the budgetary cuts.
- early announcement of the State promotion list (following the USIA pattern).
- USIA's experimental retirement program whereby some 300 employees who could retire would have re-employment rights with the Agency for one year after retirement.
- reducing the original percentage of junior officer positions which were abolished under the BALPA program.
- the new, improved Personnel Evaluation Report
- assuring equal treatment of Foreign Service employees with military personnel under the proposed Travel Tax Program.

- assuring that the Government moved quickly and humanely in solving the personal problems inherent in the transfer of personnel caused by the BALPA program.
 - establishing expanded training programs at FSI, exchange programs and details to other agencies.
 - eliminating the FSR/DES category of personnel altogether.
- We are still trying to:
- reform the travel voucher system.
 - initiate in State and AID (as USIA has already done) a trial retirement program with re-employment rights for one year.
 - get one-time retirement incentive legislation.
 - establish an effective welfare-grievance mechanism.
 - acquire a home-service allowance for Foreign Service employees.
 - assure a rational policy of common recruitment of junior officers for the three agencies.

An Independent Voice before the American Public, the Congress and the Executive Branch

With Congress, we have made our views known and have been effective in:

- passing the pay comparability bill for Federal professionals.
- supporting an improved Foreign Service Retirement Bill.
- supporting the USIA Career Bill
- supporting proposals to bring AID Foreign Service personnel under a retirement system similar to that of State's Foreign Service.
- generally gathering recognition and acceptance of AFSA as a serious force to be reckoned with in matters affecting the foreign affairs community and the welfare and morale of foreign affairs professionals.

Within the Executive Branch, we are:

- seeking acceptance as *the* voice of foreign affairs professionals and asking to be solicited when matters affecting the career service are under consideration.
- recognized to be a new breed with its own, strong convictions.

Our image before the American public has:

- been projected through a series of well-played and well-placed news stories.
- improved because we state clear-

ly that we are in the business of reform—and because we know what we are talking about.

A More Representative Association

We promised, and we have achieved, AID and USIA representation on our Board and in each of our committees. We are not yet satisfied. The Staff corps has become a priority object of our concern. We intend to represent all and each of our members with every ounce of energy we have.

Before the end of 1968, we will call a General Business Meeting to amend the by-laws of the Association. We will consult with the membership through a referendum and will support the results of that vote. The result will be a more democratic election system and a still more representative association.

A Better-Organized Association

We promised, and we have established, chapters abroad. We have 21 chapters today, but before the year is out, we intend to have a chapter or a representative in as many posts as possible.

Other Activities and Projects

The Club:

The response last fall to a membership call for a proposed club facility enabled the Board to proceed with its plans for an AFSA club which will

open late this summer. The dues have been structured so as to attract members from all age groups.

The Board has approved the architect's plans which call for a two-story addition to the Association's building plus some remodeling of the present ground floor. When completed the club will provide luncheon and dinner facilities and will be available for private parties. The working plans are completed and negotiations are now being held with construction firms.

Legal Committee:

Established the American Foreign Service Association Fund and achieved its tax exempt status from IRS;

Achieved tax exempt status for the Rivkin and Harriman awards;

Established retainer relationship with the law firm Covington and Burling;

Vetted a number of contracts (architects, constructors, and food concessionaires) in establishing the American Foreign Service Association Club;

Distributed the 1968 directory of Lawyers' Referral Services and Committees for Legal Aid and Defenders to each Foreign Service post abroad in cooperation with the American Bar Association;

Consulted with other Board and Committee members of the Associa-

tion on such concepts as the ombudsman and welfare and grievance services. (See the story in this Association News on the Collective Bargaining Seminar held on March 22.)

Journal:

The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL has truly become the voice and news magazine of the Association. Its editorial columns enunciate the Association's views. The centerfold and other pages contain news of the activities of the Association of interest to the membership. In addition, we are beginning to get a broader range of better written articles on foreign affairs subjects. Our efforts along all these lines will continue.

Awards:

To stimulate intellectual courage and creativity in the conduct of foreign affairs, the Association established this year two awards of \$1,000 each. Mid-career and Junior officers in the foreign service of the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, the United States Information Agency and the Peace Corps are eligible to the William R. Rivkin and Harriman awards.

Entertainment Committee:

The activities of the Entertainment Committee have been directed principally toward a widening of the monthly luncheon programs to include speakers on topics of fundamental relevance to the American society. Thus we have had luncheons devoted to urban problems and to student attitudes toward foreign policy, in addition to topics of conventional interest to the foreign affairs community. The Committee hopes to make the Association more attractive to all members of the foreign affairs community and more responsive to the wishes of Association members; it welcomes suggestions of ways to achieve these ends.

Community Action Committee:

The Community Action Committee, working with Washington's United Planning Organization and with other community organizations, is placing a growing number of AFSA members in night and weekend volunteer work in the Washington inner city. This work falls into two categories: Tutoring or "Head Start" assignments where one volunteer works with one or two underprivileged children. The second category is work where a volunteer helps the director of a neighborhood center or leaders of a community to carry out programs which the latter design.

Another important aspect of the



At the Association's first Awards luncheon, April 18, 1968, Mrs. William R. Rivkin, Mr. John A. Bushnell, winner of the Rivkin Award, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Mr. Stacy B. Lloyd, III winner of the Harriman Award, Governor W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, USIA Director Leonard Marks and AFSA President Philip Habib.

Community Action Committee's work is the presentation of a discussion series on urban problems in Washington and in the nation as a whole, led by important civil rights leaders.

No increase in dues:

It might be expected that the AFSA Board's active programs and higher continuing expenses (such as mailing costs) would necessitate higher dues. On the contrary, we are doing more with *no increase in dues*.



Constance V. Stuck



Frederick F. Simmons



Charles A. Kennedy

New Editorial Board Members

The first woman appointed to the current Editorial Board is Constance V. Stuck, currently assigned to the Department as EUR Assistant Budget Officer. The JOURNAL has published several of her humorous articles, including "July Four No More" and more recently, "When The Circuits Become Integrated."

Her first post was Rome, followed by Djakarta, Moscow, Montevideo and Belgrade. She has served in budget and fiscal capacities throughout her career.

Miss Stuck, a journalism major at the University of Arkansas, worked after her graduation on newspapers in her home state. She joined the Foreign Service in 1949. The Board plans to put that pre-service experience to good use. Her in-service experience should prove helpful in straightening out the Board's monthly luncheon tab.

Frederick F. Simmons, Director of the Office of Southeast Asia Affairs in AID, was a member of the AFSA Planning Committee in 1967. He earned his B.A. degree from the University of Kansas in 1949 after wartime service in the Navy. As a Fulbright scholar he took a master's degree at the University of New Zealand in 1951.

Mr. Simmons has been with the foreign assistance program since 1952, when he joined the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. His overseas assignments have been in Bolivia and Ghana. Mr. Simmons was Executive Secretary of AID from 1963 to 1965 before joining office which he now directs. AID/EA/SEA has responsibility for aid programs in Burma, Laos, and Thailand.

Charles A. Kennedy, who works in Commercial Affairs in E, was born March 15, 1937 in Seattle, Washington. He enlisted in the USAF 1956, spending two of four years in Morocco. Kennedy returned to college in 1960, graduating from Loyola University of Los Angeles, B.A., in 1964 and the University of California, Los Angeles, M.A., (Economics) in 1967. He married former Janet Ellen Kerley of Norwich, New York, 1966. Before entering the Foreign Service, he was employed in the California aero-space industry as an engineering planner 1965-67. After entering as an FSSO-6 in 1967, Kennedy was detailed to Policy Planning Council as a research assistant. He was assigned to the Economics Bureau of the Department January 1968.

JFSOC Influence on Junior Officer Policy

The short term recommendations in our memorandum in the April JOURNAL ("The Junior Officer Crisis") appear to have had an effect. BALPA cuts in junior officer positions overseas were reduced from the forty per cent recommended by Ambassadors to under twenty per cent worldwide. Similarly, the FAMC which established the new Junior Officer Program was a considerable improvement over earlier versions. The principle of rotation was maintained, and functional flexibility was built in by relating the functional titles of JOP positions to the officers' interests and the needs of the Service.

At a recent general meeting—open to all junior officers—we turned to our longer term recommendations on the shape of the Foreign Service. Various committees have now been established, with recruits from the general meeting, to define further our thinking on a unified Foreign Service, a more open Foreign Service and on such questions as recruitment, promotion and training. We intend to work closely with AFSA and with appropriate officials in the "O" area who are making their own studies of these matters. Our hope is to have some well-thought-out positions before the new Administration takes over next year.

A more immediate problem which recently concerned JFSOC was rapid promotions for junior officers. In 1966, Deputy Under Secretary Crockett stated that the objective of rapid promotions would be to move "the average officer" from 0-8 to 0-5 in five years. Those who entered as 0-8s and were promoted to 0-5 on this year's list had been in the Service for an average of 6.6 years. We have noted this discrepancy and made clear our hopes that the Crockett policy will not be abandoned.

An important current project, made urgent by the flow of returnees from overseas, has been to develop recommendations for new assignments for junior officers in Washington. Our suggestions include expanded SIG and IRG staffs, internal think-tanks to work on both policy and administrative assignments to other agencies, and use of junior officers in BEX, assignment and promotion boards and the inspection corps. We are also well into the process of analyzing last summer's junior officer questionnaire.

Comments and suggestions are always welcome.

—D. F. H.

"Diplomacy is easy on the brain but hell on the feet."—Charles Gates Dawes, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, 1929-32

A Question Of Commitment Washington After The Riots

What did the Washington community learn about itself from the April riots? What commitment needs to be made now by all Washingtonians toward improving race relations in the nation's capital? For some informed views on these questions I turned to three of Washington's key religious leaders with whom I had worked in the weeks prior to the riots, as part of AFSA's Community Action Program. These three men—a Protestant, a Catholic, and a Jew—are outstanding examples of the type of religious leaders who are working together in America's urban centers to bridge the gap between ghetto and suburb, between poor people and civic institutions, between black and white. Father Gino Baroni is head of the Office of Urban Affairs of the Washington Catholic Archdiocese; Reverend Phillip Newell is Director of the Urban Institute of the National Council of Churches in Washington; and Mr. Brant Coopersmith is head of the Washington office of the American Jewish Committee.

What brought you three men together?

Newell—We've been working together for a long time. We came together out of the need to work together in the cities on an inter-religious basis.

Baroni—We've evolved a working relationship out of common concern, a common purpose in relating religious institutions in the metropolitan area to deal with urban problems.

Would you describe the efforts you had made before the recent disturbance in Washington to organize the religious community?

Baroni—If you're talking about our organization for the distribution of food, I was in Detroit during those riots and I saw how the regular institutions failed to function during the emergency. I saw the collapse of an entire city. The Detroit riots were of a different character and were handled differently. In Detroit the National Guard went up and down the streets and shot out the street lights. *You're really talking about the community response to disturbances!*

Baroni—But the climate in Detroit was set by the reaction of the police and military—rolling tanks in the streets, hovering helicopters over neighborhoods, and indiscriminate shooting. They egged on the riots. This wasn't present in Washington at all. No indiscriminate firing. In Detroit there emerged a tremendous feeling of hostility, bitterness, and recrimination,

a high feeling toward the police. This was not true in Washington. In Detroit the whole city was paralyzed and frightened.

But in Detroit, when the public agencies could not respond religious organizations tried to pick up the pieces. When we came back to Washington, we then began to think about organizing our response to a community disturbance, together with the Protestants, Jewish organizations, storefront churches and Black Baptists.

In our minds we always had a plan, but we never put it down—As you know we even had you guys from the State Department helping out recently to devise a plan. [Eddie Williams and I worked as staff for Father Baroni, and Reverend Newell, who were making efforts to organize the religious community in Washington for Dr. King's Poor People's Campaign and, on a contingency basis, for an emergency during the summer months. Much of the staff work had been done and a large organizational meeting of key religious and civic leaders had been called for Monday, April 8 to launch the plan for the community response to the Poor People's Campaign in the Washington area. Dr. King was killed on Thursday, April 4, on Friday the disorders had begun—the Monday meeting was called off!! But the preliminary work that had been done by Father Baroni and Rev. Newell to organize a community response to the riots paid off.]

Coopersmith—We had a large meeting scheduled for 6 PM on April 8 to finalize the plan—together with some returned Foreign Service officers—the religious groups had been cranking up for the Poor People's Campaign.

Newell—We had a lot of churches in the inner city that could serve as distribution points and contacts in suburban parishes, to serve as collection points for the gathering of food and the rudiments of a transportation system.

How many churches and synagogues were actually involved?

Baroni—More were than weren't. We had 26 suburban collection spots.

Newell—On Friday, when things got rough, we had a frantic night of telephoning all the centers to get organized. We had forty distribution points in the ghetto. Some were not home that night and felt left out.

Coopersmith—That entire distribution system then became the basis for the city emergency set up. On Satur-

day at 1:00 PM, the list of distribution centers which this group had devised became the distribution center for the city, even though the city wasn't supplying any services at the time. We gave the list to the Department of Public Welfare and it took them two hours to reproduce and distribute it. We also delivered the list to the Mayor's office.

Baroni—Last summer also the Protestants and Catholics in the city had a series of regional meetings in the three areas of the city which we considered potential disturbance areas with local Baptist clergymen and priests and local police officers. We had begun to get lists of people in the city. We had published guidelines for community disturbances on a miniature scale, but in our minds we had concepts. We have tremendous resources here in terms of seminaries and nuns that we can draw on in an emergency. There are 47 seminaries in the area and 43 are Catholic. Hundreds of nuns and ing the emergency.

Newell—There are marvelous stories of the participation of the nuns. My associate Rev. Gibson of the Mount Zion Baptist church in the middle of the hardest hit area kept his church open dispensing food day and night for three straight days. He fed 3,000 people on Sunday with suburban food. He was beset by the sisters of St. Ursula who helped him. The Black Baptists have never really had much understanding of nuns. They developed a wonderful relationship working together. He said afterwards "Why they're human, they're warm, they're even feminine." There were great break-throughs in human relationships as a result of this catastrophe.

Have community communications been improved, therefore, as a result of the disturbances?

Newell—It depends on the level. Among the religious institutions there is a lot more communication now than there was before the riots—across the board. Let me add, Bill, that when it comes to a crisis like this I'll take a storefront church, a Black Baptist church, or a Catholic church anytime because the clergy are familiar with their neighborhood—they know the people. The priest or Black Baptist can function, but our absentee, "mainline" Protestant types are useless. They don't know the neighborhood, or the people and they must stay out of the area, to protect their lives. The "mainline" Protestants were great in the suburbs. But in the city, the only people who are of any help are those that are known.

During the riots, how did the

whiteness of you three gentlemen interfere in what you were trying to accomplish?

Newell—We weren't visible. We were on the phones, in our offices.

Coopersmith—We did have some difficulties because we needed black drivers to transport the food at the height of the real crises.

Where did people come to get the food?

Baroni—We had locations published in the newspapers—these 30-40 centers—mainly churches—that distributed the food.

Coopersmith—But as soon as the public institutions began to function after several days, the churches began to phase-out. Howard University played a major role of taking care of people who just had no place to go.

Baroni—There were also cases of people who ran their own little subdistribution and feeding spots.

What were the reactions of people coming to get the hand outs. Were some too proud to take it?

Baroni—One man who had been caught up in the looting, later refused to come and get food from the church, he felt guilt—a conflict.

Newell—Some clergy after the immediate crisis was over began to look on the food handouts as "paternalism"—a sort of enlightened colonialism and they wanted to cut it out because it was undignified. But the stores were closed and if the churches had not kept dispensing food many people would have gone hungry.

Newell—We were publicly criticized by some officials of the Welfare Department who charged that the churchmen were feeding just anybody who came along. One official said "there was no control over the people who got the food," and implied there was something wrong with this. But the food that was being given away was donated by suburban churches and the Welfare Department really had no say in its disposition. The Welfare Department was disturbed at the large handouts of food without control. But the point is of course that before the riots and after the riots there were many hungry people in Washington. And this is one of the basic problems that must be solved in all our cities.

How do you think Washington performed during the riots?

Baroni—Difficult to measure. The Police Department performed very well. The strategy and policy of not shooting was the single most important factor. Some of the city's departments functioned well, but others didn't. What's interesting for us in the religious community was the tremendous generosity on the part of the

suburban white community—this was a genuine outpouring.

But what concerns us now is those same people who gathered and helped distribute the food now may become part of the backlash and the very ones most resistant to the type of changes that are needed unless we're going to have another disturbance. The churches that contributed 6-9 tons of food will be the same churches where you'll find a rank and file whose attitude won't change now on the fundamental issues.

Coopersmith — Rev. Newell said earlier that our black brothers aren't trying to destroy the system because it's white, but because it's stupid, inhuman, and moreover it doesn't work! I think this was revealed in the recent crises. I think you'll come back in a year and find they still haven't rebuilt those burned out areas. You can then conclude that the mechanisms we have to deal with problems just don't work.

Newell—This problem is true throughout the system—it will not respond to the human needs of the poor person. In private industry, if the management or system can't produce, you get different people or change the system. If all we can now give is reasons why we have not solved our problems or been unable to construct a community that can fulfill human needs, we just must change the system!

Coopersmith — The private sector performed well during the crises, particularly the food industry. Safeway for example lost or had seriously damaged 23 stores in the riots, and yet, when we called them at 8:00 AM Sunday, they opened eight stores by noon—on Palm Sunday. The private sector can respond, but it's the people reading from statutes and regulations that aren't flexible.

Coopersmith — The Washington Community through UGF contributes \$2 million a year to the Red Cross—that's \$40 million in the 20 year post war period. But none of that was made available when the need was greatest because "it wasn't legally a disaster area."

How did the legal and medical facilities perform?

Newell—My understanding was that the medical and legal profession responded adequately.

Baroni—There were over 400 lawyers who volunteered their services to help out in the courts.

Coopersmith—Many of the corporation lawyers needed some brushing up to deal in courts, but the system managed to process large numbers of people, rapidly.

Newell—The medical performed O.K. but there wasn't much of a need. *You've started "Project Commitment" in the suburbs, Father, to try to deal with this problem, is that right?*



Rev. Newell, Father Baroni and Mr. Coopersmith in conference

Baroni—Yes, we're now trying to reach people in the suburbs, because the reactionaries are going to start coming out of the ground, and great fear is beginning to take over. People want to know should they cancel their proms downtown, cancel meetings, and visits to museums. Fear is going to grow. We're trying to get 25 key people together in each suburban parish to discuss the nature of racial prejudice, social change, social action.

Newell—We in the Protestant churches are talking about it ourselves.

Coopersmith—Here's a big difference. In Detroit private business, the immense auto industry, could react. The executive of General Motors could look at the ravaged Detroit and tell his people it is time to do something and order them to hire—they hired 4,000 people, but in Washington the biggest industry is the Federal government which has to participate in some way. The manpower and technical resources of the Federal government must be brought to bear to help in stimulating discussion groups in the suburbs.

Coopersmith—If somehow Federal employees could get "brownie points" for participating in discussion sessions then we would have it made.

How will the community react to the Poor People's campaign?

Newell—Before the Washington disturbances, the religious forces in the area had planned to support the campaign and find ways to feed and shelter the poor who came. Some of the preparations for the campaign were helpful in equipping us better to deal with the crises as we noted earlier. Now, however, there are some second thoughts, that these people coming in will just trigger more violence and create more difficulties. Some churches are talking about withdrawing support.

But we can't get away from it. Unless the poverty problem is solved, riots and disorders will become the civil style of American society.

Newell—There are only two choices when thousands go into the streets. You've either got to give way or to shoot. Our Mayor and authorities should be proud of how they behaved and their morale is probably much higher than the morale of the police in Detroit and Newark.

How are racial relations today, in Washington at the human level?

Baroni—Angry forces—all relations have been fractured and polarized. They now have to be re-established on a new basis—no more lies. The whites are scared.

What happened?
Why did it happen?
What can be done about it?

These were the questions given to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders by the President when he formed the Commission to study the civil disorders of the 1967 summer. These three questions also served as an outline for David Ginsburg, Executive Director of the Commission, when he addressed an audience at the State Department on April 17. Mr. Ginsburg was the first speaker in a lecture series being sponsored by AFSA in connection with its Community Action Program. Approximately 400 people were on hand when the Under Secretary of State, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, introduced Mr. Ginsburg.

Articulate and persuasive, Mr. Ginsburg briefly outlined the tasks of the Commission, its members, staff and consultants, the time and effort put into its research, and finally the findings of the Commission. He left little room for doubt that the Commission had pursued its task with great energy, interest, integrity and thoroughness.

Among the findings in the report of the Commission, which Mr. Ginsburg

discussed, he stressed the following:

—that white racism was not the cause of the disorders but a contributing factor to an atmosphere of frustration, violence, erosion of respect for authority and sense of powerlessness which provided the "tinder" of disorder.

—that the disorders were not an organized conspiracy but an unorganized reaction to deep-seated, long festering problems.

—that these problems cannot be resolved on the Federal level; rather the local community led by the mayors and police chiefs, must take charge of the reconstruction which is essential in the years ahead.

Mr. Ginsburg also cautioned his listeners to read the report for themselves rather than rely too heavily on the commentaries. He observed that many commentators had rushed to criticize the report before actually reading it.

Concluding the questioning period which followed his talk, Mr. Ginsburg responded to the question of what we as individuals can do to help the situation.

"Get involved in your community," was his advice.

A Successful AFSA Symposium

More than 100 participants in AFSA's first noontime symposium, held on Friday, March 22, in the State Department's conference room, volunteered as the consensus of their thinking that close, active, and prior consultations between AFSA and management on matters affecting the interests and welfare of AFSA members are essential. They must be pursued imaginatively and energetically.

The Symposium was designed as a mechanism for ventilating viewpoints about the collective bargaining process and a more assertive advocate's role for the AFSA. Following a brief exposition of the pros and cons, the participants separated into small discussion groups. Twenty minutes later, they reassembled. Spokesmen from each group outlined the conclusions they had reached.

The opinions were candid and thoughtful. They painted the entire spectrum. Strong sentiments about the dangers of falling into a trade union mold were voiced. Others called for greater militancy. Yet a reasonably broad consensus emerged in some areas. In the opinion of most, the AFSA Board was moving in the right direction and was correct in exploring

new alternatives and new ideas. Wide although by no means unanimous support was given to a more effective grievance mechanism. Constructive ideas for development of an *ombudsman* concept were aired and debated.

One participant wanted to know what, if anything, the new AFSA Board had accomplished. No punches were pulled in explaining that in AFSA's efforts to effect administrative policies, failures outnumbered successes. At this juncture, the participants were no longer treating the forum as a pleasant academic exercise (if, indeed, they ever were). They made clear that the AFSA leadership had to open, to enlarge, and to use better channels of communication with the members. And in both directions. They applauded the utility of the symposium and suggested that others should be held regularly. Nods of agreement were seen throughout the room to the thesis that, by developing greater rapport with the members, the AFSA Board would be armed to have a greater effect on the respective policy makers of the foreign affairs agencies—and that advance AFSA consultation with management on key personnel matters was a "right," not merely a privilege.



Calcutta. William K. Hitchcock, Consul General, greets members of the Murray Louis Dance Company at the opening night performance in the four-day Festival of American Performing Arts. West Bengal Governor Dharma Vira accompanied Mr. Hitchcock. The Festival, a State Department Cultural Presentation, also included the Philadelphia String Quartet and the Beers Family Folk Singers.

Service Glimpses



Washington. Ambassador John M. Steeves, Director General of the Foreign Service, examines the two silver cups awarded on Foreign Service Day, November 2-3, 1967. One cup honored Ambassador Joseph E. Jacobs for his contribution to the Foreign Service Retirement legislation, the other Ambassador Loy W. Henderson for his outstanding contribution to the Foreign Service of the United States. The cups are on display in the Foreign Service Lounge.

A Retirement Incentive Package

The leadership of the Association has been devoting considerable energy to inducing the Department to develop and implement a comprehensive retirement incentive package to deal both with the bulge at senior levels in the Foreign Service and the dislocation resulting from BALPA.

As this issue of the JOURNAL goes to press we understand that the Department has introduced a bill which would provide, in addition to regular annuities, for a lump-sum payment computed on the basis of one week's current salary for each year of service. Although AFSA had earlier recommended a more attractive bill to the Administration, the present bill appears to be as much as the Congressional traffic will bear.

In addition to this one-time induc-

ment, the Association has urgently recommended that the Department implement a trial retirement program such as USIA had earlier adopted following our recommendations. This program would provide that any retiree so wishing would be guaranteed reemployment at the end of one year, thus removing the element of risk from early retirement.

Following discussion with representatives of the Administration, AFSA reiterated its belief that the Department's outplacement service was not generally perceived as confidential, nor likely to be used by those hesitating as between leaving the Service and remaining. AFSA is now exploring with a number of executive placement firms alternative arrangements which might benefit the membership.

CLIFFORD EVANS

Archeology and Diplomacy in Latin America

IN the last decade the natural and social scientist working in the interior of Central and South America has discovered an awareness among the local peoples of the outside world and international problems that did not exist in previous years. Now, it is not uncommon to find in remote parts of the Amazon and the Orinoco drainages or in the Andes persons with transistor short-wave radios receiving broadcasts originating from a variety of stations scattered over the world and presented in Portuguese or Spanish. The latest news, world catastrophes, current hit songs, and sports events are common knowledge. The Spanish and Portuguese editions of some US magazines often pass from hand to hand so that they too have migrated to the most unsuspected spots, even though worn and aging after the journey.

What does this awareness of the outside world do to the relationships of the field scientist engaged in basic pure research? What is the difference in the 1960s as compared to the past 10, 25, 100 or more years ago in the relationship of the scientists to the local countryman or to the local officials? What is the unofficial role of the scientist as a diplomat? Do the officials connected with US Government missions by their actions cause problems for the field scientist? A series of interesting answers can be given by tracing the change in the approach and execution of archeological work in Latin America from the mid-1800's to the present day. Some of the things that will be said would apply equally to any of the natural scientists, such as geologists, paleontologists, entomologists, zoologists, but most comments will be unique to archeology because of the unusual subject matter of the discipline. In the study of man's past, there is a feeling of personal attachment surrounding the uncovering of the very roots of a particular nation or people that never develops when the geologist studies the conformation or composition of the earth, or when the entomologist, zoologist or botanist collects, classifies and describes new species of insects, plant and animals. These earth scientists can conduct their fieldwork successfully without emotional involvement with the local people of their culture. Such is not the case with anthropology. Archeology is one of the branches of the broad science of anthropology, which also includes linguistics, physical anthropology, ethnology and applied anthropology. Its goal is to reconstruct the past development of man's culture from his simplest beginnings as a fisherman, hunter and gatherer to complex civilizations and explain the process by which this occurred. Thus in dealing with man's accomplishments, archeology finds itself involved more deeply than is sometimes predicted or desired.

Today, in Latin America, the archeologist should remain a pure scientist at all times. He should, however, be completely aware of local political points of view, national image, and popular prejudices, so that he can prevent misunderstandings. As a United States citizen, the scientist abroad

automatically represents the United States. Whether he has an official passport or not makes no difference because the local people view a US citizen as typifying the US, as "official US" and as a personification of the stereotyped Latin Americans' viewpoint of a "Yanqui." The scientist's behavior, his actions and attitudes, and his scientific dedication, may affect future scientific relationships, and even determine whether he and other US citizens will be able to continue to work in the country involved. In archeology, the situation is particularly sensitive. Some of the reasons can only be understood in historical perspective, since identification of archeology with diplomacy dates back to the middle of the last century in Latin America.

Archeology as a science is a little over one hundred years old. Western Hemisphere archeologists lagged behind Europeans in both techniques and results and remained in the "antiquarian-collector" and "lost cities" stage until 1911 when the Mexican archeologist, Manuel Gamio, conducted the first stratigraphic excavations in the New World. This early "antiquarian-collector" and "lost city" stage still dominates the popular imagination and often creates real problems for the United States archeologist working in Latin America, or for the national of a Latin American country trying to protect his country's archeological sites.

Official United States Government missions in Latin America had an interesting role in the archeology of the New World in the last part of the 19th century. Sometimes the explorer-scientist used a diplomatic appointment as an excuse to get to an area; other times the United States official was on a special mission conducting "archeological excavations" and collecting officially for the US Government, depositing the collections in the US National Museum, Smithsonian Institution. Other times US citizens excavated archeological materials for their own personal benefit.

The adventurous New York lawyer and well-regarded travel writer, John Lloyd Stephens, became a good friend of the famous British architect, Frederick Catherwood. After reading the well-illustrated folio volumes of Jean Frédéric Waldeck entitled *Pittoresque et Archéologique dans la Province d'Yucatan* (1838), the two men planned an expedition to find the "lost cities of the jungles of Central America." Arrangements had almost been completed when the United States' minister to Central America died. Stephens' request to President Van Buren for political appointment to this vacant post was granted. Stephens determined that, as soon as he had presented his credentials, he would undertake the archeological exploration of Yucatan.

The difficulties encountered in trying to conduct the official diplomatic mission, his efforts to visit ruins, the problems of transportation and the difficulties of moving around in areas where formal governments were in a state of flux are best

appreciated by reading the accounts of this first trip: "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan" (1841). This venture gave the world the first accurate scientific drawings and information about such famous Maya ruins as Copán, Quirigua and Palenque, and created an electrifying interest in the ancient Maya civilizations; it conclusively proved the validity of claims about "lost cities" that previously had been dismissed as exaggerations.

While at Copán, Stephens decided to buy the ruin after determining that it would be impossible to excavate freely or even map it unless he owned the title deeds. It took considerable persuasion and explanation, including showing his diplomatic passport with its flaming red seal, but the final transaction was made with the landowner only after Stephens opened his trunk, took out and put on his diplomatic coat with its quantities of large golden buttons, and paced the mud floor in front of Don José María and his full household. So impressive was the costume and manner that Don José María sold the ruins of Copán to Stephens immediately for \$50 without discussion of price, thinking Stephens a fool. Stephens made little or no attempt to hide the fact that his diplomatic appointment had been only a front under which he could move while searching for ruins with Catherwood. In late 1841 Stephens was summoned to Washington to consult with the Secretary of State, Daniel Webster. Contrary to other politicians, who did not fully appreciate Stephens doing more archeology than diplomacy, or at least mixing the two in favor of archeology, Webster recognized the value of Stephens' Maya discoveries and offered him a diplomatic appointment in the US Legation in Mexico. He refused, and in October, 1841, he returned to Central America to seek out more Maya ruins. This time, he explored Yucatan and recorded such ruins as Tulum, Chichen Itza, Uxmal, Etzna, Labna, and Mayapan. In 1843, he published "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan," again illustrated by the magnificent sketches and architectural drawings of Catherwood. His impact on our understanding of the splendor, magnitude and importance of the Maya civilization is of most enduring importance.

In December 1872, the Navy Department sent an expedition to Nicaragua to complete the surveys for an inter-oceanic ship canal. Dr. J. F. Bransford accompanied this naval mission as medical officer with "instructions to make general scientific investigations in the natural history &c., of the country" (Bransford, 1881). He visited the Island of Ometepe in Lake Nicaragua in search of antiquities (as archeological remains were so commonly called in the 19th century) and found in open drainage ditches exposed large burial urns which he excavated. Later in 1876, and also in 1877, Dr. Bransford again was sent to Nicaragua on special duty with the canal survey, this time having been instructed and aided by the Smithsonian Institution in the collecting of natural history and archeological specimens. A variety of natural history specimens (especially fish) are now in the collections of the US National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, and the archeological specimens excavated on the island of Ometepe and on the mainland, including parts of Costa Rica as far as Nicoya, constitute some of the best documented complete specimens from Central America now in the US National Museum's archeological collections.

Mr. J. A. McNiel, US Consul General in Panama, conducted extensive excavations of many thousands of aboriginal graves in Chiriquí Province from 1883 to 1886. He sold the bulk of his collections to the US National Museum over a period of five years for annual sums sufficient for him to continue digging. Over 1500 items thus were catalogued into the permanent collections. Considering the stage of development of archeology as a science in the Western Hemisphere in the late 19th century, it is significant that Consul McNiel's collections were made with some appreciation of the associated information and not purely as "objects of art."

The excitement created by the Stephens and Catherwood

accounts and drawings of Maya ruins caused hot debates over their possible origin as products of the Lost Tribes of Israel, as peoples of an indigenous American Indian stock, as descendants of the Lost Continent of Atlantis, or some other theory. Edward Herbert Thompson of Worcester, Massachusetts, as a young university student had defended the Atlantean theory. In 1885, he was sent to Merida, Yucatan as the US Consul, and the youngest man (age 25) in the American consular service. There he renewed his earlier archeological interests by exploring the ruins of Yucatan and reading carefully Diego de Landas' reports on the offerings made into the Sacred Well, or Cenote, of Chichen Itza. During his consular career of over 25 years, he constantly sought and was usually given unlimited leave to pursue his archeological researches, using up his personal resources when unable to obtain sponsorship from museums in the United States. While on official leave, one time, he solicited sufficient funds to organize a dredging and diving expedition for the Sacred Well, taking deep-sea diving lessons in Boston for the purpose. He returned to Yucatan with the best equipment. By experiment with dummies, he had determined to what part of the 67 to 80 foot deep, 187 foot diameter well the "sacrificed maidens" would have fallen. Through exploration in diving suits combined with a dredge, numerous objects were obtained, proving that the legends about the Sacred Well had been true. The collections included copper bells, copper soles for sandals, wooden spear throwers, jade objects that usually had been deliberately broken, gold disks, stone and wooden images and labrets, balls of copal incense into which jade had been impressed and others with cores of rubber, idols shaped from copal and rubber, textiles, basketry, and human skulls and bones, mostly representing females. In nearly fifty years of archeological exploration in Yucatan, ending with his death in 1935, he initially sent his specimens and data to the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass. Later, all collections were sent to the Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology at Harvard University, where they became one of its prize accessions. He had shipped all the specimens from the Sacred Cenote via diplomatic pouch. At the time, this activity did not particularly disturb any Mexican officials, nor did it seem particularly wrong to anyone to have sent the artifacts to a museum in the United States. However, after the Mexican Revolution and the passage of Mexican antiquity laws in the 1920's, resentment grew over the way these valuable Maya treasures had been removed from Mexico. Through the years the problem became increasingly severe, to the extent that it actually hindered the development of cooperative international research projects between the United States and Mexico. Consequently, in 1959, an official diplomatic act through proper State Department channels returned a part of the materials from Harvard University to the Mexican Government. These artifacts are now in the exhibit and study collections of the new National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City.

In the latter part of the 19th century, the native civilizations of the Andes were also beginning to arouse interest. Ephraim George Squier was inspired with a desire to see the Inca ruins firsthand. Through the influence of the famous historian William H. Prescott, he was appointed US Chargé d'Affairs to Central America from 1849-51 in order that he might become more closely familiar with some of the ancient monuments of the area. Another diplomatic appointment, this time as US Commissioner to Peru from 1863-1865, permitted realization of an old dream to see the "land of the Children of the Sun." Squier was not able to mix official governmental duties with his archeological interests, but, immediately upon termination of this appointment, he began one and a half years of exploration of the ancient monuments of coastal and highland Peru. Using these data he published "Peru—Incidents of Travel and Exploration in the Land of the Incas" (1877) illustrated with detailed plans, drawings and sketches. This volume made known to the general public the pre-Columbian

cultures of the Andes and elevated them to equal importance with past civilizations of Mexico and Central America. Once again, however, a trained scholar in archeology and history had taken a job as a US official in a foreign country primarily to further his interests.

With the turn of the 19th century and into a few decades of the 20th century, the linkage of "archeology and diplomacy" gave way as they emerged from the romantic, exploratory era. Several factors were responsible. Primarily, fully qualified archeologists with research funds began to appear on the scene from the United States, Europe or the Latin American countries themselves, reflecting emergence of the science of archeology as a legitimate branch of anthropology and not just "antiquarianism." Secondly, the diplomatic service found itself occupied with the vast problem of a changing world. In short the archeologist became a full-time investigator and the diplomat a full-time diplomat.

Concomitantly, the nations of Latin America have begun to emerge from their predominantly colonial status and to assume control of their destinies. In disassociating themselves from their European exploiters, they are seeking ethnic roots in their own soil. The struggle to overcome the denigration of the Indian race and culture imposed by the Conquistadores is far from won in many countries, but the touristic value of aboriginal cultures, both living and dead, is an increasingly powerful factor in eliminating prejudices. Mexico has been the most successful in integrating the pre- and post-Spanish segments of its national history.

Although concern with the pre-Spanish heritage is less organized elsewhere, it constitutes a potential rallying point for otherwise conflicting political parties or special interest groups. Several factors make it ideal for this purpose. Throughout Latin America, Spanish law is followed, which reserves to the government all rights to subsurface assets. This means all archeological remains are "national treasures." Furthermore, most Latin American countries now have laws specifically prohibiting excavation in archeological sites without written permission from a designated national authority, which is charged with protection of such remains. The fact that such laws are more often honored in the breach than in the observance does not nullify their existence. Nor does the fact that nationals may dig clandestinely, sell to dealers or smuggle objects out of the country for economic gain imply that foreigners may expect the same privilege. The vogue currently enjoyed by primitive art among wealthy collectors has inflated prices of archeological objects to a fantastic degree, providing strong economic motivation for flouting of laws.

Thus, there is a potentially explosive situation. The North Americans, who look upon digging as an inalienable right and consider themselves above local law (or are ignorant of it), are engaging in increasing numbers and with greater intensity in "pot-hunting," often with the encouragement of local members of the upper class. Nationals of the country, on the other hand, becoming more and more resentful of United States political policies and of the segregation all too frequently practiced by our representatives with regard to the local population, find "destruction of the national treasures" an ideal outlet for their resentments. Caught in the middle are the professional archeologists, who fear that measures designed to deal with the "pot hunters" will drastically curtail legitimate archeological investigation. Tightening of the laws has recently occurred in Mexico, and similar revisions are contemplated by other Central and South American countries.

Another factor inherent in this situation is the layman's view that there is nothing to archeology but digging, or alternatively that there are so many sites that a few holes in some of them do no real damage. In fact, there is a great deal more to modern archeology than simply digging, and much valuable data can be obtained without scratching the surface of the ground. Secondly, the assertion that a little pot hunting

does no harm is equivalent to the statement that stealing one apple is not really theft. Latent in these attitudes is unwillingness to recognize the seriousness of the situation. On the individual level, ignorance may be excusable, but the failure of our State Department to specifically warn its employees is not only an inexcusable affront to the host country, but detrimental to the US interests. For several decades, Canal Zone personnel engaged in archeological looting of sites both within and outside the limits of the Canal Zone, attracted by the magnificent gold objects found particularly in burials, as well as by the pottery, which figures among the most artistic products of New World ceramicists. Commercial rather than scientific motivations have led to violations of Panamanian law, to the sale of collections to private individuals or foreign museums, and to the failure to keep records on the provenience of finds or (until forced by unfavorable publicity to do so) to publish any information. It also led to initial exclusion of Panamanians from membership in the Canal Zone archeological society interestingly named "Archeological Society of Panama." Panamanian anthropologists attempted to curtail these activities by appealing through official channels instead of creating unfavorable local publicity, and to this end they communicated their grievances to the Smithsonian Institution, which passed it on to the governor of the Canal Zone. In due time, a reply was received to the effect that the administration did not wish to interfere with the leisure activities of its personnel. Fortunately, the phasing out of some US installations and the retirement of Canal Zone and Panama Canal Company personnel has eliminated many of the most active individuals and reduced the gravity of the situation; it must be emphasized, however, that the improvement is in no way attributable to a more enlightened attitude toward archeology by official US government organizations.

The undercurrent of tension in Ecuador, although of more recent origin, has been accelerating in the last few years. The archeological wealth of the country has received much less attention than that of adjacent Peru. However, intensive investigations beginning in 1954 by a prominent Guayaquileño, Emilio Estrada, brought to light unsuspectedly artistic products of aboriginal craftsmen, and subsequent dramatic discoveries have focused attention on this portion of the Andes. Although laws have long existed to protect archeological remains from unauthorized excavation, the absence of a national museum or of professional archeologists in official positions means that there is no ready mechanism for enforcement. In this vacuum, illicit activities have begun to accelerate, and although they may not be the most flagrant, those by US personnel are among the most resented. Sentiment is sufficiently strong in Ecuador so that a number of articles and editorials in Ecuadorian newspapers have expressed their disapproval. Among them *El Comercio* (June 11, 1965), *El Tiempo* (March 30, 1966), *Ultimas Noticias* (September 2, 1966), and *El Universo* (March 2 and April 15, 1967). In spite of these signs of dissatisfaction, "archeological" activities continue to be tacitly condoned by the US Government in its failure to discourage archeological activities on the part of US personnel. Here also, a request from the Smithsonian Institution to the Department of State that the US Ambassador to Ecuador be requested to inform his staff to "cease and desist" brought a negative reply.

The most recent complaints relate to Peace Corps Volunteers in Ecuador dealing in pre-Columbian antiquities. The Embassy of Ecuador appealed to the Smithsonian Institution to use its influence to bring these activities to a stop and a letter to this effect was forwarded to the Peace Corps Headquarters in Washington. An encouraging reply was received to the effect that all volunteers had been instructed to refrain from dabbling in archeology. It is hoped that the instructions are being followed as scrupulously as would be desirable.

Understanding today between the archeologist and the dip-
(Continued on page 50)

In This Issue: A Siege of Shards

WE are proud to dedicate this month's issue of the Foreign Service JOURNAL to our frequent companions, the archeologists and anthropologists, those patient explorers of the pathways of man and the societies he has created. We think you will find the several articles in pursuit of this theme as interesting, as instructive, and as provocative as have we, the editors. It would be only fitting. The world of the archeologist has long been joined with that of our own profession. How often the diplomat, a dweller in an antique land, with the musty reek of history in his nostrils, and with the crumbling intaglio of lost dynasties before his eyes, has fallen willing victim to the romance of man's past.

There was even a day, not so long ago, when the diplomat and the archeologist were one and the same. Ah, those wonderful days of the inspired amateur whose fresh gaze often unsheathed mysteries, whose zealotry added to our knowledge and to the collections of many of our museums. That this period is past is evident in the arguments independently presented by two of our distinguished contributors, Messrs. Adams and Evans. Both men are impatient with the outmoded stereotype of the archeologist as a kind of scientific treasure-hunter—a ransacker of tombs, if you like, who would go to any length to obtain the priceless objects he coveted. The archeologist of today knows that the remains he unearths of man's past are regarded by present-day inhabitants of the land as evidence of their own past greatness. Seeking ethnic roots in their own soil, these people venerate such treasures as symbols of their national renaissance. Small wonder that the contraband trade in antiquities, or even the merest hint of it, arouses their anger. Should we be surprised that the foreign service community, in some countries, has received its share of the blame?

It is time, we believe, for members of the Foreign Service to take a good, long look at themselves. It is time to measure their behavior in the light of the changing realities. And we mean by this even the usually quite innocent week-end jaunts in search of surface relics. It is time to think about the consequences. It would be delicious irony indeed if we ignored the political sensitivities inherent in the issue and meanwhile remained professionally alert to some of the other, perhaps more conspicuous responses of our hosts.

This is not to suggest that the interested cannot find outlets for his hobby. He can. And he can make valuable contributions. He must, however, borrow a leaf from the archeologist's book. He must bend over backwards to observe the spirit as well as the letter of national laws dealing with antiquities. He must, like the archeologist, solicit not only the cooperation of his hosts but their active participation and guidance as well. In archeology, the so-called antique lands are far from backward. The generation of scientists now emerging is impressively endowed with dedication and high credentials. We owe them our unselfish cooperation.

We call on the foreign affairs agencies to issue new and stricter guidance for their personnel overseas, prepared with the assistance of interested scientists. We are confident that we can count on their willingness to be helpful—and constructive. ■

Promotions: Some Hard Facts

THE Director General's replies to AFSA's questions about the recent FSO promotion list (see Association News) point to one very bleak conclusion. We face for some time—perhaps as long as three or four more years—a period of mini-skirted promotion lists.

Some have argued that if only a certain number, say 25 more, O-1s would retire, the promotion picture for lesser grade officers could improve. There is a certain siren-like attractiveness to this notion but it does not face the facts of life: the inability, even the unwillingness of the Department of State in the past to gear promotions to a rational, defensible yardstick.

In 1962 we got one-time incentive retirement legislation resulting in the retirement of 129 FSOs. There was an understanding at that time, if not a pledge by the Department that steps would be taken to insure that future bulges at the top would not occur. Those steps were not taken. Now the Department is seeking new incentive-retirement authority and reportedly has given written assurances that strict control will be placed on promotions in the future.

Some of Director General Steeves' remarks prompt more questions that they answer. For example, he mentions that "further steps will be taken to reduce positions domestically." Does this mean a BALPA operation in Washington? a RIF? or what? If so, when and in what manner?

What was only alluded to by Ambassador Steeves are the so-called "studies" which are going on. We have heard about these studies and they appear to encompass a number of problems bearing on promotions. Frankly we feel more should be told about them. The inept way in which the Hays Bill was presented to the Foreign Service, particularly at its inception stage, underscores the need for prompt, full and candid disclosure to the Foreign Service of such changes that are contemplated in that area which affects Foreign Service people most directly—promotions and other personnel planning. ■

Too Old to Learn?

A STATISTICAL table in the April issue of the Department of State NEWS LETTER is labeled "The Growing Language Proficiency of FSOs." We are glad that some progress is being made and we applaud the exertions of the Foreign Service Institute and the officers who are taking language training.

There is something troubling, however, in the overall picture presented by the NEWS LETTER's figures. It seems that of the FSOs who have made it into Class One, 44.2 percent are not proficient in any foreign language. The figure for Class Two is 37.2 percent. We are told that such a surmise may be incorrect and that possibly many more of our senior FSOs do in fact know one or more languages. They just don't show up for proficiency tests despite the fact that the Department's regulations require them to do so at regular intervals.

Whichever way you look at the statistics, it is clear that the senior FSOs ought to show up better. If it's a question of their language proficiency falling into desuetude, that is disturbing enough.

If, as it seems, large numbers of them are simply disdaining to comply with regulations by having themselves tested, they ought to shape up. We could use a shop-worn French imperative (*n***** o******) but it would be more productive if the senior FSOs would follow the military commander's dictum: I won't order my men to do anything that I wouldn't do myself. ■

THE GREEK WARS

By *TARIXSHENAS**

I HAVE read the manuscript of an Ionian traveler who calls himself Herodotus. He has named his work "The Persian Wars," for his intention is to glorify the rebellion of the petty states on our Western frontier, and to justify the barbarism of the Greeks. His writings tell of the bickerings of unimportant city-states, and magnify temporary victories, and portray defeats as great deeds of heroism. In the course of his narrative, the author tries to make the ignorant believe that the Greeks have prevailed in some greater trial between East and West. He minimizes the most important fact, which is that the Persian expedition took the city of Athens itself, and passed even beyond that before ill fortune required our forces to withdraw. Herodotus has seized upon a few events to prove to his readers that history has reversed; but he has spoken too soon, and his words will not stand the test of time.

It is difficult to know whether Herodotus is merely a partisan, or whether he does not understand the realities of his world. He writes of the Empire as if it were an unnatural thing, and he thinks it strange that many races of men should find sanctuary in the universality of Persian rule. Indeed, it is a contrast to his own disorderly land, where even men of the same blood fight one another, and there is no unity beyond the city-state. He praises Greeks for their suicidal love of war; he calls the chaos that racks the land "freedom," and thinks it commendable that citizens revolt against an order that could bring them peace.

I am inclined to excuse this rashness as the immaturity of a minor people, newly entered on the stage of history. Greeks are like all those tribes that inhabit the Western peninsula of this continent; they are wanderers without any continuity in their lives, people whose past is one of brigandage and superstition. It must be difficult for them to understand that Asia was here long before them, and that Asia will be here long after they return to obscurity.

Men like the Greeks think that they can throw back the irresistible tides of history, but they do not realize how temporary their advances are, or that the patience of Asia is infinite. By their rebellion, and their resistance until death, these Westerners postpone the inevitable. By its numbers alone, Asia could sweep them away; this one great continent has borne the weight of most of humanity, and its empires dwarf the minor kingdoms of the West. What Herodotus does not realize is that the force of inevitability lies in the East, and will one day assert itself.

There are deeper reasons which assure that Asia will prevail. The East has learned through our long and painful

history that what men want and need most of all is security and peace of mind. There may be times when men seek adventure or try to disrupt the order that creates a place for them; but that is a leaf in the current, and it does not reverse the waters. For centuries The Empire perfected systems of order that provide safety for the mind as well as for the body. The Empire has learned how destructive it is to implant doubt, or to create expectations that cannot be satisfied. Any who have seen the West know where that lesson has not been learned.

Even Herodotus demonstrates his admiration for the glory of our rulers and their courts. What he does not fully understand is that the institution of rulership represents order, stability, and continuity, and that it brings security to the minds of the people. The purpose of any government is to bring order to society, and to provide a frame of predictability so that common people can live out their lives undisturbed by doubt. No one who has seen the anarchy of the Greeks could suggest that the Western way is superior to ours.

With order comes justice. There can be no justice where rulership is changed from year to year, where the people never know the source of ultimate authority. That authority must be far above the common prejudice of ordinary men, so that its justice may be perfect. What justice can there be where no laws are permanent?

Most revealing of all is the narrow particularism of the Greeks. They do not understand the concept of universalism; they do not know how we have brought peace to a myriad of peoples by an all-embracing rule. The Greeks cannot comprehend tolerance of different ways of life, and dress, and belief; that is the glory of the Empire, and the failing of the West, for Asia can draw strength from its diversity, while the Western tribes exhaust themselves in war.

The fragmentation of the West spells its doom. The future will not belong to those peoples who go off in many directions, but to those who share one purpose, and who are directed by one mind. The Western way is but a temporary phenomenon, for there is among men an irresistible urge toward unity. The age of tiny states will pass; once again great empires will rise, and vast armies will revenge the wounds of Asia. Until then, Asia can wait.

Herodotus may think that the river of history has been reversed, but in reality it has only encountered a minor obstacle, and its parts will rejoin on the other side. In time that river will resume its flow with doubled strength, and the outer, darker lands will be swallowed up and carried away by its irresistibility. It will be a suitable end to the arrogance of the West; and it will restore the justice of history, which Asia must command. ■

* Tarixshenas is the Persian word for historian.

WASHINGTON LETTER

by LOREN CARROLL

Now every field is clothed with grass and every tree with leaves; now the shrubs put forth their blossoms, and the year assumes its gay attire.

Virgil, Eclogues III

Debates, envyings, wraths, strife, backbitings, whisperings, swellings, tumults.

II Corinthians XII 20

Springtime, 1968. It brought a bit of everything—the joyful, the sordid and even the frightening.

Those who could successfully remain holed up in any one of the opulent Washington suburbs might perhaps have seen the springtime spectacle in all its Virgilian sheen.

As far as nature goes, springtime is the radiant Washington season. First comes the froth of cherry blossoms. Before these are finished comes the yellow glow of the forsythia. In rapid order come dogwood, lilac and azalea. This day of glory is poignantly short in Washington because most Washingtonians do little to prolong the flood of color in the gardens.

Those who were diligent, however, those who were willing to dig, to fertilize and mulch got their reward in the way of lily-of-the-valley, tulips, daffodils, periwinkles, ground phlox, etc. Pansies were getting into full swing, to be followed by petunias and peonies. And then the dahlias, roses and chrysanthemums were sufficiently advanced to promise a prosperous summer and autumn.

So much for the Virgilian view.

For a time cheer emerged from the financial columns. In the first quarter of 1968, the gross national product rose twenty billions or six per cent. Good news of individual corporations dotted the papers. A.T.&T. said its earnings mounted to a new high in March. Things were better with Chrysler, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Philip Morris, after all those scarifying stories, defiantly raised its dividend. All this, plus the possibility of successful negotiations over Vietnam, brought out the stock market's latent optimism. Prices began to climb.

And then out of the bushes came the modern Jeremiah, William McChesney Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve. "We have been living to a certain extent," he intoned, "in a fool's paradise." The United States, he added, "is in the midst of the worst financial crisis that we've had since 1931." The Federal Reserve

raised its discount rate to 5½ per cent. Martin's brand of gloom can penetrate even well-insulated suburbs. It can banish Virgilian euphoria.

Other bad news was not long in coming. For the first time the United States, in March showed a trade deficit. And the US gold stockpile went down to \$10.7 billion as the price of gold went up in Paris and Zurich.

Come to think of it, real causes for gloom were already numerous. Washington had not yet recovered from the anxiety brought on by its days of rioting, arson and looting. The disturbances prevented the annual Washington frolic, the Cherry Blossom Festival. The disturbances also reduced the annual tourist flood in the capital. There were outbreaks in many cities all over the country. Students in diverse universities staged irrational disturbances. The crime rate was going up. Every day brought a chronicle of multiple murders, senseless crimes of every variety. The NEW YORKER magazine produced a formidable indictment of the American mania for possessing firearms. In all this it was not necessary to reassess one's view of humanity. The potential for evil had always been there. But now the breakdown of inhibitions and prevalence of guns created new opportunities and temptations.

The political situation brought no cheer. President Johnson's renunciation of the Presidency convinced everyone that the most unlikely events were possible. The doings in the various primaries provided only a murky view of the future.

All in all, it was the world as seen by St. Paul, not as seen by Virgil.

Award

Vancouver seems to be the only city on the North American continent that boasts its own Town Fool—medieval style. Joachim Foikis, clad in the classic Rigoletto costume—stocking cap with tassel, brightly-colored jacket, leggings, roams around the streets spouting Mother Goose rhymes, snatches of Shakespeare and the religious literature of several cultures. He has a good supply of these because he earned degrees from the University of Berlin and the University of British Columbia. To carry on his present role he quit a job as librarian. His present aim is to get the city of Vancouver to give him an official appointment as Town Fool and let him levy a toll, as in ancient

days, of one farthing on every fool in the city. This, he figures, would fetch \$4,000 a year. So far the city authorities have been very sticky about the whole project.

For restoring an ancient profession Joachim gets the June award. We are indebted to William Nichols and SATURDAY NIGHT of Toronto for bringing the facts to our attention.

Financial Cheer

For active and retired foreign service personnel there is cheerful news:

July is almost certain to bring a rise to the active ranks based on their current pay. This will bring into effect the second half of last year's pay bill.

If you are retired, you will have already noticed an increase in your April annuity. This amounted to only 5.8 per cent but most beneficiaries, noting that the cost of living is ever rising, received it with satisfaction.

In the meanwhile what of the bill H.R. 14701, designed to establish equality between the Civil Service and the Foreign Service retirement systems with regard to cost of living adjustments? Idar Rimestad, Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, appeared before the State Department Organization and Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to bespeak the Department's endorsement of the bill. In his testimony he provided a tidy exposition of the meaning and purpose of the bill. The Easter recess suspended action, of course, and what will happen henceforth is difficult to predict. However, a few optimists who have often been proved right in matters of this sort in the past, opine that the bill will ultimately be approved this season. This would be a vast boon to all Foreign Service retirees for it would mean that annuity rises in the future, based on the cost of living, would be routine and no longer subject to clever arguments, luck or whatever.

Russian Fashion Show

Twenty years ago no one would have dreamed it could ever happen: Russian fashion designers presenting a whole array of chic clothes to an American audience. It happened one April evening in the Corcoran Gallery: the Celanese Corporation had enticed three Russian designers to trot out their most dashing models for American eyes. It was hard to believe, for, only twenty years ago, the smar-

test Russian women attending some gala, say a special evening at the Bolshoi, looked as if they had been outfitted by Sears Roebuck in 1911. Their figures were, moreover, pre-Elizabeth Arden and pre-Helena Rubenstein.

But the Corcoran show had elegance and originality. There were lush materials, brocades, many hand-beaded. Some designs harked back to ancient Russian folk costumes. Others went in for military motifs with epaulets and high collars or spacemen motifs with molded helmets and boots. One dress had a wrought iron belt and with this went wrought iron earrings.

The evening was a success not only artistically but socially. Good martinis were produced. Twenty years ago the Russians would have disdained to produce this ignoble drink, favored only by capitalists and war-mongers.

Harder to get Gats

A slight improvement in the gun racket: Montgomery Ward announced it will no longer mail to the customers firearms, pellet or BB guns or ammunition. Customers who order these goods by mail or telephone will be required to pick up their orders personally, and what's more will be required to prove they are over 21.

In the meanwhile Ward's competitors graciously mail out all the gats anyone desires. A 13-year-old boy, for instance, had no difficulty procuring a revolver. He had it mailed to a friend's house and explained it was a Christmas gift for his father.

The Devil's Day

When Eleonora Sears, famous sportswoman and one of the great *originals* of the century, died recently at the age of 86, the newspapers duly recorded her career in sports (She was, for instance, four times national women's doubles champion in tennis) and her picturesque capers in the various chic spots where she spent her life. But no one remembered her most extraordinary exploit—or at least the one that got her the most front page publicity.

Around the turn of the century when Madame Butterfly was merely a play (Puccini hadn't yet thought of turning it into an opera) with the famous Blanche Bates as Cho-Cho-San, Eleonora Sears turned up at the stage door of the theater in Boston one Saturday afternoon while the play was in progress. It was a winter's day and she wore a fur coat and hat. She looked out on the summery, cherry-blossom decor and the actors reaching a climactic turn in play. Before anyone could stop her she walked slowly

and resolutely across the entire width of the stage. By the time the actors and the audience had recovered from the shock, "Eleo" was nowhere to be seen. She fled to the country, in fact, and lay doggo for a considerable time. No other play that season got so much publicity. In all the cities in its subsequent tour it was a guaranteed success. Miss Sears later revealed that a friend had bet her \$50 she wouldn't have the nerve to walk across that stage. Years afterwards she said indignantly, "And do you know the wretch has never to this day paid me the \$50."

The Visiting Fireman

"We almost never see our Washington friends because we always get tied up with friends who are just passing through—on consultation, home leave etc."

The retired Foreign Service officer said this in a perfectly level tone that made it impossible to guess whether this state of affairs pleased him or displeased him. To the listener who had just come to Washington to live, it appeared one of the dizziest comments of the decade.

But now, three years later: *was it so dizzy?* The telephone rings: "But Dick, how wonderful! You're here for how long? So short . . . well how about dinner tomorrow night?"

The telephone rings again. "But Helen! How shocking this is—we haven't met in months! What, Thursday? No we can't, every single night this week is taken up with visiting

firemen. I'll call you next week. We must get organized."

But next week turns out to be like this week—all full up with visiting firemen.

Peaks on Parnassus

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

似	來	夜	花
朝	如	半	非
雲	春	來	花
無	夢	天	霧
覓	幾	明	非
處	多	去	霧
	時		
	去		

P'u—Hua Fei Hua

A flower and not a flower, of mist yet not of mist;
At midnight she was there; she went as daylight shone.
She came and for a little while was like a dream of spring,
And then, as morning clouds that vanish traceless, she was gone.

—A Collection of Chinese Lyrics
by Alan Ayling and Duncan Mackintosh (Vanderbilt, \$7.50)

Life and Love in the Foreign Service

S. I. Nadler



"Let me see that footnote in small print on the last page of the Post Report, will you?"

PUNGENT PROSE

(Quotes not for attribution, cartoons by Howard R. Simpson)



"Dresses well in a casual, relaxed, Bryn Mawr way."

"The Admin Section is perhaps not the ideal section to produce stimulating writing."

"Sometimes gives the impression that she is not the best listener or that the supervisor's explanations last too long."

"On inconsequential matters his judgment is not always well weighed but on a major matter I believe he would have a moderate well-thought-out decision."

"The best proof of [his] good judgment comes from the fact that I, as his boss, was awarded a meritorious service award."

"Although Mr. X. has a general liberal arts background, my initial impression is that he is good administrative officer material."

"Speaks well, but more attention to the papers which cross his desk would allow him to improve the content of what he says."



"Somewhat careless regarding certain social niceties, such as picking up tabs at the bar."



"A somewhat more serious approach to work would be desirable coupled with a finer appreciation of the time and place for humor and light conversation."

(Language) "Fluency was his main difficulty."

"Has not succeeded in making Mexican male friends, although he has found no difficulty in mixing socially with girls."

"I find it hard to distinguish his easy-going manner from lethargy."

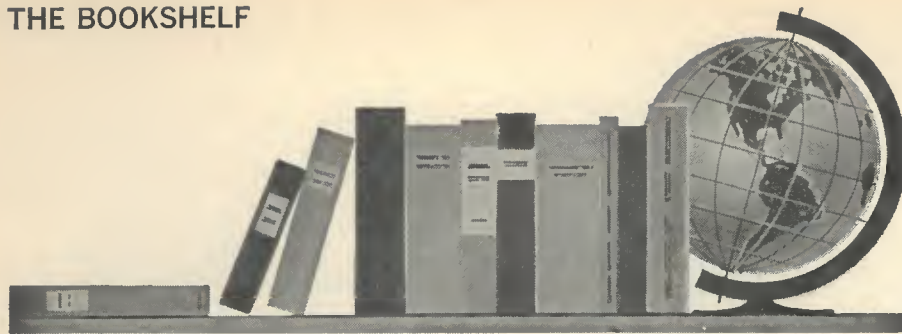


"Has a tendency towards picturesque style. The rating officer has . . . every confidence that Mr. X's writing will evolve toward the neutral, colorless style which, for better or worse, is the Foreign Service norm."

"If she is not continually given work, she will lapse into the study of German."

(Career Preference)—"I think Mongolia would be great except for the fact we haven't recognized it."

". . . has the annoying habit of shadow boxing while talking."



Our Future in Asia

BYOND VIETNAM is not a book about Vietnam. It is about Asia and our relations with Asians.

Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard professor of Japanese and East Asian history and former Ambassador to Japan (1961-1965), analyzes the shortcomings of US policy in Asia and proposes better courses in the future.

In a far-ranging manner and at a high level of generalization, he discusses Vietnam, Japan, China, the rest of Asia and a revised role for the United States in Asia. Some of his thoughtful and thought-provoking comments may be briefly cited.

Writing in July 1967, he was convinced of the futility and danger of escalation of the present war in Vietnam and declared: "Vietnam has shown us all too clearly the limitation of what we can achieve by sheer military force."

While Communist China constitutes the greatest challenge in Asia, perhaps in the world, to American policy, still its threat, he feels, has been exaggerated. "China may be, in relative terms, a shrinking power. . . . It will in time realize that it must take a much less intransigent attitude toward the rest of the world."

In our relations with Japan, the only great modernized nation in Asia, major objectives of our Asian policy should be "to encourage the prosperity and stability of Japan, strengthen its ties of full equality with us and the modernized countries of the West, and cooperate with it in its growing role of economic aid and bridge-building in Asia."

To fulfill our new role in Asia the State Department and Foreign Service need to be decidedly strengthened in order to cope with the much broader, much more complex and much more diversified problems of today and tomorrow. "To do this, they must have more talent, more expert knowledge, more authority and a broader concept of their role."

The epitome of Reischauer's counsel on our Asian policy is that we should "chart a wise middle course between a futile attempt to force Asia

to conform to our wishes and a self-defeating withdrawal from Asia in despair."

This authoritative, stimulating, readable book is indeed for reading and for buying—at \$1.65 for the paperback edition—it is the book bargain of the year(s).

—ROBERT W. RINDEN
BEYOND VIETNAM, by Edwin O. Reischauer. Vintage Books, \$1.65.

Il n'y a que . . .

WHEN General de Gaulle still campaigned for office, i.e. when he told his listeners what they were missing by not calling upon him to clean up the mess, his prescriptions frequently began with "Il n'y a que . . ." All one has to do is . . .

General Gavin tells his readers, not explicitly of course but by strong implication, what they are missing by not calling upon him to fill an important national office. In this slim volume, co-authored by Arthur T. Hadley, the General gives his prescriptions for everything from Vietnam to pollution, from world trade to urban renewal.

And it is all so simple. "Il n'y a que . . ."

We learn a lot. For instance that computers cause unemployment and that the *vital* element of limited war is "that it be limited in time." We learn that the 1962 agreement on Laos (which was violated by North Vietnam while the ink on it was not yet dry) provides the model for a settlement in Vietnam. "Laos also convinced me," the General writes, "of the fallacy of the falling-domino theory. Laos went neutral; neither Cambodia nor Thailand fell."

We learn, to our surprise, that the United States is committed to the objective of "victory" in Vietnam. We learn that the enclave theory owes its origin to the General's recollection of the role of Naples, Cherbourg and Antwerp in our (offensive) strategy in Europe in World War II. We learn that David Schoenbrun is an expert on North Vietnamese public opinion. We learn that "continuation of the war forces the NLF into dependency upon Hanoi."

Hanoi is apparently making new recruits among the NLF with every passing day. Perhaps to the same extent as Catholics everywhere are being driven, with every passing day, into dependency upon the Church, or stockbrokers into the waiting arms of Wall Street . . .

And so it goes with the discussion of other subjects, too numerous to treat in detail in a brief review. There are times when General Gavin seems on the verge of courageously liberal statements, as when he embraces the concept of the unequal race between the Negro child and the white child (the Moynihan heresy); but he prudently shies away from drawing overly controversial liberal conclusions.

Organization, science, and local initiative are the main planks of his platform. General Gavin offers his own experience as relevant to the solutions of all the nation's key problems. He says modestly (p. 18): "I make no claim in a book this size to total wizardry." It is left to the reader to draw the implication about an appropriately longer book by the same authors.

Si tacuisses, philosophus mansisses. A great soldier's stature is not enhanced when he tries to prove that his knowledge, background and experience are adequate to deal with *all* the most complex problems of our age.

—M.F.H.

CRISIS NOW, by James M. Gavin. Random House, \$4.95.

A Wry Peek Into a Dubious Future

DESPITE his roguish title, Richard H. Rovere packs a lot of hard sense into these 116 pages—more than you will find in some recent books with five or six times the wordage. He deplores our involvement in Vietnam, but he examines it analytically rather than emotionally, and he has no pat formula for extricating ourselves. He even finds some validity in the "domino theory"; withdrawal from the Indochinese peninsula, he thinks, might indeed shake some of the neighboring nations, but only because our network of alliances and bilateral commitments set up the dominoes that way.

American conduct of foreign affairs, he believes, suffers from two grave weaknesses. One is our preoccupation with ideology and our disposition to be guided by moral fervor and missionary zeal at the expense of realism. The other is our failure to re-examine our policies at frequent intervals and readjust them to fit new situations. The world of 1968, he points out, is very different from the world of 1948. Yet NATO, the Dulles alliances, and the Truman Doctrine's rash promise that we will resist aggress-

sion anywhere, any time, remain cornerstones of our diplomacy.

Will 1968 look as strange from the perspective of 1988 as 1948 looks now? Rovere suggests that it will. What dismays him most, perhaps, is the low priority we give to problems likely to prove far more critical to man's survival than the political coloration of any segment of the map: over-population, dwindling food resources, and the pollution of our environment at a rate that may soon leave us gasping frantically for enough oxygen to sustain life.

—TED OLSON

WAIST DEEP IN THE BIG MUDDY, by Richard H. Rovere. Little, Brown, \$4.50.

Quiverful of Instant Answers

CBS correspondent David Schoenbrun, after more than 100 lectures and TV discussions on Vietnam during the past year, knows what the questions are and, in this book, he gives his answers. In short, the two big questions are: "How we got in, how to get out."

The first part of the book recounts the stages of American involvement in Vietnam, the circumstances being set forth in an essentially factual and reasonable manner but still evincing the author's unreserved condemnation of US Vietnam policy, past and present. "But the war in Vietnam is a war we should never have started and must rapidly end. It is a war that no one can win."

Most of the remainder of the book is given over to questions and answers ("hard-hitting") on various aspects of the Vietnam war ("What about the domino theory? Don't we have to contain China? Why don't we drop the bomb and get it over with? What about draft-card burners?") and to various appendices such as the "NLF Political Program, 1967" and "Eye-witness in Hanoi, 1967." The latter is an interesting account of the Schoenbruns' visit to Hanoi in late August 1967 and of their talks with North Vietnamese officials and American prisoners-of-war. The trip was made possible, in large part, because Schoenbrun, as a newsman, got acquainted with Ho Chi Minh at the 1946 Fontainebleau Conference and entertained him at dinner.

This volume is really a debater's handbook. For those planning to take to the hustings and castigate our Vietnam policy it should be quite helpful in its "instant" answers to refractory problems. Its usefulness to JOURNAL readers would, however, seem limited.

—ROBERT W. RINDEN

VIETNAM: HOW WE GOT IN, HOW TO GET OUT, by David Schoenbrun. Athenum, \$5.00 cloth, \$2.95 paper.

Solid Work on Vietnam

INFORMED both by first-hand observation and scholarly research, this inquiry into the causes, influences, and motives that have contributed to the Vietnam predicament today is an outstanding historical study and an invaluable reference work.

The unhappy story of the various stages by which Vietnam has declined into her present condition begins in



Young Meo Girl by Lilian Eisenberg

the tenth century and proceeds through chapters on the heritage from China, the legacy of France, the anarchy of Ho Chi Minh, the patriarchy of Ngo Dinh Diem, the bounty of America, and the failure of nationhood. Abundant historical detail and meticulous documentation characterize this authoritative and interpretative work.

The author, in view of his association with Sir Robert Thompson in putting down insurrection in Malaysia, was appointed to serve with the Thompson Advisory Mission to Vietnam from 1961 to 1965. His reading knowledge of Vietnamese, Chinese and French, as well as his years of government service in the Far East,

adds much to the value of this comprehensive history.

The argument of the book is that the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, "like the Vietminh before it, is none other than the old ICP (Indochinese Communist Party) and that that Party . . . was from the outset a subversive movement introduced into Vietnam by the Communist International out of considerations that held no interest for, and were marked at the time by little interest in, the Vietnamese people; that the Party's success was owed to the accident of the Second World War, not to its own popularity, and that this foreign-oriented movement adapted itself only gradually, albeit skilfully in the end, to the social structure of the country, and to the traditional patterns of behavior of Vietnamese peasant life."

Some 200 books have been written about Vietnam in the past two years, most of them being for the general reader and to make a fast buck. Duncanson's work was not written in haste nor for the market; it is one of the few books that students of (and experts on) Vietnam and Southeast Asia will find an important addition to their libraries.

—ROBERT W. RINDEN

GOVERNMENT AND REVOLUTION IN VIETNAM, by Dennis J. Duncanson. Oxford University Press, \$9.50.

Ars Longa

IN its 25 years of existence the National Gallery of Art has increased its treasures from a few hundred to more than 30,000. Not only the contents count but the gallery is certainly the most beautiful gallery in the world. All this in a quarter of a century! To celebrate this memorable stretch of time the gallery has just published a handsome book which traces its history, the story of major bequests, etc. It also contains colored reproductions of some of the gallery's outstanding paintings.

—JOHN B. GRAZIER

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART. A 25 Year Report. \$5.00.

A Diplomatic Bartlett

NEXT year's reincarnation of the Jackson Committee or Wriston Commission won't find "The Art of Diplomacy" very useful. Journalists, foreign affairs speechwriters, and JOURNAL bookreviewers will, for years to come.

Instead of advice on how to organize and run the Foreign Service, Dr. Bailey has assembled a broad-ranging collection of conventional wisdom on

the actual conduct of diplomacy. In six chapters he has arranged 267 maxims—e.g., "Secrecy is the Soul of Negotiation"—and then illustrated them briefly with literary and historical citations, largely drawn from the American experience. A brief "Chronological Overview" cross-references the material to particular periods of our diplomatic history. The result is a sort of diplomatic Bartlett's "Quotations."

—JOHN M. HOWISON

THE ART OF DIPLOMACY: *The American Experience*, by Thomas A. Bailey. Meredith Press, \$5.95.

View of the Chinese Mind

THE author of "The Chinese Looking Glass" is the Far Eastern correspondent for THE OBSERVER of London who writes from Singapore. In this book, he has incorporated twelve years of observation and research to provide the general reader with a guide to the history, development and present situation of the Chinese. The account is a sympathetic description of the basic patterns of Chinese behavior written with lucidity and wit. Selecting freely from history and literature, Bloodworth strings together anecdotes, tales and personal experiences to illustrate his points. "The Chinese mind," he writes "is often as stereotyped as Chinese decor, clad as it is in stiff clichés of prejudices and tradition. The neat pun, the symbol, the apt quotation are all part of a mental system of push-bottom tuning that tempts a Chinese to avoid bothering with the finer adjustments of original thought."

After twenty-three centuries of "Confucian rule," the Chinese leaders are trying to assimilate the foreign doctrine of Marxism-Leninism in a bold attempt to assert themselves in a world of rapid social change. Instead of smashing their way militarily on alien territory, they cry revolution and filter down the social and economic cracks in their enemy's strength and erode the soil of their neighbors. The author tries to explain some of their hostile and cruel behavior but does not always succeed in making his rationalizations sound convincing. It is evident that his sympathetic bias has insinuated itself in the interpretation.

While there is oversimplification of the complex factors that make up the vast panorama of Chinese history, "The Chinese Looking Glass" succeeds in reflecting the more interesting highlights of that history for the Western reader.

—FRANK J. LEWAND

THE CHINESE LOOKING GLASS, by Dennis Bloodworth. Farrar, Strauss & Giroux, \$6.95.

"Don't Forsake Asia"

... even if there were no wars, if Laos, Thailand, and South Vietnam lived in peace, there would still be a need for an American presence, economical and political, in Asia."

That, in a nutshell, is the thesis of veteran reporter Drew Middleton's latest book. The work resulted from the NEW YORK TIMES correspondent's visit to 13 Asian nations—plus Hong Kong—during 1967.

He details Japan's "power, opportunity, and caution," Burma's neutralism which he describes as being on the "road to ruin," and the Philippines' "blatant, disastrous corruption."

As for South Vietnam, Middleton feels the US must stay—despite the failure of the government to win "respect or affection of the people."

"We can stay, at a high cost," he says, "and ultimately achieve our goals through great national effort."

The author believes the Jammu-Kashmir issue is "a potential flash point for a war that could engulf all Asia."

Pakistan is "an old friend who has forgotten you . . . an uncertain, brash adolescent who doesn't know how to choose his friends." And India? "What India does herself, to herself, for herself is what will count," he says.

Middleton has praise for Iran's national development program and cautious optimism for Afghanistan's and Indonesia's efforts.

Again and again Middleton warns that to forsake Asia now will mean a more costly American reentry in later years. He concludes:

"(Asians) ask little: simply to live in freedom and progress. Fate has made America their protector. Fate and death are brothers. To deny the first now is to make certain that we encounter the other soon."

—JAMES O. MAYS

AMERICA'S STAKE IN ASIA, by Drew Middleton. Lippincott, \$5.95.

Several Weeks In August, September, October

FLETCHER KNEBEL, among whose previous efforts are "Seven Days in May" and "Night of Camp David," is the author of "Vanished." It is not literature, will never be nominated for even honorable mention as the great American novel, and will probably not be recalled five years from now.

That is what it is not.

What it is, is: a novel which meets the ultimate test of storytelling. The reader keeps turning pages to find out what happens next, to whom, and how. The flaws are apparent when one thinks about it after one has finished

reading. The remedy for this is obvious.

If "Vanished" does not quite pass the standard credibility tests, it does pass the only one which may be applied to tales: if this were to happen, this is the way it would probably happen.

Recommended reading for relaxation and plain enjoyment.

—S.I.N.

VANISHED, by Fletcher Knebel. Doubleday, \$5.95.

Estimate of Franco

GEORGE HILLS, an Englishman who has devoted many years to Spanish studies, has written a book that illuminates in detail the remarkable life and record of a remarkable man, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, *El Caudillo* of Spain. The book dispels in large part the myths that have obscured one of the most unusual leaders of this century. By placing Franco against the turbulent history of our times, Mr. Hills sharpens our focus on a man who through sheer courage and a determination to unite Spain has survived circumstances that would have destroyed men of lesser caliber. Seen now in perspective, Franco comes closest to combining, in the imperial Roman tradition, the qualities of military leader, master politician, and statesman. To understand Spain it is necessary to appreciate Franco and his historical setting, for Franco embodies that indefinable quality called "españolismo," a quality demanded by a people who are acknowledged by their own philosophers to be among the world's most difficult to govern, and without which quality no leader can long endure in Spain. The ethnic and cultural derivations of the Spanish people have so conditioned their character, thought processes, and emotions, as to make them unlike any other western people, and perhaps unlike any other people in the whole world. As the late Sax Bradford so acutely observed, all Spaniards are unique, and Generalissimo Franco is above all, proudly and grandly, a Spaniard.

—CHARLES F. KNOX

FRANCO, THE MAN AND HIS NATION, by George Hills. Macmillan, \$7.95.

Condition of the Press in Spain

HENRY SCHULTE has done a scholarly (if perhaps over-detailed) job in tracing the history of the Spanish press back to its first appearance in Spain. It gives the fullest possible explanation why the Spanish Government's attitude toward the press is fundamentally different than that in most other western countries. This

attitude goes back to 1470 when the royal government realized that this "innovation," imported from Italy, could be used as an instrument of power, to educate or to misinform, to espouse or condemn, to make or destroy reputations, to elevate or debase manners and morals. Since that year, successive governments of Spain have never considered that the press should be allowed to operate freely and without supervision. The degree of control has varied, of course, both regionally and nationally, but in general the basic attitude that the exercise of the press function is a privilege, not a right, has been held by royalist, leftist, rightist, and dictatorial regimes throughout the history of Spain since 1470. Of late years the attitude of the

Franco regime has been more benevolent in practice, but the power of government to censor, suppress, confiscate, and punish publications and editors or proprietors who overstep a "propriety" of politics or morals which is often difficult to define even when spelled out in law, remains inherent with government. This is the historic Spanish attitude and inasmuch as Spaniards are not a fickle people, there is no real evidence in Mr. Schulte's book that this attitude will basically change, irrespective of regimes. The book is well worth the attention of pressmen, sociologists, diplomats, and historians.

—CHARLES F. KNOX

THE SPANISH PRESS 1470-1966, by Henry F. Schulte. University of Illinois Press.

Problems of the French

IN "The Obstructed Path," Dr. Stuart Hughes, professor of history at Harvard, has written an admirable history of French ideas that has a good deal to say to someone interested first of all in French politics.

His thesis, in examining the major French social thinkers from 1930 to 1960, is that intellectually France got turned in upon herself, not only out of touch with the world but in large measure irrelevant to it. Hughes looks at this pathetic history with sympathy, but his admiration for the better Frenchman's intellectual and moral courage does not supplant his awareness of great opportunities lost. At the end, in the sixties, Hughes can write that France has regained her self-confidence in international and in intellectual affairs—but at heavy cost: "In the intellectual sphere the counterpart to the pride—the orgueil—that the General-President had taught his countrymen was the resurgence of a cultural nationalism against which writers as diverse as Camus and Teilhard and Lévi-Strauss had warned in vain." He adds that although pathfinders have shown themselves, the French are still far from the necessary goal—that is, "extricating themselves from the intellectual confinement of their own tradition."

Closing this excellent volume, one thinks of that comforting vision, much enjoyed by some Frenchmen and many Americans, of France under new leadership, back in the fold, cooperative, contributing, and in general O.K. Dr. Hughes reminds us how French the French can be, both in their intolerance towards the unassimilable foreigner and in their preoccupation with the tortuous complexities of their own past and their own way of thinking. Dr. Hughes' book seems to me more provocative than the mere "companionable causerie" that THE NEW YORKER labeled it, and not the least of its provocations is to remind us how many obstructions still block the path.

—JACK PERRY

THE OBSTRUCTED PATH: *French Social Thought in the Years of Desperation 1930-1960*, by H. Stuart Hughes. Harper and Row, \$6.95.

Dies Irae — 30 Years Of It

THE title suggests a play by Harold Pinter, and one is tempted to pursue the analogy. "The Committee" certainly does deal with strange people behaving in peculiar ways. But it is neither fantasy nor parable. It is a history of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, familiarly known as HUAC, which, it may sur-



Old City (Barrio Gótico) Barcelona by Daniel Lee McCarthy

prise others than the reviewer to realize, is 30 years old this year.

Mr. Goodman tells the story with wit and some malice but with admirable objectivity. He doesn't much like people like Martin Dies and J. Parnell Thomas, but he doesn't particularly admire the fairly sleazy lot of witnesses who paraded before them, or the liberals who refused to believe that Communists really might be something other than 20th Century Jeffersonians. The point he makes is that the Communist Party in America was really a pretty puny outfit, particularly after 1941, and that one of the committee's principal achievements was giving it a forum and a publicity spotlight. HUAC never smoked out anybody who was currently in a position to threaten our security seriously. The only major legislation it ever initiated proved unenforceable. Most of its effort was actually directed at discrediting everything and everybody that ultra-conservatives disliked, from the New Deal on down the years. In the process the careers and the lives of a great many harmless people were wrecked.

—TED OLSON

THE COMMITTEE, by Walter Goodman. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, \$10.00.

For The Young And Ambitious

IN 1861 Yale became the first American university to offer the Ph.D. degree, and Harvard followed early in the next decade. For most of the 100-year period since then, the American graduate student who decided against a European degree did not at any time have much difficulty in selecting a university for his specialized academic work. If he could afford the cost, he could be sure of a place in the graduate school of his choice.

By the early 1970s, however, an estimated one million graduate students will be competing for places in the 100 largest American universities which grant nearly 98 per cent (in 1966) of doctorates in the arts and sciences. Small wonder, then, that many graduate schools are reported to be turning away as many as 14 candidates for every place filled, while candidates themselves are cannily applying to five or more universities rather than two or three, as has been customary.

Counseling for graduate study heretofore has been minimal. Most college seniors have relied principally on the often sound advice of faculty who must keep up with research and academic developments in their specialized fields. It is not surprising now, however, that the many "how-to" vol-

umes of advice to potential college students are moving over on the bookshelves to make room for the new "where-to's" designed to help potential graduate students extend their range of possibilities.

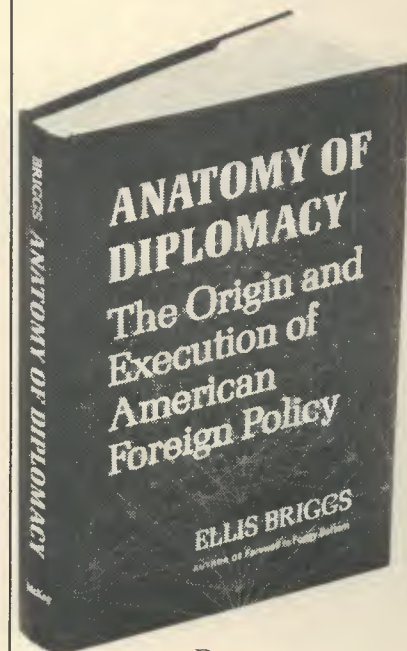
The most ambitious of a growing number of such compilations is the "Annual Guide to Graduate Study," now in its second year. In ten volumes (weight, ten pounds excluding supplement), the Guide aims to list every graduate school in the US offering studies leading to the M.A. and the Ph.D. Substantial volumes covering the physical and biological sciences (in two sections) and the arts, humanities and social sciences are accompanied by compilations in the fields of public administration and international affairs, nursing and public health, engineering and business, communications (including journalism, radio, TV and movies, as well as speech), education, and library and information sciences. Within each volume universities are listed according to field of study, either in a general alphabetical index or in a more elaborate expository section. In the latter, information provided by the appropriate university department or school is set out on a single page in an easily readable, brief, identical format. Topics covered include programs of study, admissions requirements, financial aid, research facilities and equipment, tuition and living costs, and a list of faculty. A few words about the location and history of the specialized school or university are also included; many entries have photographs.

Foreign Service parents of prospective graduate students may be comforted to know that such a guide exists, and that it will henceforth be available for examination in the office of the Educational Consultant to the Foreign Service, Mr. Clarke Slade, 2101 E Street, N.W.

It will obviously be some time before this "Guide" does more than list many of the institutions which now appear only by name in the general index, or not at all, thus giving rise, for example, to the erroneous impression that the University of Miami is the only center in the US for the advanced study of marine science, or that no university today offers an advanced degree in American Studies. Presumably these and other corrections and omissions will eventually be made by the editors who have worked under the direction of a former member of the administrative staff of Princeton University. It is unfortunate, in fact, that the editorial staff has elected to remain entirely anonymous. The value of a compendium of such vast proportions rests in the last analy-



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is on the reputation of the compilers. When they choose not to identify themselves, the user should be especially alert for errors of fact as well as of interpretation.

The spiral binders for each volume are attractive, but new material is tedious and time-consuming to insert and easily runs the risk of loss or misplacement.

Since quantity and not quality seems to be the criterion for inclusion in this "Guide," the user will want to compare it with other commercial publications now on the market (Viking and Random House each published one-volume graduate study guides in 1967, and a third is scheduled for 1968 from Cowles Publications) and of course the authoritative volumes of the American Council on Education, notably "An Assessment of Quality in Graduate Education" (1966), which covers 29 academic disciplines.

—HOPE MACB. MEYERS

ANNUAL GUIDE TO GRADUATE STUDY, 1967-1968. 10 vols. Princeton, Peterson's Guides, Inc.

In A Great Tradition

MANY Foreign Service officers collect antique relics in their travels, and bring home ikons and Arawak figurines and China export



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plates. But few have the deep and sustained interest in other civilizations shown by Robert Folsom, a veteran of the service who emerged from six years in Greece with this invaluable guide to the great age of Greek pottery (1050 to 146 B.C.).

Mr. Folsom did not, in fact, know a pot from a shard when he landed at Thessaloniki as Consul General, nor a black figure from a red glaze. But he and his family were fascinated by the fragments littering the ancient sites, and wanted to know more. He tells how he searched the extensive literature, the scholarly and expensive treatises, and, surprisingly, found no compact summary of the subject. Therefore he took the sensible course of writing the missing book, based on his voluminous notes and buttressed by the proper authorities.

The volume has limited aims: to provide "in compact and coherent form the data needed for quick and relatively accurate identification." It is a serious and careful work, but by briskly attacking a field that has had its share of dilettantes and obscurantists, the author clearly marks the path for anyone who is caught up by the subject's fascination and shows him how to make sense of his findings. There is forthright talk about design, shape, colors, clays, firing and glazing techniques, and the broad lines of historical development. Mr. Folsom has made his own pen-and-ink illustrations—a generous number of them—to emphasize the all-important design elements. Also there are halftone plates of some 60 photographs of famous examples of the art.

Above all, this is a guide for field work, not a book for casual reading. And it is a good guide, practical and factual. The publishers, who have issued some of the classic works in the field, have given the book a handsome tall octavo format, and set the rather complicated text in a crisp large type that can be read through sun glasses or while riding in a jeep.

Minor criticisms would involve the absence of a map and of actual color in the fold-out "color chart"; but most importantly, the cost and the hard back make it not really a "handbook." Please, Messrs. Faber, give our hard-pressed travelers a paperback edition for a fraction of the price!

—LEWIS C. MATTISON

HANDBOOK OF GREEK POTTERY: A Guide for Amateurs, by Robert S. Folsom. Ill. by the Author. Faber and Faber, Ltd., 84s.

What it Takes to Win

IT takes three things to win. The first is money and the second is money and the third is money. This quotation from this entertaining and enlighten-

ing study by two professional political managers epitomizes the first essential for political success in the United States today.

"Politics Battle Plan," while sometimes redundant, presents a detailed analysis of the various factors that combine to create winning campaigns, as well as the pitfalls that, unless avoided, lead to defeat. The material in this lengthy study is well organized and enlivened with pertinent quotations ranging from Thomas Jefferson to Ronald Reagan. The authors possess valid credentials for presenting a significant picture of current American politics and, despite its sometimes slow pace, the book demonstrates that they can write about campaigns as well as successfully organize and run them.

The attention of too many citizens is focused on the major races, Presidential, gubernatorial and races for the House and Senate. This book relates how literally thousands of electoral offices are filled in states, counties, towns, school districts and the like every two years. The authors also devote considerable space to campaigns for bond issues and similar local proposals that are decided by the electorate. In discussing various phases of successful campaigns, financing, organization, publicity, strategy, the authors provide a guidebook that any hopeful candidate would do well to study before tossing his hat in the ring. An index of some 20 pages adds to its usefulness and convenience for reference, and it is an authoritative reference on contemporary American politics.

As noted at the outset, however, all of the stratagems and wiles of modern day campaigning are predicated on the availability of money and plenty of it when it is needed.

—MARVIN H. COX

POLITICS BATTLE PLAN, by Herbert M. Baus and William B. Ross. Macmillan, \$7.95.

The "Black Arts"

PAUL W. BLACKSTOCK, who published "The Strategy of Subversion" two years ago, now appears with "Agents of Deceit," sub-titled "Frauds, forgeries, and political intrigue among nations." An associate professor of political science at the University of South Carolina, Blackstock is a former, long-time member of the intelligence community. Other members of that community will find this book more interesting than will the layman.

—S. I. NADLER

AGENTS OF DECEIT, by Paul W. Blackstock, with an Appendix by George F. Kennan. Quadrangle Books, \$6.50.

(Continued from page 24)

qualified by any standards (and some are very well staffed indeed), but all too often they are heavily burdened with administrative responsibilities for museums, tourism, restoration of monuments and similar activities that contribute very little to the advancement of research. Foreign expeditions hence can provide practical guidance in field techniques for younger civil servants who previously have received only general or theoretical training. In some cases, projects now are being undertaken which involve closer and more prolonged forms of collaboration. Among them are expeditions which have been funded and staffed on a fully joint basis: from the senior direction in the field, to the processing in the laboratory, to the assignment of responsibilities for final publication. But conceding that this may be the pattern toward which most research ultimately will gravitate, there is an urgent need for greater numbers of students from Middle Eastern countries to receive advanced training abroad before it can become fully effective. And I must add with regret that the number in the US is falling, not rising, as a result of the continued effects of political uncertainties, balance of payments difficulties, the increasing costs of education in this country, and an apparent disinterest in the problem in Government, foundation, and even university circles.

As archeology develops in the direction I have described, the continuing identification of it by much of the lay public as a kind of scientific treasure hunting diverges increasingly from the contemporary reality. The possibility of finding objects of great aesthetic appeal of course is always a stimulant, but under present laws foreign excavations in Middle Eastern countries are carefully supervised and almost all such objects are permanently deposited with the national museum of the host country after study. And in any case, human artifacts—of which whole, aesthetically attractive ones are only a minute fraction—are simply no longer the primary objective of digging. Non-artifactual materials, such as broken bits of bone, seeds, charcoal, and similar substances from which inferences may be made about the particular era of the site and the behavior and diet of the inhabitants, are at least equally important. And most crucial of all is the evidence of context that only meticulous excavations can provide: the association of this style of pottery with that particular type of building or stratigraphic horizon; the hints from scattered findings that this particular occupation was only seasonal; or the observation that those ruins in a portion of a site were a center of specialized craft manufacture and not a group of shops or only ordinary dwellings. Once such information about context has been noted, the objects from which it has been derived become almost irrelevant.

This stereotype of treasure-hunting is not only erroneous but also dangerous. Prices on the international antiquities market continue to respond to an iron law of inflation of their own, making the suppression of illegal excavations and museum theft increasingly difficult for the governments concerned. Not only many private US collectors but some of our most famous museums are known to be involved regularly in the market, and it is also widely believed that this country's unwillingness to participate in any international compact for the repatriation of illegally obtained antiquities has essentially placed the trade in antiquities beyond the reach of laws that other governments might wish to impose. Under these circumstances, continuing credence is given in many countries to allegations that imperialist powers, and particularly the United States, are conspiring to drain away the national patrimony. Anything that links the motivations and activities of legitimate archeologists with the illegal trade in antiquities—and the stereotype that archeologists are concerned primarily with finding valuable objects does precisely that—jeopardizes our future opportunities for research. As it is, archeolo-

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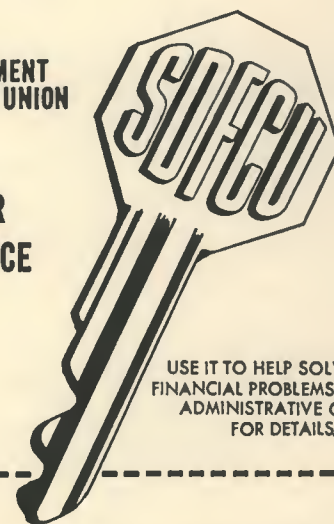
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gists in the Middle East already are sometimes exposed to forms of supervision and pressure which seem to be more a reflection of exasperation at the illegal traffic than of doubt as to the honesty or competence of legitimate expeditions.

As this suggests, commerce in Middle Eastern antiquities is an increasingly serious issue. The number of truly valuable articles actually exported may not be large, but each successful sale produces a domino effect in terms of further clandestine diggings and the accompanying irretrievable destruction of sites, objects, and potential scholarly findings. Moreover, the explosiveness of the issue is not necessarily related in any one-to-one fashion to the importance of the ensuing loss. What emerges from the ground are the tangible remains of former greatness, and hence also fitting symbols of awakening national aspirations. Even minor legal breaches, as in unauthorized surface collecting or in the purchase of small artifacts from local herdsmen or farmers, could have political repercussions. Hence it is a matter of concern that persistent, widely circulated rumors associate overseas American personnel not only with acts of this kind but with far more serious breaches involving even the misuse of diplomatic immunities. I am not so naive as to believe that rumors will simply disappear in time if there is nothing to feed them. But the damage, actual and potential, that they are capable of creating does suggest that the issue of illegal commerce deserves more thought and careful circumspection within the Foreign Service community than it has heretofore received. ■

ARCHEOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA

(Continued from page 37)

lomat is in direct opposition to the situation in the 19th century, when archeologist and diplomat were one and the same. The unfortunate aspect of the present conflict is that archeology and diplomacy can both be more effective by working together. The United States Government, because of its tremendous prestige, can do much to encourage and strengthen incipient scientific developments in Latin American countries by announcing its support of local laws. Yet, our pronouncements about local enforcement of laws such as those relating to tax collection or agrarian reforms fall flat in the face of the example of law breaking by US personnel. The saying that "actions speak louder than words" is as relevant abroad as at home. On the other hand, the archeologist can often be useful in interpreting local attitudes, since he travels in remote places and enters into conversations that would be impossible for a diplomat. He often sees situations with very different eyes, with the consequence that his comments are generally dismissed in official circles as biased. There are two sides to every story, however.

In the light of the serious political and economic problems hampering maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and the other countries of this hemisphere, this insistence on the sensitivity of archeology may seem exaggerated. The very fact that archeological remains are not directly relevant to the solution of the major problems facing the modern world, however, make them an ideal outlet for frustration and an effective rallying point for feelings of local patriotism. The laws are clear, the Americans are plainly violating them; the implication, which everyone can readily see, is that the Americans believe in a double standard. Innocent week-end diversions thus may sabotage crucial programs of international cooperation. If the argument presented here is not convincing, why not put it to the test by issuing blanket orders to all US personnel to refrain from any kind of archeological activity? In this period of restricted budgets, there are few innovations that are so inexpensive or likely to produce such significant results. ■

GREEK POTTERY

(from page 26)

The Effects of Firing

Firing provides the key to understanding of how the ancient potters achieved their beautiful blacks, reds and orange-reds using a "paint" made from the same clay as that used in the production of their pots without the addition of a special ingredient or pigment.

Due to the presence of iron (ferric oxide), Attic clay is normally red; but it can be changed to black and then back again to red by application of heat under certain conditions.

If fired in an *oxidizing fire* (i.e., with a strong draught providing plenty of oxygen), the clay remains *red* because the ferric oxide is unaffected.

The clay turns *black* in a *reducing fire* (i.e. when the fire is dampened, and the stoke-hole and vent of the kiln are closed, shutting off the supply of oxygen), because carbon monoxide (CO) is formed, which absorbs oxygen from the ferric oxide producing black ferrous oxide.

If the clay is *re-oxidized* by opening the stoke- and vent-holes, oxygen is re-absorbed and the red of ferric oxide restored.

Finally, a "paint" made of Attic clay can be fired more intensely black or red than a mass of clay, because a suspension of Attic clay in colloidal-sized particles contains a higher percentage of ferric oxide than the paste of clay used in the production of pots. This is probably because the very fine ferric oxide particles remain in suspension in the paint, while the less fine non-ferric oxide particles are eliminated by sedimentation.

The "Glaze"

Due to the presence of silica and illite in Attic clay, it was possible for the ancient potters to obtain a glossy finish. The ancient Greek kilns were not sufficiently hot to fuse the silica into a true glaze, but at the temperature attained (945° C.), the silica entered a transitional stage known as sintering, which provided a metallic lustre to the finished surface.

Three Stages of Firing

The ancient Greeks used a kiln heated with wood or charcoal, and it appears almost certain that they used only one firing, though in one to three stages depending on the results desired. An initial oxidizing stage using heat of up to 800° C. was necessary in

all cases for good firing of the pot. This stage left the pot red, deeper and more shiny on the parts "painted" with the more concentrated solutions than on the other parts. The second, reducing stage, with heat at 800° C. to 945° C., turned the entire pot black—again a deeper color and more shiny on the areas painted with the more concentrated solutions. In the third, re-oxidizing stage, the kiln was cooled then held for a time at 875° C. and, finally, allowed to cool completely. This returned the "unpainted" and thinly "painted" areas to the red of ferric oxide, while the thickly "painted" areas remained black.

Black Figure Technique

In the Black Figure technique, developed in Attica in about 600 B.C., figures and designs in black were presented against a red or orange-red background. In this technique, after the whole vase had been "painted" with a film of weak concentration and dried, figures were "painted" in silhouette in the strong concentration. Details then were incised with a sharp point and ornaments "painted" in the thick concentration. A subsequent three-stage firing (oxidizing, reducing and final re-oxidizing) left the thinly

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"painted" background of the pot red, while the figures and designs which had been "painted" in the thick solution remained black.

Red Figure Technique

In the Red Figure technique, the red figures appeared against a black background. A rough preliminary sketch was made with a hard instrument directly on to the leather-hard surface of the clay. Next, the entire pot was coated with a light film of the weak concentration. After this had dried, areas finally to become black were filled in with the heavy concentration. Details of the figures were done with sharp relief lines in thick concentration, or with broader lines in a more dilute concentration if a final brown was intended. After painting, the pot went through the three-stage firing, which left the background, lines of detail and ornaments black, while the figures were reserved in red.

Inscriptions

Inscriptions on ancient Greek pottery lend it additional interest.

Some serve to identify gods, heroes, humans and animals depicted. Others convey toasts "hail and drink," challenges to other painters "as never Euphronios could do" or greetings

"this is for you beautiful Euthymides." Perhaps the most interesting are potters' and painters' signatures.

Shapes and Uses

To a large extent use determined general forms. Thus, utility dictated the development of vessels for storage and shipment of wine, oil and grain, as well as the provision of two vertical handles so that they could be moved easily (*amphorae*). Another type of pot was designed to fetch water from springs and fountains—it had two horizontal handles for carrying and one vertical handle for dipping and pouring (the *hydria*). As this pot was too large for convenient pouring by one person, a pitcher (the *oinochoe*) was evolved for pouring small quantities of water into a bowl (the *krater*) where the water was mixed with wine. Drinking vessels appeared in a variety of forms.

Each of these general forms experienced many changes in the seven hundred or so years during which Greek pottery flourished as an art. For example, the storage vessels (*amphorae*) varied in height from about five feet in the 8th Century to less than one foot in Classical times. Small *amphorae* were used as decanters within the

home, while large versions were used as grave-markers. Different craftsmen imposed their own variations and of course styles and fashions changed.

From the foregoing one might get the idea that an interest in Greek pottery involves a narrow and sedentary study. It is anything but that. It involved trips all over Greece by car, jeep, boat and foot. I found that it gave me a special introduction in every city and village of my district. Government officials, museum curators, archeologists, villagers and even shepherds reacted to my interest in their country and its past by eagerly showing me their local ruins and artifacts. Whether in Greece or here in the United States, my interest has been an entry behind the scenes in museums. In the basements I have seen their newest finds being uncrated. In their workshops I have watched with fascination the infinite care and ingenuity which goes into the reassembling of a vase from a heap of broken bits. I am certain the step from Greek to another ancient pottery would not be difficult, that my hobby can provide extra interest in any country and that this will continue as long as I can visit excavations or museums, attend lectures, or read books. ■

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JUNE 1943

IN THE JOURNAL

by HENRY B. DAY

MISGIVINGS over public attitudes toward the Foreign Service and uncertainties arising from realization that its role in the future would be quite different were reflected in the JOURNAL of June 1943. Responding to unfavorable publicity concerning draft deferments the editors noted that the Service's activities were noticed only when something spectacular occurred and there was little understanding of its functions and the connection of these with the war. They went on to recall these spectacular occasions: John K. Davis' remarkable evacuation of the American colony in Nanking while under military attack (1927), Maynard Barnes' defense of American lives and property when the Turkish forces drove the Greek army into the sea through his post at Izmir (August 1922), the defense of the American Legation at Addis Ababa, while Cornelius Van H. Engert was Minister, during a three-day siege by bandits in 1936, and the role of Robert Murphy and other officers stationed in North Africa in 1942. The editorial concluded with the comment that the departure of irreplaceable career men for the military ranks would undermine a fundamental part of the government structure.

The JOURNAL reprinted a defense of our diplomats by Eleanor Hard Lake published in the JUNIOR LEAGUE MAGAZINE. She refuted three common criticisms of people in the Foreign Service (1) that they were effete and snobbish, (2) that they lead soft lives, and (3) that often they were appeasing, Fascist-minded aristocrats.

The JOURNAL published facts and comments about reforms proposed for the British Foreign Service to improve administration and make it more responsive to business, finance, labor and foreign public opinion. These included a two-stage exam for recruitment, the first not requiring special study; a one-year training period, half of which would be in the Foreign Office and the rest in other government departments and centers of industry; a special living allowance for officers assigned in London; provisions making possible involuntary retirement of officers under 60; and consolidation of the Foreign Office with the diplomatic, consular and commercial diplomatic services. An article on the proposals written by Edward G. Trueblood suggested that the proposals deserved attention in planning for the post-war strains and new responsibilities of the American Foreign Service.

In the Department, June 1943

A Departmental Order of June 24 set up the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination, which absorbed the Office of Foreign Territories and the Board of Economic Operations. Assistant Secretary Dean Acheson was made Director and Thomas K. Finletter Executive Director.

Joseph W. Ballentine was made Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Three career officers received ministerial appointments. Ray Atherton, former Minister to Denmark and Acting Chief of the European Division, was named Minister to Canada to serve concurrently as Minister to Denmark and Minister near the Government of Luxembourg. Loy W. Henderson, Assistant Chief of the European Division, was named Minister to Iraq. William C. Burdett, State Department representative at the port of Miami, was appointed Minister to New Zealand to replace Brigadier General Patrick J. Hurley.

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Beginnings of UNRRA

On June 10, 1943, the State Department placed before allied and associated governments for discussion a tentative draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The draft called for immediate establishment of an international agency responsible for relief and rehabilitation of victims of war.

In China

Starting at 5:30 a.m. on June 2, 1943, about 550 coolies began carrying the furniture and equipment of the American Embassy in Chungking from its remote site on the south bank of the Yangtze to five battered junks. Then they poled the junks up to Chialing to the beach nearest the new Chinching compound. The operation cost \$38,000 Chinese dollars and was interrupted by an air raid alarm. Ambassador Gauss was then on leave and George Atcheson was in charge.

On June 9 the 14th US Air Force attacked the coal mining and shipping center of Hongai and bombed Japanese installations in Indochina.

Training for Occupied Territories

Twenty-six naval officers, ranking from Ensign to Lieutenant Commander, became the first graduates of a 42-week course of training at the Navy School of Military Government and Administration at Columbia University. The group included engineers, anthropologists, lawyers, and scientists. Professor Schuyler C. Wallace directed the course. Members of the Columbia faculty conducted it in conjunction with the Parker Institute of International Affairs. Subjects included languages, customs, institutions, history, and geography of the Pacific area.

Sumptuary Law

To stop open warfare between servicemen and teen-age hoodlums, the City Council of Los Angeles voted an ordinance for a 30-day jail sentence for wearing a zoot suit in the city. The suit was designed and first worn in 1940 by one Clyde Duncan, a busboy in Gainesville, Georgia. The suit became known in the South as the "Killer Diller." It spread from there to Harlem before jumping to the West Coast. The coat drooped down about 37 inches from the shoulder. The trousers were about 26 inches wide at the knees and 14 at the bottom.



A daughter, Marguerite, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Webb Martin on June 8, 1943, at Hamilton, Bermuda, where her father was serving as Vice Consul. Later Margo was with her parents in China, Rangoon, Washington, London, and Hawaii, taking changes of elementary and secondary schools in her stride. She was accepted at Oberlin, from which both her parents had graduated and where her sister Sylvia later joined her. In June 1965 she graduated cum laude with an A.B. degree. Her major field of study was French. With other Oberlin students she participated in projects entailing sojourns in the South to encourage and assist people to register and vote. After graduation she worked for a year in Washington on an anti-poverty program directed by the Work and Training Opportunity Center. She then undertook post-graduate study of theology in New York. In June 1968 she expects to complete requirements for an M.A. in a joint program of the Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University. Her major field is Systematic Theology. In the summer of 1967 and part-time this academic year she has done research for the American Broadcasting Company (ABC-TV, Special Projects). She has not fully settled on future plans but has teaching in mind. She hopes she can manage to visit her parents in Hong Kong. Her father is Consul General there following three years as POLAD/CINCPAC in Honolulu and three years as Counselor of Embassy in Ankara.



A daughter, Joan Eliot, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Julian L. Nugent on June 22, 1943, in Washington, D.C. Her father was then Vice Consul in Puerto Cortés. She grew up with her parents in Valparaiso, Santiago, Karachi, Washington, Canberra, Kingston (Ontario), Buenos Aires, and Asunción. She attended the National Cathedral School in Washington, the Northlands School in Buenos Aires and the American School in Asunción. For two years she studied at the National Ballet School. This year she has been a student of dressage and a riding instructor at the Potomac Horse Center in Maryland. Her father is Director of Inter American Programs in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.



A son, Geoffery Elliott, was born to Mr. and Mrs. James C. Lobenstine on June 26, 1943, in Bronxville, New York. His father was then Third Secretary and Vice Consul in Bogotá. Geoff and his twin brothers, Clark and Farns, born May 9, 1945, in Bogotá, accompanied their parents on home leave at Christmastime in 1945, then lived in Lima, Bethesda (Maryland), Evanston (Illinois), Beirut, Bonn, and Washington. Geoff went to Leland Junior High School and graduated from Bethesda-Chevy Chase, where he became, among other accomplishments, a member of the National Honor Society. He had two college years at Oberlin and two at the University of Pennsylvania where he received a B.A. in Sociology. On June 10, 1965, he married Margaret Neisser of Chevy Chase, a graduate of Swarthmore and old school friend. In 1967 he received an M.A. from the Columbia School of Social Work in New York. Now he is serving with what he finds the finest family service agency in New York, run by the Salvation Army. After study at Bank St. College, Margaret became a teacher of remedial reading at New York University and at a summer camp. She resigned to make the James Lobenstines grandparents of twin granddaughters, Heather and Laurie, born November 1, 1967. James Lobenstine is now Economic Counselor and at the same time Associate Director of AID at the Embassy at Bogotá. He is in charge of a four-agency Joint Economic Office and supervises the work of the economic and commercial sections. He writes that the place and the work are fascinating.



A son, Ronald Fraser, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Hale on June 9, 1943, in Mexico City, where he was serving as Third Secretary and Vice Consul. After going to school in various parts of the world, Ronald returned to the United States and was enrolled in an Episcopal preparatory school, the San Miguel School for Boys in San Diego, California. In senior year he received a Gertrude Stewart Memorial Scholarship, was Valedictorian of the graduating class and became a life member of St. Michael's Chapter of the National Honor Society. He went on to Swarthmore College and received a B.A. after majoring in political science. In his junior year he received the Amos Peaslee Scholarship for language study abroad and spent a semester at the University in Lima, Peru. At present he is working on his Master's degree in Education at the University of Southern California. Also he teaches children of Mexican migrant laborers and finds this vastly rewarding. As for the Robert Hales, after retiring in 1962, they returned to San Diego. Robert joined the staff of the Chamber of Commerce and served as Director of the World Trade Department for three years, then as Assistant General Manager for two years. Early in 1967 he gave this up. But his wife writes that the fish weren't biting so now he is a court interpreter in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California and in the State and Municipal Courts in San Diego; very busy and enjoying all of it.




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LETTERS to the EDITOR

Homage to Edward S. Crocker

THE news today that Ned Crocker had died at his home in New York will be learned with sorrow by a host of friends and older members of the Foreign Service family. For Ned invariably earned the affection as well as the respect of all who knew him. A man of warmth and wit, he was a good companion in many stations all along his varied 33 years of Foreign Service life.

Perhaps it was the quality of his companionship that caused Joe Grew to hold him on in Tokyo year after year, eight in all, in that increasingly beleaguered Embassy, until Pearl Harbor—and ultimately the *Gripsholm* repatriation. At any rate it is in Tokyo I remember him best, amused but interested in the passing scene, urbane and sophisticated when protocol demanded, serious and competent in affairs of state. Some of us on occasion called him “Groucho” (whom he could vastly resemble) but his sense of fun, though lively, was not of the slapstick variety. It is easier to recall him offshore in a sampan with George Andrews fishing for grouper through a starlit night, or golfing at Osaka or Ito with Mr. Grew, or at the bridge table where indeed his sharp mind shone. A host of other memories, all pleasant will come to the minds of his friends—for he loved life and his zest was infectious. Moreover, he was a bon vivant, with excellent taste, and so improved the quality of daily living for us younger colleagues.

Ned never had a Washington assignment—such were the vagaries of the days before Career Planning and MUST projections—but even so he rose to be an Ambassador and served through four eventful years in Iraq. Notably, he and his devoted wife, Lisenard, throughout their career, proved, wherever fate took them, the fallacy that prolonged residence abroad was expatriating. True to their origins always, they were intensely American and in the later years of retirement proud that their daughter, Lisa, carried on the Foreign Service tradition with her husband, Marshall Green, now serving as Chief of Mission Djakarta. In fact this must have

been a special solace to Ned when the course of a long illness, which did not dim his bright mind, increasingly prevented him from communicating with others. Those last difficult years have now ended and for us there will remain the happy memory of a good friend who served his country with experience, wisdom and distinction.

J. GRAHAM PARSONS

Washington

“One of the Best and Most Honest”

LIKE many other American diplomats now stationed abroad and not able to participate directly, I have been heartened by the increasing signs of liveliness in the Foreign Service Association and the increasing willingness in the JOURNAL to look the Service in the face. Press on.

May I say a special word of appreciation for the article by Betsy Bean and Herbert Horowitz in the February issue, “Is the Foreign Service Losing Its Best Young Officers?”—one of the best and most honest pieces I have seen in the JOURNAL. Who is in charge of taking it to heart?

JACK PERRY

Paris

Look Before Sitting Down!

IN a letter to the JOURNAL published last July, I made the modest suggestion that job classifications be adapted to the shape of the personnel pyramid rather than vice versa. I proposed that, as a temporary measure until the Wriston bulge was finally digested through time and natural attrition, more senior FSOs be made eligible for positions now rated at levels below their present grades.

Edward V. Nef, replying in the March issue, chose to interpret my suggestion as though it were a proposal for a permanent inflation of the upper ranks—a measure which he believed would further compound the problems of the service and shake its morale. He sees evidence that there is already such “inflation” and cites the case of some FSO-3s holding desk officer positions. But this was not at all unusual in the pre-Wriston days for more important country desks. Moreover, at that time there existed an intermediate position of Officer in Charge, supervising several desk officers, which was typically occupied by an FSO-1, although he was still subordinate to the regional Office Director and Deputy Director. And I do not recall that one could have found at that time, in the early nineteen fifties, examples of a Class 4 officer being sent out as a DCM, a Class 3

officer sent as Chargé to a post where it was known that there would be an indefinite delay in replacing the Ambassador, or Class 2 officers sent with the full rank of Ambassador. A young FSO-4 friend of mine was recently sent out to head a consular post which I can recall as once being reserved for those amiable but unproductive senior officers who were so plentiful fifteen years ago but who are hard to find around these days.

In any case, I was not suggesting the devaluation of positions as a permanent policy but rather as a measure, carefully and selectively applied, of meeting a temporary problem. I consider this preferable to the alternative now being applied (though not enough in the opinion of some juniors) of emergency surgery for those unfortunate enough to find themselves in the bulge. Though it may be wielded “gracefully and honorably,” to use Mr. Nef’s felicitous phrase, it is still a pretty sharp scalpel, as the results of the last list, with its ratio of a bare 6 percent promoted from Class 3, has demonstrated. Those who have run out of time may not be comforted by Mr. Nef’s assurance that “the good ones have nothing to fear.” It may look that way to the Sixes and Fives, with their generous promotion ratios, but I can think of some very able senior officers, who patiently served their “visa mill” apprenticeships in their time, who are now being pruned.

Lest my views be dismissed as being purely subjective, I should perhaps add that, having attained the enviable threshold age of fifty, I decided to withdraw from the rat race last fall although I still had three years to go and might (who knows?) have turned out to be one of the elect. And I am happy to testify that there exist, in the outside world, challenging jobs and congenial associates, just as in the Foreign Service. For those who are hesitating on the brink, I can urge: Come on in! The water is fine!

As for young Mr. Nef, I feel sure that with his spirit and optimism, he has a good chance of making Eagle Scout. But let me give him this avuncular advice: look back before sitting down. Some kid may have pulled your chair out from under you.

ARMISTEAD LEE

Arlington, Va.

Doling Out the Jobs

I HESITATE to argue with a man of Ambassador Yost’s stature, but am compelled to take issue with his reasons for sparing new officers the disagreeable assignments of consular or administrative work. His letter in

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE INSURANCE YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 1968

I. OPERATIONS

		As of March 1		
		1966	1967	1968
Members carrying Group Life		2942	3096	3120
Group Life in Force		\$53,419,550	\$56,519,200	\$60,213,600
(exclusive of Reversionary)				
Enrolled in Foreign Service				
Benefit Plan		8329	9252	9600
Claims paid during year:				
Group Life,	Number	15	14	24
	Amount	\$235,850	\$211,600	\$371,240
Family Coverage,	Number	10	12	10
	Amount	\$9,400	\$10,500	\$10,000
Accidental Death,	Number	2	0	2
	Amount	\$35,000	—	\$35,000
Foreign Service Benefit Plan		\$908,894.42	\$1,062,644.76	\$1,307,026.91

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the April 1968 issue of the Journal states that the tasks of "issuing visas, making up payrolls and running motor pools do not need to be done by MA's and PhD's or even by AB's." It is this remark that prompts my letter.

The opportunities in administrative and consular work are quite often as broad as the opportunities in the political and economic fields, and the differences, I believe, are largely of emphasis and interest. I understand that most young officers hope to contribute to the shaping of foreign policy and are not interested in what Ambassador Yost terms "clerical work." Indeed, I do not suggest that it be required of them. I do find fault with the impression that new FSOs are too educated for this type of work, and that it should be left to others, less educated than they, to accomplish.

If I may venture in a similar vein, political and economic reporting do not need to be done by officers with MA's and PhD's or even BA's, but I assume the reporting is better because of these educational backgrounds.

Those of us at FSI who are associated with professional studies believe that as education and training strengthens the political and economic areas, so it does the consular and administrative fields. We do not think this impression is unique with us.

VIRGINIA SCHAFER

Washington, D. C.

The Boggles of "Would" Everywhere

A WONDERFUL article, "The Thrusts and Boggles of Outrageous Escalation," but why didn't you take on the ungrammatical fashions in English which corrupt our language and so greatly disqualify it for an international medium of communication, such as the insistence of people—even Secretary Rusk—on saying "I would believe . . ." instead of saying "I believe . . ." Our American public speakers have so corrupted English with "would" everywhere that even Lord Caradon, British delegate to the UN is saying it, and I knew him years ago when his English was pure. Alas, he has been too long with Americans! This is no joking matter.

I think that we Americans, as world leaders, have the obligation of facilitating the use of our language, as well as our currency, as an international medium of exchange.

FREDERICK L. ROYT

Washington

AFGE's Position

THE article entitled, "AFSA and collective bargaining," in the March 1968 issue gives the unfortunate impression that the American Federation of Government Employees

has positions on job seniority, veteran preferences, and selection-out authority which are incompatible with career Foreign Service principles. This is certainly not the case. AFGE understands and believes in the concepts of a career Foreign Service corps. This is especially evident in AFGE Lodge 1812's active support for career legislation for USIA foreign service personnel. Lodge 1812 has publicly testified in favor of S-633, Senator Pell's bill for a USIA Career Foreign Service Officer Corps.

AFGE does not oppose selection-out authority, but it does believe that such authority should be clearly defined and that it should be accompanied by an impartial appeal system which would prevent any abuse of the authority. AFGE feels that selection-out authority without these safeguards serves to exalt conformity at the possible expense of capability or courage. AFGE's National President, John F. Griner, testified very strongly on this point at the hearings on S-633. AFGE does not dogmatically advocate job seniority and veterans preference at the expense of the career Foreign Service concepts. It believes that these goals which should be valid for all US Government employees can be adapted to career systems without weakening career principles in any way.

I also regret that the article made no mention of AFGE's USIA Lodge

1812 which in addition to its Civil Service members has nearly 200 members of the USIA foreign service including FScRs, FSRs and FSSs. Lodge 1812 continues to strive for the betterment of foreign service personnel conditions and for the greater effectiveness of the entire service.

CHARLES D. SEARLES, Vice President
Lodge 1812, AFGE

Washington

Queen Victoria's Reaction to . . .

THE STORY about Gladstone and Disraeli in the February "Twenty-Five Years Ago," contributed by James B. Stewart, has a historical basis:

After listening to one of Gladstone's two-hour briefings, Queen Victoria said bitterly, "He addresses me as if I were a public meeting." How different was her reaction to Disraeli! Year after year he made her think she was the cleverest woman in England.

MERVIN M. BARRY

Belfast, Maine

Opinions Solicited

THE covers of the JOURNAL are invariably appealing to the eye, depicting foreign and exotic scenes. This is fine, but couldn't we occasionally have an American cover done by a Washington-based artist?

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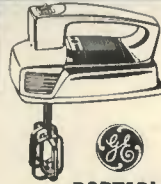
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ARGONAUTS

(Continued from page 23)

dirt or were directing workers to former loci of crafts or settlement. The soil about the rim was so burned that the place looked like a huge Mephistophelean firepit.

As Sa'idi (our Mephistopheles, fashioned his furnace, Pleiner hollowed out the earth for two hearths, one to hold the crucibles for smelting copper, the other to house an open lead furnace no more than 6 to 10 inches in height. A ceramicist was baking dish-like crucibles in a nearby wind tunnel at the rim of the dead mound.

While our little mud towers and holes dried in the sun, we took one last fling at gathering the larger lore of southern Iran. Pleiner, Vosouzadeh, and I made a hurried visit to Baft, the summer home of 12 tribes of southeastern Persian nomads. Here Alexander forced his final entry to the Plateau, on the way to Sirjan, Persepolis, and Babylon. Here, on an earlier day, the Achaemenians had helped to plant the age of iron, the ultimate evolute of all the tragic metallurgical history through which we had traipsed.

Tribes, Alexander, iron. They fit together with each other and yet they

do not. On the same hillsides that graze six million sheep and goats in summertime are the slag heaps of the old iron industry, Tubal Cain's monuments impinging upon the landscape of Abel and Cain. Nomads, agriculturalists, and city artisans had dwelled together in symbiosis, the skills and powers of the city gradually dominant. The tribes of Baft had survived the ages of copper, silver, and iron; Darius, Alexander, and Nader Shah. In 1966, an urban, ferrous world was conspiring to drive them off the map.

The belt of old iron working in southern Iran extends from just north of Persepolis to Baft. It is not coincidental that this was the zone from which the Achaemenian dynasty had got its ores. The primeval Parsuans brought iron with them from the highlands of Azerbaijan. Today the iron age is being reintroduced into the very same zone by agreement between the Soviet Union and Iran. A great blast furnace complex, to be built at Esfahan, will call upon the provinces of Carmania and Persis for its iron ore and coal. And it will help to obliterate traditional Iran.

The furnaces were ready for the orgasmic moment, the application of ritual fire to earth. Pleiner and Saidi

lit the charcoal in the larger furnace at midnight. Early in the morning, Sa'idi stood over the orifice to administer the first ores of lead and iron. For an operator of our goatskin bellows we had found a scarecrow from the shovelers at the pit. As he pumped the bellows, fire belched from the furnace, fumes of the noxious lead and the friendly zinc mingling on the way to the sun. In the heat of the September day and the smoke of the furnace, Sa'idi and his bellowsman worked feverishly, their bronzed faces cemented with sweat and fume. The archeologists stopped their work, transfixed by the scene taken from the arcane past of the mound. Up, up went the temperatures of the heat, till they reached 1380° centigrade, above the melting point of copper, below that of iron.

At noon the silvery metal was tapped from the warm and exhausted furnace, running out onto the desert sands. Shaeddad's treasure—man's undoing—Iran's future.

For us, the deeper secrets of knowledge still lay within. Our several vessels had given birth to a rivulet of lead, beads of copper, and fumes of zinc oxide. Whether we had penetrated the alchemy of human fate was another matter. ■

Application to James W. Barrett Company, Inc. for TRAVEL-PAK—Personal Effects and Liability Insurance underwritten by Lloyds of London
 Mail application to: James W. Barrett Company, Inc., 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006
 Make checks payable to James W. Barrett Co., Inc. U.S. dollars only.

Mrs. _____
 Miss _____
 Name Mr. _____ Occupation _____
 U.S. Address _____ Employer _____
 Foreign Address _____ Country _____

To which of the above addresses should we address correspondence U.S. Foreign. Number of insured persons (family members) _____
 Coverage to begin on (date) _____ Period of coverage One year Two years Three years

PREMIUM PAYMENT I have calculated by premium and determine it to be \$_____. My check in this amount is enclosed. OR I am enclosing the basic minimum annual Travel-Pak premium of \$43.00 and I understand that you will bill me for any increased premiums or refund any premium credits.

Please credit my initial premium for existing insurance:

Present company _____ Present broker _____
 Policy number _____ Amount \$_____ Inception date _____ Expiration date _____

Policy will be dated at 12:01 a.m. on the date following the postmark on the envelope containing this application and the initial premium or on the date requested above.

Signed at (place) _____ (date) _____ Signature _____

DECLARATION OF PERSONAL EFFECTS

(A) FURNITURE:		(C) ELECTRICAL & APPLIANCES:		(D) MISCELLANEOUS, cont'd.	
Furniture	\$ _____	Radios	\$ _____	Musical instruments	_____
Mirrors, pictures, paintings	_____	Televisions	_____	Pianos	_____
Bric-a-brac	_____	Refrigerator and/or freezer	_____	Books	_____
Rugs & carpets	_____	Hi-fi	_____	Luggage	_____
TOTAL (A)	\$ _____	Typewriter	_____	Bicycles	_____
		Washer and/or dryer	_____	Tools	_____
		Sewing machine	_____	Sports equip.	_____
		Tape recorder	_____	TOTAL (D)	\$ _____
		Other	_____		
		TOTAL (C)	\$ _____		
(B) HOUSEWARES:		(E) MISCELLANEOUS:		(E) TOTAL CLOTHING \$ _____	
Silverware	\$ _____	Medical supplies	\$ _____	(F) TOTAL JEWELRY & FURS \$ _____	
Glassware	_____	Photographic equipment	_____		
Linen (bed & table)	_____				
Kitchen utensils	_____				
Chinaware	_____				
TOTAL (B)	\$ _____				

TOTAL PERSONAL EFFECTS

TOTAL A	\$ _____
TOTAL B	\$ _____
TOTAL C	\$ _____
TOTAL D	\$ _____
TOTAL E	\$ _____
TOTAL F	\$ _____
(G) GRAND TOTAL	\$ _____

Of the Grand Total (G) above what amount of personal effects are in storage in the U.S. \$ _____

LIABILITY INSURANCE APPLIED FOR

50,000 @ \$5.00
 75,000 @ \$6.50
 100,000 @ \$7.50
 No Increase from \$25,000 in Basic Travel-Pak

The Travel-Pak policy will be prepared with Personal effects insurance written to the nearest \$100 of the Grand total (G) above and with the amount of liability insurance selected above.

TRAVEL-PAK

Your Best Foreign Insurance Buy

A modern package policy tailor-made for U. S. Government employees overseas which insures against the following:

"ALL RISK" PERSONAL EFFECTS INSURANCE



COMPREHENSIVE INTERNATIONAL PERSONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE

- Breakage
- Shipping losses (marine, air, rail, etc.)
- General average and salvage contributions
- War risks (while in transit)
- Marring, denting, chipping and scratching
- Theft
- Pilferage
- Vandalism
- Disappearance
- Fire
- Lightning
- Windstorm
- Hurricane
- Typhoon
- Explosion
- Flood
- Earthquake

- Bodily injury liability
- Property damage liability
- Employer's liability (servants, etc.)
- Tenants' liability
- Sports liability
- Fire legal liability (liability to landlords)
- Pets' liability

Check these advantages:

① **COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE.** Broad "All Risk" Personal effects coverage . . . with a \$50.00 deductible and the insurance to value requirement assures you of the maximum benefit.

The only property exclusions are losses of or from moth and vermin, gradual deterioration, cash, currency, bank notes, and war risks. . . . Plus a special international comprehensive personal liability insurance (excluding automobile liability) from \$25,000. to \$100,000. . . . all in one convenient package.

② **SAVINGS.** Special rates for those in Government Service plus the economies of the package insurance concept make TRAVEL-PAK your best foreign insurance buy. COMPARE! Annual rate on personal effects is 1.4%. Premium discounts reduce the effective rate to 1.225% for two-year policies and 1.167% for three-year policies. . . . Renewal premium credits for years in which there are no marine shipments produces still greater savings. Your maximum discount from the standard premium rate can be as much as 39%!

③ **ALLOWANCE FOR YOUR PRESENT INSURANCE.** There is no need for you to wait for your present insurance to expire to apply for this broader coverage. We'll give you a premium credit for any personal effects insurance you already have.

④ **CONFIDENCE.** Your policy will be underwritten by **Lloyd's London Underwriters**—world renowned for security.

⑤ **BREAKAGE INCLUDED.** Your valuable articles are insured against breakage in transit provided they have been professionally packed.

⑥ **WORLD-WIDE CLAIMS SERVICE.** We offer the promptest possible payment of claims, for TRAVEL-PAK operates through the world's largest personal insurance claims network with claims contact points in over 200 cities throughout the world . . . including Eastern Europe.

⑦ **CONVENIENCE.** TRAVEL-PAK is just one easy-to-understand policy that covers your property and liability needs. You deal with just one experienced firm.

⑧ **NON-CANCELLABLE PROTECTION.** *The Underwriters cannot cancel your coverage during the normal term of the policy except in the case of fraudulent declaration or claim or for non-payment of premium.*

We also have excellent facilities for your Life, Accident, Health, Home, Auto, and Marine insurance requirements—at home or abroad.

SPECIAL RATES FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CIVILIAN AND MILITARY, WORLDWIDE

(G) TOTAL VALUE PERSONAL EFFECTS	Annual Travel-Pak Premium	(F) TOTAL VALUE JEWELRY AND/ OR FURS	Annual Premium
\$ 2,500	\$ 43.00	\$ 300	Incl.
\$ 2,700	\$ 45.80	\$ 500	\$ 1.00
\$ 2,900	\$ 48.60	\$ 700	\$ 2.00
\$ 3,100	\$ 51.40	\$ 900	\$ 3.00
\$ 3,300	\$ 54.20	\$1,100	\$ 4.00
\$ 3,500	\$ 57.00	\$1,300	\$ 5.00
\$ 3,700	\$ 59.80	\$1,500	\$ 6.00
\$ 3,900	\$ 62.60	\$1,700	\$ 7.00
\$ 4,100	\$ 65.40	\$1,900	\$ 8.00
\$ 4,300	\$ 68.20	\$2,100	\$ 9.00
\$ 4,500	\$ 71.00	\$2,300	\$10.00
\$ 4,700	\$ 73.80	\$2,500	\$11.00
\$ 4,900	\$ 76.60	\$2,700	\$12.00
\$ 5,100	\$ 79.40	\$2,900	\$13.00
\$ 5,300	\$ 82.20	\$3,100	\$14.00
\$ 5,500	\$ 85.00	\$3,300	\$15.00
\$ 5,700	\$ 87.80	\$3,500	\$16.00
\$ 5,900	\$ 90.60	\$3,700	\$17.00
\$ 6,100	\$ 93.40	\$3,900	\$18.00
\$ 6,300	\$ 96.20	\$4,100	\$19.00
\$ 6,500	\$ 99.00	\$4,300	\$20.00
\$ 6,700	\$101.80	\$4,500	\$21.00
\$ 6,900	\$104.60	\$4,700	\$22.00
\$ 7,100	\$107.40	\$4,900	\$23.00
\$ 7,300	\$110.20	\$5,000	\$23.50
\$ 7,500	\$113.00		
\$ 7,700	\$115.80		
\$ 7,900	\$118.60		
\$ 8,100	\$121.40		
\$ 8,300	\$124.20		
\$ 8,500	\$127.00		
\$ 8,700	\$129.80		
\$ 8,900	\$132.60		
\$ 9,100	\$135.40		
\$ 9,300	\$138.20		
\$ 9,500	\$141.00		
\$ 9,700	\$143.80		
\$ 9,900	\$146.60		
\$10,000	\$148.00		
Each additional \$100 value, add \$1.40.		Each additional \$100 value, add 50¢	
		(I) INCREASED AMOUNTS OF LIABILITY	
		\$ 50,000	\$5.00
		\$ 75,000	\$6.50
		\$100,000	\$7.50

IF YOUR TOTALS FALL BETWEEN AMOUNTS IN TABLES PLEASE USE NEXT HIGHER AMOUNT

Use application opposite

or call or write:

James W. Barrett Co., Inc.
1140 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036



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