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JOURNAL

OCTOBER 1957

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ABOUT THE WALTER H. SWARTZ CO.—FROM

SUN NEVER SETS ON SUIT 'EMPIRE'

3 Swartz Brothers Outfit Thrifty Envoys—Liberia Demands a Cutaway

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times

BALTIMORE, June 29 — One of a multitude of gag-signs enlivening the clothing factory of the three brothers Swartz reads: "Blessed Are They Who Go Around in Circles For They Shall Become Big Wheels."

And so it turned out for the brothers after they started going around in diplomatic circles and set up a separate branch "to serve the foreign service" in the firm they inherited from their father.

Now their label reads: "The Sun Never Sets on SSS Suits."

"And whatever may have happened to the sun and British possessions," attested Jerome Swartz, president of the firm, "that statement is true of us as I speak to you now."

He Won by a Flip

He explained that someone had to be the president of the family firm and that he 'lost' the coin toss from his older brothers Edward, called Ed and Walter, called Bill. He himself is called Joe as often as Jerry.

The business the brothers inherited, T. I. Swartz and Co., was founded by their father, Tobias I. Swartz, in 1895. They grew up in it.

Except for a few wealthy political appointees to the diplomatic corps, diplomats generally must put on a handsome public appearance with the help of comparatively small salaries. The Swartz brothers, who make every stitch they sell, can fit their "hargain" needs.

Jerome Swartz pointed out the wardrobes being made for Scott McLeod, the new Ambassador to Ireland, and Walter P. McConaughy, the Ambassador to Burma:

The wardrobe for the Irish post, Mr. Swartz said, would run about as follows at ordinary retail prices "very conservatively estimated."

Three all-purpose suits—choice of sharkskins, tweeds, whipeords, eashmeres, gabardines, etc., \$200.

One diplomat blue suit, for semi-formal functions, unfinished worsted, \$75.

One tuxedo—imported tropical worsted and mohair, \$80.

One full dress, \$95.

The New York Times

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1957

One cutaway with striped trousers, \$125.

One cocktail coat—a short cutaway, \$75.

One top coat, \$75. One overcoat, \$90.

"Roughly \$800 for the outfit for a normal three-year tour of duty at regular prices," said Mr. Swartz. "We supply it to him for about \$450. And we keep the sizes on file so the diplomats can write us for anything they didn't get in the first place," he added.

Suit a Day for Burma

For the Burma post, he said, there would be proportionate saving. First, there would be six wash-and-wear suits, one for each business day.

"These new Dacron drip dry lines—we can say it because we didn't invent them—are a god-send to the tropics," he said. He showed a "wash 'n' wear" folder the company sends to every U. S. embassy in the world with thirty different fabric samples pasted on it.

The rest of his wardrobe list for the tropical Ambassador was: Two lightweight nonwashable Daeron and wool mix suits for cool nights; one pair of lightweight tux trousers with two washable white dinner jackets; one full dress—"and Liberia, a very dressy country, demands the cutaway."

While Swartz don't handle accessories, they can give advice. They have

gone globe-trotting so they can talk to almost any Ambassador about what they saw in his country.

Washington embassies containing old customers of the Swartz's include the Austrian, Australian, British, Spanish, Turkish, Egyptian, Indian, but not Iron Curtain nations.

Shades of Politics

"Ed is a liberal Democrat, a great one for social advances and labor privileges and a higher standard of living for our 200 employes. Bill is a Democrat, not aggressive in politics. I'm a strict Republican, almost reactionary in everything I do, extremely conservative."

But he made clear that the Swartz brothers don't lose their diplomacy, even when confronted by politics, national or international.

"One day several years ago, we were shoeing our good friend Senator Joe McCarthy out the back door because our good friend Owen Lattimore was coming in the front door," said Jerome Swartz.

"And during the recent Suez controversy, Brother Ed was waiting on the members of an Israeli Embassy at the back of our place while I was taking care of six members of an Egyptian mission up front."

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS REQUESTS—WE ARE

REPRINTING THIS ARTICLE Our sincere thanks and appreciation to our many Foreign Service folks who took time-out to congratulate us on our 'Coming Out' in the New York Times. Hundreds of others wrote that they had 'heard' but not 'seen' the article. So, in acknowledgement of same, we hope you enjoy this tribute to the Foreign Service as much as we did.

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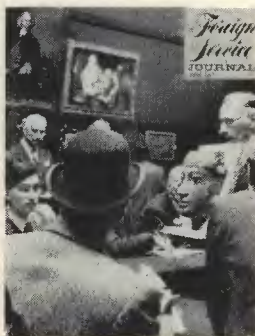
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Photograph by Paul B. Childs

In Sotherby's auction rooms in London this past summer over 3,000 people watched what Sotherby's characterized a "fantastic auction" when the highest amount ever realized for a single collection was bid and paid. It was the collection of Wilhelm Weinberg, New York banker, and the biggest purchaser was Samuel P. Spiegel, producer of "On the Waterfront."

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ELEVENTH SELECTION BOARDS

Last month the Eleventh Selection Boards began their four month deliberations of evaluating the performance of 3300 officers currently in the Foreign Service. (The Officer Corps has been expanded from 1300 in 1954 to 3300 this year.) Following is a list of the senior career FSO's and distinguished private citizens on the Boards which include 21 active FSO's, 3 retired FSO's, 5 public members and 12 observers:

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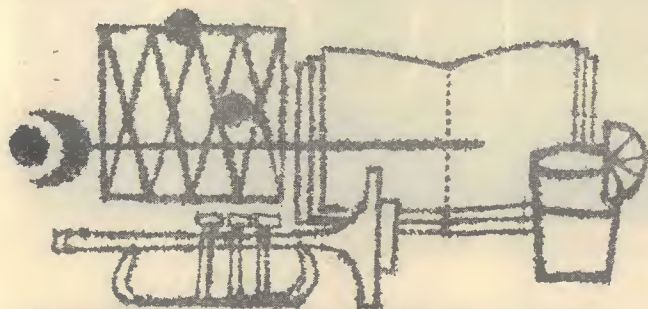
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Business Analyst, Commercial Intelligence Division, Office of Economic Affairs, Department of Commerce

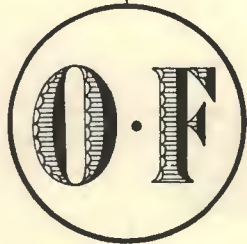
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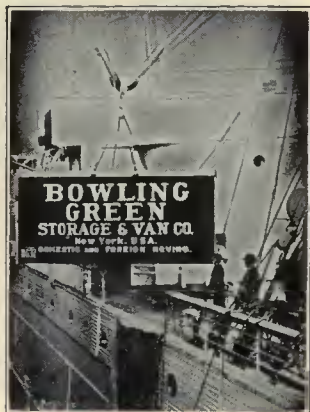


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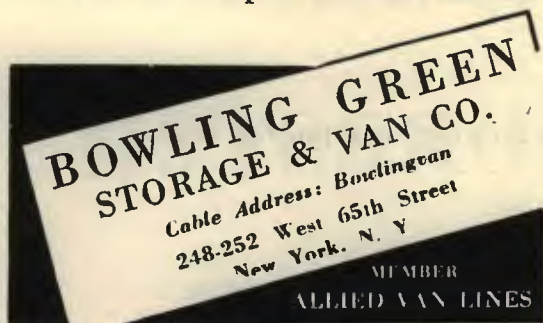
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OVERHEARD

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From the Field:

Archipiélago de Colon

SEVERAL WRITERS have asserted that the oldest reference to the Galápagos islands is the legend that they were discovered by the Inca emperor Tupac-Yupanqui around the middle of the 15th century. That great mountain warrior, according to Rolf Blomberg, built an armada of giant balsa wood rafts and with 20,000 of his followers spent a year exploring the Pacific. It was then that he found the Galápagos under a pall of volcanic smoke.

During my initial trip there last January, however, as a member of the party of President Camilo Ponce Enriquez, I read in Carl Angermeyer's home in Santa Cruz, a letter from the Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerhahl in which he wrote that he had found on the islands relics of a pre-Inca civilization.

History gives us many references to the impressions of the early travellers to the area. The American novelist Herman Melville described the Galápagos as follows: "Take five and twenty heaps of cinders dumped here and there in an outside lot, imagine some of them magnified into mountains and the vacant lot the sea; and you will have a fit idea of the general aspect of the Encantadas, or Enchanted Isles." We are told by Rolf Blomberg that they were called the Enchanted Isles by Diego de Rivadeneira early in the 16th century because the strong currents around the islands continually threw his vessel off its course and gave the superstitious sailors the impression that the islands were bewitched and could float and move out of their reach at will.

I personally found the Enchanted Isles enchanting and productive. The farmers of the interior had arranged an exhibition of their crops to show President Ponce and his party; and I saw sugar cane, corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, avocados, all sorts of vegetables, bananas, pineapple, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, watermelons, coffee, tobacco and cotton.

The temperature is generally pleasant due to the cooling effect of the Humboldt current. Even during the brief rainy season it's not uncomfortably hot. Illness is practically unknown. For example, when I slapped a mosquito and asked about malaria I was told that no case of that

(Continued on page 14)



A group of the inhabitants of Santa Cruz island.



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From the Field (from page 12)

trouble had occurred. I was also told of many cases of people who had come to the islands in very bad health and had recovered completely without the aid of medicines or medical care. I was so impressed by the experience of a man I met that it has been recommended to arthritis foundations that they send a competent scientist to investigate the effects of the Galápagos on arthritic conditions. The man so crippled with arthritis that he had to be carried ashore on arrival at Santa Cruz, seems now to be completely cured.

It was easy to daydream when trolling past this strange countryside. I found myself daydreaming about the English pirates who hid out in the Galápagos after having preyed on the Spanish galleons laden with loot from the old Inca empire. Much of this loot is thought to have been cached on the islands by pirates who died by the sword or were hung from the gallows before they could recover their treasure. I was told that treasure seekers have actually found several chests crammed with gold and silver coins.

One sees countless sea birds of every variety lazily soaring over the little islands or diving from incredible heights for their food. One sees almost everything from a tropical variety of albatross to the pigmy penguin, locally known as "el pajaro niño." And on the rocks along the shore are sea lions, seemingly an infinite number of red crabs, and the slithering sea iguana.

The best known animals on the Galápagos are of course the giant tortoises, many weighing some 500 lbs. Mr. Angermeyer showed me photographs of himself being carried by one. Unfortunately, the pirates and subsequently the whalers have all but exterminated the species. Those that still survive are found in the interior of Isabela and Santa Cruz.

There is also the fearsome looking, but harmless, land iguana, a "dragon" sometimes over six feet long. I was told that they make good food when their flesh is properly prepared. One finds in addition much wild cattle, pigs, goats, horses, donkeys, dogs and cats. The hunters in our party discovered that while the islanders supply their meat requirements through hunting, the work of crawling through the dense underbrush is a tremendous ordeal. They succeeded, if I remember correctly, in killing only two wild cows and in catching alive one small calf.

We had heard that the waters around the islands are the answer to the sporting fisherman's dream. We discovered that that is not completely so. The local fishermen at Santa Cruz, for example, said that the last sailfish seen was caught back in 1946. Certainly in my experience the waters around the island La Plata, some 50 miles southwest of Manta, are far more rewarding to the sport fisherman. However, in the Galápagos there is an abundance of grouper, mackerel, amberjack, bonita and tuna. At a freezing plant in San Cristobal I saw five tons of edible fish caught by one boat in the course of one morning.

To gain admission to this wonderland, one crosses the Equator, and has to face first a thorough hosing with Galápagos water. Then while kneeling before Neptunus Rex the traveler is crossed with paint, made to eat a tablespoonful of salt, and thereafter to drink a full tumbler of straight whiskey.

The population of the islands has never been large. At present there are said to be only some 1500 inhabitants,

(Continued on page 16)



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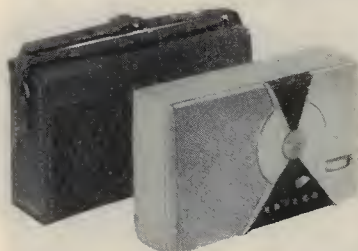


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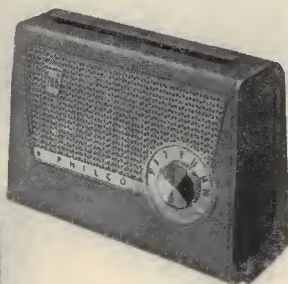
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From the Field (from page 14)

mostly Ecuadorans with an admixture of Norwegians, Germans and Austrians. But there are signs of an active and progressive future for the Galapagos, officially called the Archipiélago de Colon since the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. The Ecuadoran Government is taking an active interest in the islands' development. Plans are under way to build roads and hotels. Arrangements have been made for the installation of an institute of oceanography. A project is being pushed to form a biological station available to the world's scientists. Another is to declare some of the islands Ecuadoran national parks. An Ecuadoran company has been established to furnish regular air connections between the mainland and the islands and between the islands themselves. "World's End," as Beebe called the Galapagos, should thus soon be within the reach of the tourist interested in out-of-the-way places.

Christian M. Ravndal

Overseas Chinese Assay Role

*By TAKASHI OKA**

"HUA CH'IAO"—the overseas Chinese—constitute one of Southeast Asia's largest question marks.

South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem's dispute with the Chinese Nationalist government on Formosa over the status of one million Chinese living in his country has focused world attention once more on this tangled political, social, and human problem.

Twelve million strong, the overseas Chinese are found in every Southeast Asian country from Burma to the Philippines, Vietnam to Indonesia.

To whom are they loyal? To Communist Peking? To Nationalist Taipei? To the countries in which they live?

In Thailand, they number 3 million out of a total population of 18 million. In Indonesia, 2.5 million Chinese are estimated to live among 82 million Indonesians. In soon-to-be independent Malaya, they number 2,350,000—almost half the population. In Burma and the Philippines the Chinese are fewer—350,000 out of 19 million in the former, 200,000 out of 21 million in the latter. They comprise 80 per cent of Singapore's population of 1.2 million.

But it is not their numbers alone that make them formidable. It is the fact that, in almost every country in which they reside, they are the middlemen—the small and large merchants who form the country's distribution network for goods and services.

While some "hua ch'iao" have intermarried with natives, most of them remain in their own communities, with strong family ties with home communities on the mainland China coast.

These overseas Chinese now see their future threatened by a rising tide of nationalism in Southeast Asia. Their businesses, their possessions, their citizenship status are all in question.

How should they adjust to this situation? Should they call on Peking or on Taipei to protect their interests? Can they retain their pre-eminent economic position amidst a sea of national hostility?

But, if they do take out local citizenship and seek to participate as nationals in the political and economic life of

(Continued on page 51)

*In the *Christian Science Monitor*.

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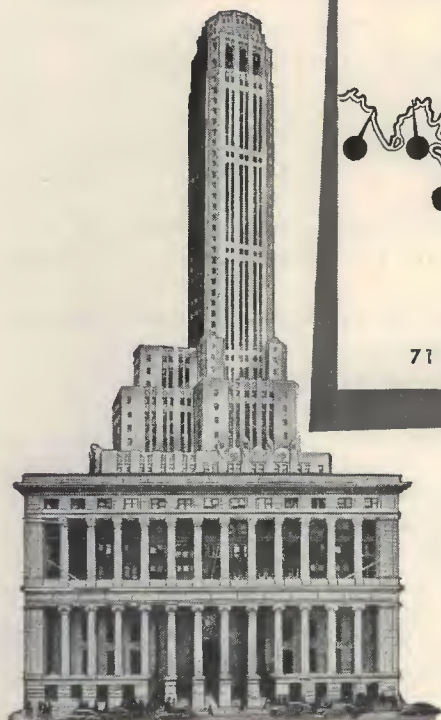
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BY
JAMES B.
STEWART

Young Secretary Caused Quite A Stir in Staid Department

Many years ago Consul De Witt Poole arrived in Stock-
holm after some very harrowing experiences in Russia. He
was ordered to Archangel as special assistant to the Am-
bassador and asked the Department's permission to pro-
ceed via London in order to replenish his wardrobe. Wash-
ington answered curtly, "Proceed direct."

Diplomatic Secretary Norman Armour, who had been as-
signed to Petrograd, sympathized with his colleague and
suggested he reply that he was proceeding but respectfully
drew the Department's attention to paragraph . . . of the
Consular Regulations regarding transportation of remains
of consuls who died abroad. Then, inspired by poor DeWitt
Poole's rough experiences, the young Secretary proceeded to
write the following and to send it to Washington:

The Sad Case of Consul Spanflu

Canton, January 21, 10:00 A. M. Secstate, Washing-
ton. Spanflu died yesterday. Please instruct regarding re-
mains.

Smith, Vice Consul in Charge

AMCONSUL, CANTON. Transportation remains appropria-
tion exhausted. Use potters ground or cremate and forward
Spanflu by pouch.

Lyon

Instruction from the Department

L. C. Smith, Esquire
American Vice Consul in Charge
Canton

Sir:

The Department has received your telegram No. 2 of
January 21 last in regard to the death of Consul E. Grippe
Spanflu.

The Department regrets to note the death of this able and
efficient officer and furthermore regrets its inability to per-
mit, at Government expense, the transportation of his re-
mains to his home in Little Falls, N.Y.

As stated in the Department's telegraphic instructions to
you, the appropriation covering the transportation of the
remains of consular officers is exhausted; a fact which is
due to an unfortunate epidemic of typhoid among the staff
at Rangoon.

(The Department might state in passing that this epi-
demic was doubtless due to a reckless use of ordinary drink-
ing water rather than bottled water. You should note for
your future guidance that the Department encourages the
drinking of bottled water by Government officials except
when in transit, in which latter case the Government and
not the official is forced to bear the expense.)

You were therefore instructed to choose a suitable and
fitting spot in the Potter's ground where, the Department

25 Years Ago

trusts the remains of this, for forty years, trusted officer and servant of the Government were laid to rest. In the event of your considering it advisable to choose cremation for the Spanflu remains, then it is suggested that the ashes be suitably deposited in a proper receptacle (an old carton used by the Department in forwarding the commissions of Diplomatic and Consular Officers would appear to be a proper medium) and forward by the regular pouch.

Your attention is directed to the fact that, while ordinarily full second-class postage should be placed upon the package, the destination being without the precincts of the capital, in view of the particularly fine record of the officer in question, the Department is disposed to waive postage.

You are therefore directed to stamp the cover plainly "Official Business," being careful, however, to omit therefrom all mention of the office and country from which the package originates.

Finally, the Department must once more caution you against the unnecessary use of the cable or telegraph as a means of communication when *not strictly necessary*. While it is assumed that under stress of the sad circumstances surrounding the death of Consul Spanflu (the Department understands that he leaves a widow and four children) you felt disposed to disregard Circular Instruction No. 80 of February 16, 1854 entitled "Use of Morse Electrical Telegraph Instead of Hand Despatches," this was, nevertheless, the Department feels, not a case for cable, but rather pouch report. You must remember that Consul Spanflu was no more when your cable was sent. He was beyond all earthly—even Departmental—aid.

The charge for the cable, therefore, amounting to \$4.83, will be credited by you in the next accounts.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

* * *

"O-u-c-h!" Yelled Papa As He Stepped on a Tack

With the above introduction I shall now quote from a letter from Ambassador John J. Muccio, Reykjavik, Iceland: "A lusty Viking, John Patrick, or as I prefer to call him, John fra Patraksfjordur, arrived on August 13th. Sheila and baby are doing beautifully. As for *me*? Well, you see Jim, I did not have an anesthetic and furthermore John Patrick is not yet accustomed to his new surroundings and so I have not been getting too much sleep lately."

Those Long Winter Nights in the Far North

I shall now quote again from the Ambassador's letter: "With respect to parents, we may have set some kind of a record. Of the total staff of eight Americans here at the time of my arrival, five of their wives were pregnant. The real spark was that each was pregnant in the exact sequence of her respective husband's rank: My wife, Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Witt, Mrs. Simenson, and Mrs. Daniels. How protocolaire can you get!"

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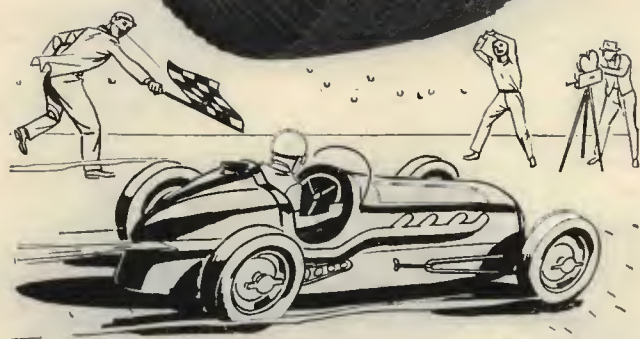
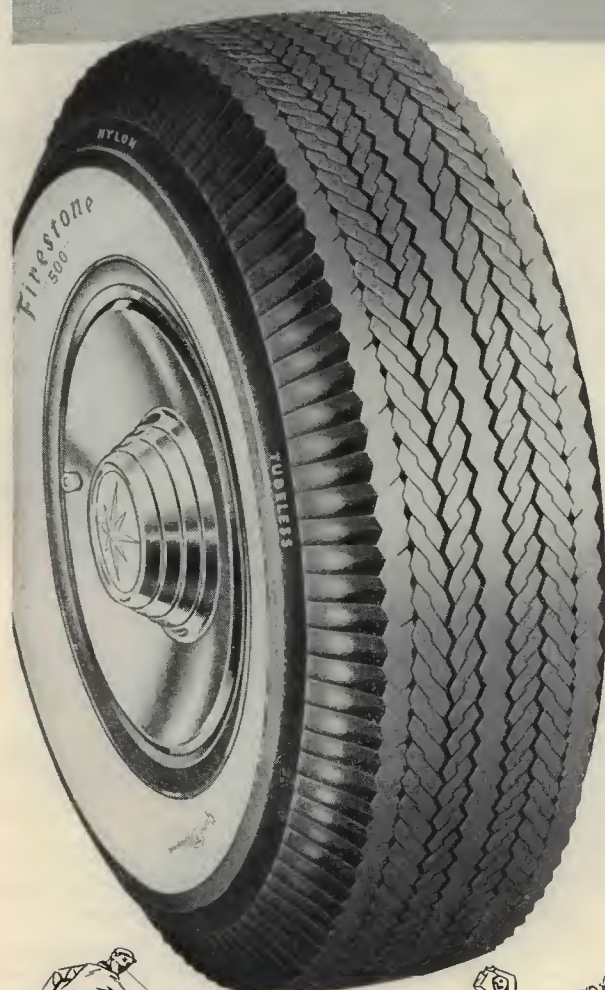
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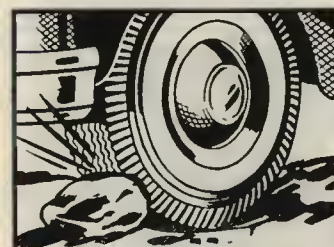


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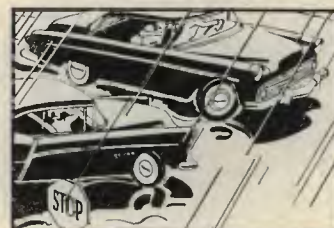
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Heard on the Hill:

A Favorable Trend Toward the Foreign Service

The closing weeks of the last session of Congress disclosed a decided trend favorable to the Foreign Service. The pages of the Congressional Record speak for themselves.

On August 6, Senator Clark of Pennsylvania had this to say—

MR. CLARK. Mr. President, I also hope that next year, when we come to consider budgets, we shall be able to increase representation allowances and salaries in key diplomatic spots, so that members of the permanent Foreign Service can compete on a basis of equality with those who come outside that Service for the consideration of the President when he sends nominations to the Senate; and that when the nominations come to the Foreign Relations Committee, they will be considered in line with the rule I have just suggested, with great deference to my senior colleagues, as one which might well be followed in the future.

MR. GREEN. Mr. President, it has been a great satisfaction to hear the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania about the responsibility of the President to select good men to serve as ambassadors for the United States. Because his position conforms with the position I took in a letter to the same effect sent some 3 or 4 months ago to the Secretary of State; namely, that it is not the province of the Foreign Relations Committee to make these selections—it must act on the selections made by the President himself—I am very grateful for this confirmation of that point of view.

* * *

Senator Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic whip, elaborated further on this same theme. On August 26 he said—

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wonder whether there is anyone in this country who can read who does not know the name of Maxwell Gluck. I wonder how many newspaper columnists have been provided with a free subject during the last month. I wonder how many recent jokes have used the name of Mr. Gluck.

Mr. President, I feel sorry for Mr. Gluck. He did nothing different from a large number of ambassadors who have been appointed under this administration and previous administrations both Republican and Democratic.

The fact is, however, Mr. President, that the trial of Mr. Gluck has placed the spotlight of healthy publicity on several long-standing problems in the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States and has made available to the public considerable new information.

I think a great many people now appreciate for the first time how important it is that we have good ambassadors to represent us overseas. I think that the proper policy on this subject is now pretty well agreed. The right policy is well stated in the words of the letter which was sent by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Green, to the Secretary of State on April 3, 1957, on the subject of ambassadors:

“It should be obvious in each case, whether the nominee is a career man or not, that his record, his intelligence, his background, and his attitudes are such that he will ably serve our country in his assignment.”

The controversy over Mr. Gluck has, I think, dramatized another fact—the fact that Presidents of the United States, both Republican and Democratic, in recent years have not been wholly to blame for some of the bad appointments which we have had. Republican and Democratic National Committees have not been wholly to blame either. The sad truth is, Mr. President, that the Congress must share the blame for this unhappy situation. The fact is that if the Department of State had available to it adequate funds to pay the necessary cost of running our embassies abroad and doing the official entertaining which is unavoidable we could fill every ambassadorial post with an able man whether he happened to be a career Foreign Service Officer or a noncareer appointee. If the representation allowances were sufficient it would be possible to make appointments of ambassadors strictly on the basis of merit and qualifications. I would like to say, incidentally, that I am not one of those who believes that we should never appoint a non-career ambassador. Career people are usually very able but there are also men and women—such as David Bruce, Clare Booth Luce, Ellsworth Bunker, Douglas Dillon, and others—of outstanding qualifications outside the career service. It is a very good thing for the career service to have brought in from time to time individuals of high ability who have had careers in business or science or education or labor which qualify them to represent the United States abroad quite as fully as a lifetime in the Foreign Service.

I have said that the Congress must take a large share of the responsibility for poor ambassadors. The Committee on Foreign Relations must take a major part of the blame for having let some poor nominations become confirmed. But, Mr. President, we would not have had many of these poor nominations come before us if there were not the underlying problem of inadequate representation allowances for the Department of State. Those on the inside of Con-

Heard on the Hill *(from page 21)*

gress, so to speak, know where the fault lies here. The blame can be laid squarely at the door of the House Committee on Appropriations. Year after year the Department of State, in presenting its request for appropriations, asks for an adequate amount for representation allowances. Every year the House committee slashes the request. This year the Department asked for \$1,200,000 for representation allowances. The House committee cut the request to \$600,000. Every year the Senate Appropriations Committee does its best to restore some of the cut made by the House, but in the process of compromise the Senate cannot fully succeed in obtaining an adequate appropriation. I strongly regret this unhappy history, Mr. President, and I hope the recent education on the subject which we have had will make it possible to do something more constructive next year.

Mr. President, one of the other interesting facts which has come out as a result of Mr. Gluck's appointment has been the revelation that the most sought after ambassadorial posts are not being given to career diplomats, but to political appointees. London, Paris, Rome, Bonn, Brussels, The Hague, Stockholm, Madrid, Copenhagen, Dublin, New Delhi, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris—all these important posts, Mr. President, are now filled by noncareer appointments. Some of these noncareer people are indeed excellent people, but the fact that a career person has not been appointed is almost invariably related to a question of money. These desirable posts are located in countries of the highest importance to the United States. We ought to have our very best people there. Because these countries are important, however, there is a great deal of official business to transact. We must have large embassies and there is much official and necessary entertaining to be done. Ambassadors without some outside income—and even second- or third-ranking people in these embassies without some outside income—simply cannot, under present circumstances, remain in these posts. The question again is whether the United States, the richest country in the world, is willing to pay what it costs to get the best men available in these jobs.

Mr. President, I wish to mention another cause of poor ambassadorial appointments which is not always related to the question of money. It is generally known that Presidents and Secretaries of State of whatever political party have in the past been under pressure from those who feel that an ambassadorship is a reward for past service to a political party. One of the purposes of sending from the Committee on Foreign Relations to the Department of State the letter, to which I referred a moment ago, was to try to take some of this pressure off the President and the Secretary of State. Far be it from me to discourage financial contributions to political parties, but I think that any President, if he has a mind to do it, can see to it that a financial contribution or a nonfinancial contribution to a political party is not of itself sufficient to obtain for a man a nomination to be ambassador. Frankly, I am of the opinion that President Eisenhower was either uninformed or just plain naive in disclaiming any knowledge of a connection between campaign contributions and ambassadorial appointments. This is silly. Of course he knows—or ought to know—about the connection, and he can do something about it.

We need more money for representation allowances, but even if representation allowances stay the same, the President of the United States has power to insure that those rich men whom he nominates are also men with outstanding qualifications to be ambassadors.

* * *

On the following day Senator Fulbright of Arkansas supported the views of Senator Mansfield—

MR. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to take this occasion to congratulate the Senator from Montana [Mr. Mansfield] on the speech he made at the beginning of the session of yesterday. Unfortunately I was delayed and was not in the Chamber, and did not realize that he had made the speech until I read it in the *Record* this morning.

I believe that what he said with regard to the appointment of our ambassadors is absolutely correct. He outlined in a very clear manner what is one of the principal troubles with our present system of appointment. He pointed his finger at the true source of much of our difficulty; namely, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, when they thwart the effort of the Senate to provide proper standards of compensation, especially in representation allowances for the major posts, such as at London, Paris, and Rome.

Until we do something about it—and that is certainly a part of our responsibility in the Senate—there is no way of improving that situation, and no improvement is likely to take place with regard to that difficulty. The Senator from Montana certainly deserves much credit for the statement he made yesterday.

* * *

Coincidental with this debate in the Senate, Deputy Under Secretary of State Loy Henderson undertook his special mission to the Near East. The choice of this seasoned career diplomat—"Mr. Foreign Service" himself—for such a delicate and important task was warmly applauded in the press and in Congress. On August 27, Senator SMITH of New Jersey said—

Mr. President, when the present Syrian crisis arose some days ago and we were all concerned about possible repercussions throughout the Middle East, it was certainly a source of great gratification to us all that the State Department saw fit to send one of our most distinguished career men, Mr. Loy W. Henderson, to keep close watch of the situation in the area.

Mr. Loy Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary for Administration in the Department of State, is now in the Near East attending a series of conferences on the Syrian situation. Secretary Henderson is one of the most experienced members of the Department, and one whose friendship I have cherished for many years.

In the *Evening Star* of August 26, there appeared an excellent article about Secretary Henderson and the outstanding service which he has rendered to the Department and to his country. I wish to add my own commendations and congratulations to others which Secretary Henderson has so richly merited.

I ask unanimous consent that the article from the *Evening Star* entitled "Loy Henderson Rates Toga of High Priest" be printed in the *Record* as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection the article was ordered to be printed in the "Record," as follows:

(Continued on page 59)

Merdeka in Malaya

By ERIC and PEGGY KOCHER

SHORTLY AFTER 9 a.m. on August 31, the Duke of Gloucester, representing Queen Elizabeth II, stepped up to the tribune at the Merdeka (Freedom) Stadium in Kuala Lumpur and presented to the first Malayan Prime Minister a parchment scroll on which was inscribed the new Malayan constitution. This moment, the technical transfer of power from British to Malaysians, took place in a new amphitheatre gleaming white with a brilliant green turf field. The ceremonies began with the arrival of the Prime Minister, the Rulers in ascending order of rank, the Yang di Pertuan Agong (Head of State or Supreme Ruler designate), and finally the Duke of Gloucester. Each Ruler, in colorful national dress, was accompanied by an aide carrying a gold or silver umbrella.

This pomp and splendor completed the formalities of independence, but for the populace the celebrations had begun the night before. In the main square, where spotlights focused on a huge "Merdeka" sign, a crowd of almost 100,000 watched the lowering of the Union Jack at midnight to the strains of "God Save the Queen," and cheered as the Malayan national anthem was played officially for the first time. A moment later the Federation of Malaya flag (looking something like our own) with a yellow crescent, an eleven pointed star on a blue ground, and red and white stripes was raised, and Tengku Abdul Rahman, the Prime Minister, appeared garlanded with flowers.

THESE WERE only the first of the Independence Day celebrations which took place between August 31 and September 3. During this period there was a "march past" of the Military and Police forces in Malaya, a heartwarming reminder of Malaya's progress in the fight against the Communist terrorists. First came the Australian and British troops, which had undergone years of discipline and hardship in jungle fighting. Next came the Gurkhas from Nepal who had killed or captured more than their share of terrorists. They were the heroes of the bitter



Pepper berries being turned to dry, by a Chinese youngster.

nine-year campaign against the Communists; and their marching mirrored their pride in their many victories.

Of special importance was the installation of the first constitutional monarch. The brief glittering ceremony was witnessed by the representatives of 45 free world nations including Under Secretary of State Herter who was President Eisenhower's personal representative at the Merdeka celebrations. The new Head of State, Tuanku Sir Abdul Rahman, wore a traditional Malay costume and headdress of blue and silver brocade resplendent with a diamond crescent, the emblem of Islam. His Majesty slipped a kris (dagger) from its golden sheath, and kissed the blade of steel, blended from daggers sent by each of the eleven Malayan States. Two Kathis (Moslem religious leaders) chanted prayers calling for Allah to bestow graces on His Majesty. Then a 21-gun salute boomed out over Kuala

1—Bagan Penang Women Weavers' Co-operator Society Ltd.

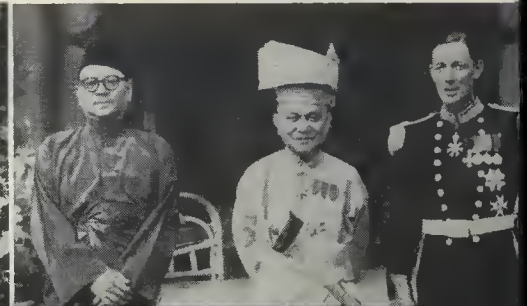
2—Kuala Lumpur was transformed for the Merdeka into a fairyland of colored lights, banners, and crests while government buildings were repainted and streets were repaired.

3—Left to right, the Chief Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister; Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Paramount Ruler; and Britain's High Commissioner Sir Donald MacGillivray who signed the new Federation of Malaya agreement with the rulers.

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Merdeka in Malaya

Lumpur to herald the moment of installation.

The Head of State and his consort at first sat on a canopied, red-carpeted dais. These thrones were actually modern high-backed chairs covered in lemon-colored leather in front of a backdrop of gold and scarlet curtains. Then His Majesty stood and read his oath of office from a silken scroll. As he finished his oath, shouts of "Daulat" (long live) rang three times through the hall and the royal orchestra played ceremonial music on ancient Malay flutes and drums. Throughout the rites, a copy of the Koran bound in gold rested on a silver tray on a table near the throne. The personal attendants of His Majesty lined both sides of the hall holding yellow silk umbrellas overhead. Warriors carrying the silver maces preceded the Royal couple as they left the pavilion and behind them came bearers of the royal swords, daggers, spears, and silver war clubs.

An event of special interest to the Americans was the raising of the Consulate General to an Embassy on the first day of Malaya's independence. The local staff in Kuala Lumpur is almost used to elevations. Three years ago we had a Consulate; two years ago it became a Consulate General; and today it has reached the top of the diplomatic ladder.

In Washington the new Malayan Embassy was accredited on August 31 and celebrated Malaya's independence the same day with a first reception. Tengku Ja'afar, Chargé d'Affaires, read the Independence Proclamation and ended with a toast to the President of the United States. Then the Secretary of State responded with an appreciation of the new country and its auspicious start, the difficulties that lie ahead for any new nation these days, and a toast to the new Malaya.

All these dazzling events, taking place as they did in the space of a few days, represented the culmination of the work and plans of many years. Since before World War II, the British had recognized the desirability of giving Malaya its independence. During the intervening period some of the best British manpower came to Malaya and helped train Malaysians to carry on jobs for which most Asians had little background. The Malayan Civil Service, honest and efficient, has been one of the best of all Civil Services started by the British. Many British technicians will remain as long as they are needed to assist Malaysians in specialized fields. (It should be explained here that the word "Malay" is used for the indigenous race, and the word "Malayan" for any person who makes his home in Malaya. This includes Malays, Chinese, Indians—and even an occasional Britisher.)

The Country

What is this new country? And what has led to its development?

Malaya is a tropical peninsula about the size of Florida, with a population of about 6,000,000. It is the largest tin producer in the world, and the second largest producer of natural rubber.

It is a constitutional monarchy—with a difference. The Head of State, whose title runs to three lines, is elected

FSO Eric Kocher and his wife, Peggy, were stationed at Kuala Lumpur from 1953 to 1955. Currently he is deputy director of the Office of South East Asian Affairs.

for five years by the nine Sultans from among their own number. There is a legislature of 98 members (52 were elected in 1955, the rest appointed by the High Commissioner). The present composition of the legislative council will remain until the next elections in about two years, at which time all members will be elected. The new nation has been formed from the nine Federated Malay states, to which have been added Penang and Malacca, formerly British crown colony territory.

The Problems

Before the British were willing to set a date for independence, progress had to be made on a number of important problems. The first problem was to control the armed terrorists who had been plaguing the country for nine years. In 1948 the Communists, who had for the most part resisted Japanese occupation, had taken over the trade unions of the Federation. They used them for a series of political strikes, intending to stop Government functions and hoping eventually to cause the collapse of the country. This was the same pattern of Communist action which was seen directly after the war in several European countries.

When Communist intentions became evident, the British broke up the existing trade union structure, and Communist control of the unions crumbled. Some Communist leaders were detained and imprisoned, others fled into the jungle where they waged relentless war not only against the British but against all the natives of the country. Rubber trees were slashed, trains derailed, people murdered, and traffic on the roads ambushed. For a while these acts of terrorism seemed effective. Through fear, many Malaysians assisted the Communists in the jungle by passing them medicine and foods. Each success in the jungle campaign encouraged recruits from among the restless young Chinese who were frustrated at limited opportunities for them in higher education, Government employment, and land ownership. Yet it was a civil war rather than an anti-colonial war. More Chinese and Malays were killed than Europeans.

Guerrilla warfare was almost impossible to combat in a jungle where a patrol could pass within ten feet of a bandit camp without seeing it. The British, therefore, started moving isolated homesteaders and small outlying villages to protected areas where the bandits could not terrorize the inhabitants and where close inspection could prevent food and ammunition from reaching the bandits. Over the years about a tenth of the population was moved to these "New Villages."

The peak of terrorist influence came in 1951 with the murder of Sir Henry Gurney, British High Commissioner in Malaya, while he was traveling on a main thoroughfare to a rest center outside of Kuala Lumpur. Thereafter strict food rationing, and in some cases communal kitchens, strengthened Operation Food Denial. All outlying sections were "food restricted areas," where no one could carry food—a real hardship for some rubber tappers and agricultural workers whose fields were far from their villages. Everyone leaving the villages was searched to be sure he carried no food. In fact the whole program slowed down for a while when there was a shortage of women guards to "frisk" the girls and women going out as laborers. In-

(Continued on page 53)

The Efficiency Report

By WILLARD L. BEAULAC

IT WAS A Saturday morning in early July. Technically the American Consulate in Aranda was closed, the Consul having chosen to work his staff eight hours a day from Monday through Friday, thus accomplishing the forty-hour work week which the Congress of the United States, in its wisdom, had decreed for Government workers, including those who labored beyond the territorial limits.

The forty-hour week applied to the Consulate but not to the Consul, or, for that matter, to the Vice Consul. The world outside the Consulate did not operate on a forty-hour basis. The vessels of various flags that traded between Aranda and ports of the United States, and which required services from the Consulate, didn't operate on a forty-hour basis.

The Government of Urania's not too loyal opposition didn't operate on a forty-hour basis, either. Nor did the international Communists, who, in various guises, devoted no less attention to placing obstacles in the way of peaceful commerce between Urania and the great "imperialist" democracy to the North than they did to heaping coals on the smoldering unrest that retarded Urania's political, social and economic progress.

However, there was no ship to be cleared on this particular Saturday morning, nor any political report to despatch to the Department of State in Washington. Even the Communists were quiet, or if they were busy, the noise of their business failed to penetrate the Consulate's thick adobe walls which tempered but did not exclude the damp tropical heat that blanketed the port.

It was neither ships nor politics nor global treason that had led the American Consul, this particular Saturday morning, to cross the narrow corridor which separated his living quarters from the consular office, and seat himself at his standard U. S. Government metal desk, painted to imitate the mahogany which was one of Aranda's principal exports to the United States.

Sweat seeped into the Consul's eyes and ran down his arched dorsal column, as he sat, his sleeves rolled up above the elbow, his brow furrowed, studying a blank copy of Form FS-315 REV. July 1950 Type C, Department of State, Foreign Service of the United States of America, Efficiency Report, Foreign Service Officers.

* * *

THE DEPARTMENT of State had invented and distributed to every corner of the globe, except Communist China and Albania, a new form for preparing efficiency reports, cleverly contrived to enable harassed Consuls and diplomats to describe and evaluate the performance of their subordinates in such manner as to make it possible for Selection Boards, sitting in distant Washington, to recommend which of the more than one thousand Foreign Service Officers should be promoted above their fellows and which should bear the stigma of having been "passed over".

F.S.O. Willard L. Beaulac is Ambassador to Argentina.

In addition to numerous spaces for noting the subject's skill in negotiation, in foreign languages, in passport and visa work, in making out World Trade Directory Reports, and in such sundry matters that together constitute the métier of the Foreign Service Officer, the form contained two pages filled with such statements as HE HAS A GOOD SENSE OF HUMOR, HE IS FRANK TO THE POINT OF INDISCRETION, and HE IS HESITANT ABOUT RENDERING DECISIONS.

These apparently unrelated statements were arranged in boxes of four. In each box the Consul was supposed to underline the statement that applied to the subject of the report in a higher degree than did any of the other statements in the box. For example, if it could more aptly be said of the subject that HE HAS A GOOD SENSE OF HUMOR than HE IS FRANK TO THE POINT OF INDISCRETION or HE IS HESITANT ABOUT RENDERING DECISIONS or HE IS TACITURN, then the Consul was supposed to draw a heavy line under HE HAS A GOOD SENSE OF HUMOR. And so on with the rest of the boxes.

Of course, the subject might actually not have a very good sense of humor. Nevertheless, if the statement that he had a good sense of humor came nearer to applying to him than did the other statements in the box, that's where the heavy line went.

Then, too, it might happen that *all* the items in the box applied to the subject. In that case you had to figure which item applied to him in a higher degree than any of the other items and underline that one.

"A marvelous invention," the Consul thought as he nervously inhaled the sweet tasting smoke of the Uranian cigarette that hung damply from his half-opened lips.

Marvelous, indeed. As between two class 5 officers, one of whom was importantly serving as Aide to the American Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations, while the other, through no choice of his own, was carrying on an unequal fight against boredom at some banana port in the Caribbean, the new form, faithfully filled out and carefully studied in Washington, would make it possible to decide which officer should be promoted and which should be held back for at least one year.

The form was so good, the Consul had been given to understand, that it would tell the Selection Board how the United Nations Aide would have stood the test of service at the banana port and how efficiently and importantly his colleague and rival would have acted at the General Assembly.

It was so good, the Consul recalled, that his own promotion would depend largely on a report to be prepared on him by the Embassy at Ciudad Gomez, Urania's capital, which lay 800 miles to the south and 8,000 feet up in the broad Andes.

His own case the Consul put out of his mind quickly and almost gratefully. It was a relief not to have to think of himself at this time.

(Continued on page 39)

Service Glimpses

1. **Mexico City**—Mr. and Mrs. Francois Pierobon exchange toasts at their wedding luncheon. Mrs. Pierobon is the former S. Jacklyn Ericssen, secretary in the Embassy. The couple met in Korea where Mr. Pierobon, whose home is in Lima, Peru, was stationed with the United Nations and Mrs. Pierobon was employed in the Embassy. Ethelyn M. Gautreau and Freida L. Thomas of the Embassy staff were witnesses for the bride. Eldon J. Cassoday, First Secretary, was a witness for the bridegroom.

2. **Washington**—Lucy Briggs, newly inducted Foreign Service Officer, is shown here with her father, Ellis O. Briggs, Ambassador to Brazil; and her brother, Everett, Vice Consul and Secretary assigned to the Division of Inter-American Affairs in Washington. Miss Briggs, who is in training at the Foreign Service Institute, is a graduate of Smith College. Her induction brings the entire Briggs family within the Foreign Service circle.

3. **Madrid**—The first United States Ambassador to the new nation of Malaya, Homer M. Byington Jr., admires the farewell gift he has just received from Ambassador John Davis Lodge. Mr. Byington served more than three and a half years as Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission in Madrid.

4. **Melbourne**—The two principals confer after the Presentation of Credentials by Ambassador William J. Sebald to Australian Governor General Sir William Slim at Government House, Melbourne. (See Letters column, page 60).

5. **Athens**—Ambassador George V. Allen and Mrs. Duncan Emrich, wife of the Cultural Affairs Officer, discuss the USIS exhibition of 20th century American graphic art with Nicholas Hadjikyriakos-Ghikas, internationally known Greek painter.

6. **Manila**—Ambassador and Mrs. Bohlen, along with scores of others, were at Manila International Airport to bid goodbye to Richard R. Ely and his family. In his forty years in the Philippines, Mr. Ely served under six Governors General, three High Commissioners and five Ambassadors. He has now retired. The *Manila Evening News* said of him: "... Richard Ely is that rare foreigner who learns the people he finds himself among and the country he finds himself in. . . ." Left to right: Mr. Ely, Ambassador Bohlen, Nancy Ely, Mrs. Bohlen and Mrs. Ely.

7. **Monrovia**—Members of the Diplomatic Corps joined President and Mrs. Tubman in a "Grand March" at Liberia's Independence Day ball. Front line (left to right) German Ambassador Richard Boettler, Mrs. William R. Tolbert, wife of Liberia's Vice President; President and Mrs. Tubman; United States Ambassador and Mrs. Richard L. Jones; Speaker of the Liberian House of Representatives and Mrs. Richard Henries. The Tubman Secretary of State, Momolu Dukuly, may be seen in the second row directly behind Mrs. Tolbert.



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EDITORIAL PAGE

RECRUITMENT AND FSOs-8

THE JOURNAL has recently learned that, in spite of cuts in the Department's 1958 F.Y. budget, the program of recruitment of FSOs-8 will be continued this year. It is with regard to this decision that the JOURNAL would like to devote a small section of its editorial space this month.

One of the more important recommendations of the Wriston Committee was that recruitment of officers for the Foreign Service should be from the bottom through the examination process. It was pointed out by the Committee that this had not been the policy in the past and the Committee felt that because of this our Foreign Service was not as strong as it might have been and should be. The Committee emphasized that in its opinion recruitment of young officers through the examination process was the key to a stronger and more effective Foreign Service.

In line with this recommendation of the Wriston Committee recruitment of young officers through the examination process was expanded greatly in 1955 and 1956; but at the same time there was undertaken a substantial program of recruitment of FSRs at the intermediate and upper class levels of the Foreign Service. In spite of reassurances that the individuals were being employed "temporarily" to fill middle and upper level positions until the new officers (FSOs-8 and FSOs-7) "came of age," so to speak. The program was nevertheless viewed with concern in certain parts. To many it seemed that the important principle of a career from the bottom of the ladder was being sacrificed

before it even got under way. Others, more cynical, merely shrugged and asked who was so naive as to think there ever would be a career service. The FSOs-8 (and FSOs-7) were clearly apprehensive as to what this meant in terms of their future, for the middle and upper grades looked a long ways off from where they stood with their collective foot on the first rung of the ladder. And who was there who could guarantee that this "temporary" program was indeed temporary?

The recent budget cut meant, of course, that the recruitment program for the coming fiscal year had to be cut back; but it was for administrative decision which part of the program should be continued and which cut back.

It is heartening and reassuring to know that there has been no change in the determination of the Department to continue to recruit as many FSOs-8 as possible within the limits of funds available. The JOURNAL believes, with the Wriston Committee, that recruitment from the bottom through the examination process is the surest way to a strong, effective Foreign Service. Moreover, it believes that Service morale, not only among the junior officers but throughout, will be favorably affected by the reassurance implicit in the decision that the Department stands squarely behind the principle of an honest-to-goodness career service. To those responsible for this important step in what the JOURNAL believes to be the right direction, we offer our solid support.

A FAVORABLE TREND

ELSEWHERE in this issue is summarized the recent debate in the Senate on means of improving the emoluments of the Foreign Service to a point where competition between career officers and distinguished private citizens for the top embassies might at least be made equal. At the same time, the sending of Loy Henderson on his delicate and important mission to the Near East drew favorable comment from Congress and reaffirmed the faith held by many outstanding Senators and Representatives in the career Foreign Service.

As the first session of the 85th Congress drew to a close there was a definite trend favorable to the Foreign Service.

The distinguished Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee once remarked privately to an aspiring young politician: "My boy, there are only two rules in politics: never buck a trend; never fail to follow a trend."

MORE SHELVES FOR THE BOOK SHELF

IT WILL BE noted that with this issue of the JOURNAL the long familiar masthead associating Francis Colt deWolf with the Book Shelf has disappeared. This does not, however, imply in any sense that Mr. deWolf has been placed on the shelf, but rather that more shelves have been added to the book review department of this magazine. With the wide spectrum of interest in the Foreign Service covering such a variety of titles and subjects as new books come out, the Editors felt they could more expeditiously deal with these titles by drawing on the entire Editorial Board in the allocation of book reviews rather than to burden one loyal member of the staff with the entire responsibility. Francis Colt deWolf will therefore continue to make his valued contributions but in the framework of the motto on the dollar, "*E Pluribus Unum.*" The Editors join in their thanks to Mr. deWolf for his splendid cooperation over the years and for his similar cooperation in the years to come.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By GWEN BARROWS

A Not So Silent Service?

In her nationwide TV talk last winter former Ambassador Luce referred to the Foreign Service as the "Silent Service." Now it seems this phrase is in need of some modification, for not only is the Service somewhat less "silent;" interestingly enough many are speaking eloquently for it, on the radio, on TV and in the press—and many are listening with equal interest to items as varied as the story of a romance between Princess Margaret and the son of the Far Eastern Chief, and the "trouble shooting" of the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration in his recent mission to the Middle East.

One can't but feel after listening to all the reports, reading the numerous columns of news print, that there is a new breeze blowing through public opinion, and it's a healthy one. In the journalist's magazine *Quill* there is a hint of the reasons for this new climate, in Peter Lisagor's article on the problems the reporter faces when covering the Department of State. State, he says, "suffers from the suspicion, held by a great many citizens (and far too many editors), that it has a vested stake in involving the United States in trouble overseas and is responsible not only for past wars but any future ones in the making. It is widely regarded as somehow not fully American, as a refuge for assorted eggheads and dandies who couldn't make an honest living elsewhere, who affect a broad 'A' in their talk, and who pull up their trousers a notch when walking across a pasture.

"These popular stereotypes are often hard to dissipate. They complicate the life of a reporter who covers the State Department and its satellites in the field of foreign affairs. Yet there can be little argument that what happens—or doesn't happen—in the Department touches the lives of every American—from what he pays for his morning coffee to how securely and serenely he sleeps at night. . . .

"The day is past when men in the State Department can treat their province as an exclusive lodge, beyond the reach, understanding or right of the people to know what is happening. Some have learned this fact the hard way, at their own private and official peril. But they have learned it.

"Not too long ago a veteran Foreign Service officer apologized to a small group of reporters he had been ordered to brief on a matter of current importance.

"I grew up in the Foreign Service believing it was a sin to be caught talking to newspapermen," he said. "So forgive me if I seem uneasy about this."

"Incidentally, once they learn that newspapermen are not bent on destroying them, these oldtimers often become the most productive sources without violating any of their oaths or compromising any negotiations.

"There are, unfortunately, vestigial marks of this fearful breed still operating in the Foreign Service."

Perhaps it's the recognition mentioned by Mr. Lisagor that what happens in the Department touches the lives of every American—from what he pays for his morning coffee to how securely and serenely he sleeps at night—that accounts for the new interest in the affairs of the Department. But the interest is marked, and even marketable:

John Martin is currently working on a book on unsung heroes in the Foreign Service to be published by Harper and Brothers.

Sales for Richard Boyce's "Diplomat's Wife" continue to hold up well.

The new WGMS radio program "Diplomatic Desk" this past month attracted a new sponsor and has switched to AM-FM four times weekly (including Sundays) format at highly paid times.

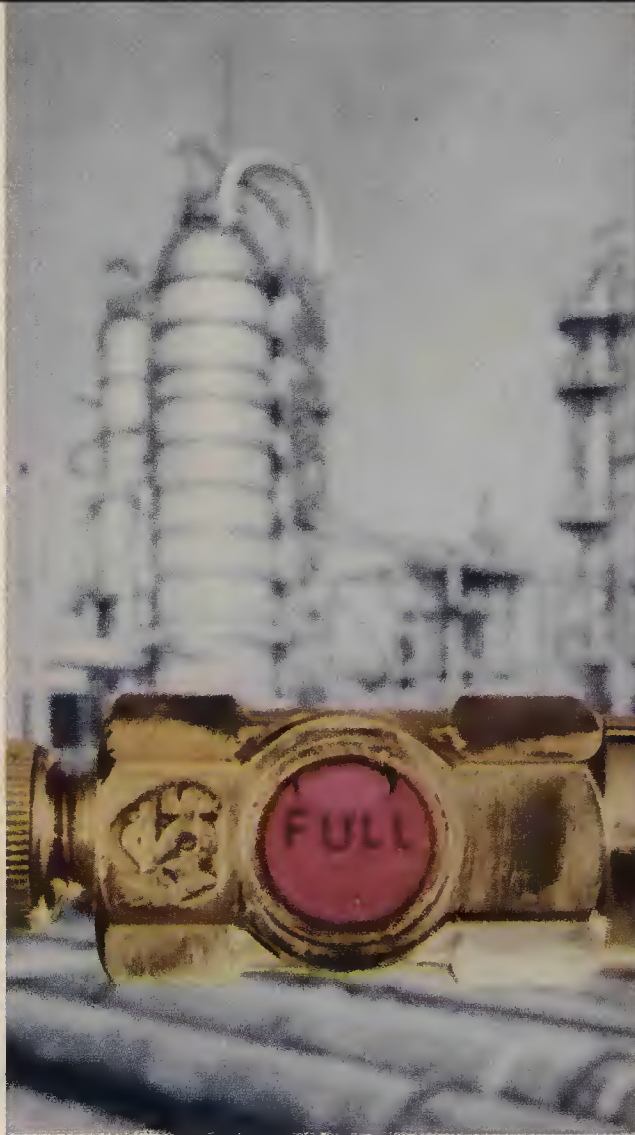
Furthermore, the flurry of stories following the appointment of Ambassador Gluck could not this year be attributed to the dearth of news during Washington's dog days for Congressional news supplied newsmen and radio commentators with copy until the record closing date in September. American Broadcasting Company provided time one Sunday evening for comments by retired Ambassador John Simmons and former Ambassador Myron M. Cowen on the advantages and disadvantages of having political appointees holding down Ambassadorial posts, and

(Continued on page 41)



"Darling, this sounds just what we've been looking for: 'Old house with cupboards, for skeletons, trapdoors for guests, good-size incinerator for relatives . . . In unfriendly surroundings, near cliff, within falling distance of ocean.' (August JOURNAL)"

C O R N I N G



Glass window gives the "full" picture. Putting a window in a pipe has always required gaskets that deteriorate in time and under temperature extremes. Corning engineers have now developed fittings with windows in them which are sealed to the metal so that they are both leakproof and tamperproof (above, an indicator that reads "full" when it is full). These units cut replacement costs.



Auto headlamps by the millions. Every three seconds, this machine can turn out another reflector for the new sealed-beam headlamps now standard on all U. S. cars. Corning makes both reflectors and lenses for these lamps . . . and tests them rigorously. The lamps give 25% more light than previous lamps and the glass-to-glass seal keeps out air and moisture so the lamps stay bright throughout their life.

G...can do almost anything



Glass filters make Salk vaccine safe. If pharmaceutical laboratories making the Salk vaccine didn't remove the particles of infected tissue that get into the solution, the vaccine could make some people seriously — even fatally — ill. This filtration problem was presented to Corning. Working with the laboratories, our technicians developed a system of special PYREX-brand filters ranging

from coarse to ultrafine that completely clear the vaccine of this dangerous tissue material. The filters are of porous glass that's made pinkish by the vaccine, as you can see above.

If you're faced with a problem in product or process improvement that glass might solve, write Corning Glass Works, 33 N. Walnut Street, Corning, N. Y. You're also invited to visit the fascinating Corning Glass Center at Corning. No charge for admission.

with glass



CORNING GLASS WORKS
CORNING MEANS RESEARCH IN GLASS

Three Years at the Opera

By PATRICK CAMPBELL

I DON'T KNOW much about grand opera, but what I do know I know inside out. "The Flying Dutchman" is my forte, and even now, by thinking for a moment, I can tell you what happens in the first two acts.

I was taken to see it in the early summer of 1932 by an elderly Oriental student called Mr. Maung—a resident, like myself, in the Pension Kashmir, Munich.

The treat was arranged by our landlady, the Baronin von Heckrath. The Baron had passed on some years before, leaving his lady in financial difficulties, and the Pension Kashmir, with German lessons thrown in, was her road back.

She saw us off at the door, presenting each of us with a large paper bag. "Is blut-wurst," she said, "mit sauerkraut und kek."

I was surprised. There seemed to be no need to attend the opera with a load of blood sausage, sauerkraut and cake. I dropped mine into the umbrella stand on my way out.

Mr. Maung's string bag did not surprise me. He wore chamois leather gloves, spats, and a large wing collar. A string bag full of apples was nothing.

Our seats were high up in the gallery, in the middle of the row. It took us some time to reach them, because everyone around us—like Mr. Maung—seemed to be burdened with a considerable amount of luggage. To get my seat I had to climb over an elderly man wrapped in a rug, with a picnic basket on his knee.

No sooner were we settled than Mr. Maung produced the largest of his books.

"Sssoo," he said, "playssee of plot for lesson."

I asked him what he was talking about. Did he want me to write something down?

"Tomorrow mauling," said Mr. Maung, "flaum Flau Balonin."

When I'd unraveled this I felt a stab of fear. We'd come to the opera, not as I had imagined, for pleasure, but for a practical purpose! There would be questions in the morning from the Frau Baronin, at a time when her nerves were usually at their worst!

With my three words of German I'd already fallen foul of her on several previous occasions. Once she'd even burst into tears, sobbing that she was high-born, and not accustomed to work, and that it made life unendurable unless her pupils tried their best. I'd been alarmed by her tears, seeing that she was a powerfully built woman with a marked mustache.

"Here," I said to Mr. Maung, "let me have a look at that book." I looked. Every word was in German, and not only in German, but in German type as well, rendering any attempt at comprehension impossible. I realized that from now

on I was linked to "The Flying Dutchman" only by that slenderest of bridges, Mr. Maung.

I gave it back. "Start talking," I said.

Mr. Maung began. "Flying Dutchum," he said, "sssailing Kep of Godd Ope in fuliouss wind gale—"

At that moment the orchestra crashed out into the overture. There were several hundred musicians, and they blew as hard as they could.

I leaned closer to Mr. Maung. ". . . Daland," he was saying, "wiss to mek ssoo lich ssailo with all tleasure blidegloom to daughter. . ."

Blidegloom? Lich ssailo? And was it Daland or *Darand*?

I cursed Mr. Maung for his whistling and his fantastic trick of turning r's into l's.

"Sssoo," said Mr. Maung, "Ssecon Act iss Ssspin Choluss. All maidenss ssspin, ssspin."

"All right," I said, "Thank you very much. I'll pick it up when the thing begins."

"Moossic," said Mr. Maung, "iss now of piccolo, flute, clalinet, basssoo, tlumpetts—"

"Shut up," I said. "I want to listen."

About an hour later the curtain rose. A full-rigged ship, with a crew of three thousand, in a howling gale!

"Sssailoss choluss!" shouted Mr. Maung. "Yo-ho-hey! Hal-lo-yo!"

I endured this pandemonium for some twenty minutes, and then Daland—Darand—gave tongue.

Mr. Maung plucked my sleeve. "He ssay sship all lite," squeaked Mr. Maung. "Ancho sstick fass in ssand-wyke"

Sand-wyke? What could it possibly be? It was just the kind of question that Frau Baronin would ask. "In Act Vun, plizz, in vat is anchored szchip of Daland?"

My head was ringing with grotesque distortions of the English language.

"What's sand-wyke?" I asked Mr. Maung.

"Moment," he said. He reached into his bag and brought out an English dictionary.

"Iss ssand of Winchester College," he reported.

I looked at him briefly. I was sure he hadn't been able to find sand-wyke and had invented this monstrous lie rather than admit defeat.

"Thank you," I said. "You may continue."

He did. Hisses. Clicks. Yo-ho-hey and Hal-lo-yo. And, then, unusually difficult passages like "Dutchum lush blind on ssshap lockss," which defeated me altogether.

At the end of Act I Mr. Maung consumed his blood sausage. I watched him with a certain amount of envy, regretting that my own should be in the Frau Baronin's umbrella stand. We already seemed to have been in the opera house for several hours.

(Continued on page 56)

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MUTUAL SECURITY—EPILOGUE

By E. J. BEIGEL

"THE ANNUAL foreign aid hassle is over once again," was the epilogue in a leading newspaper when Congress adjourned at the end of August after completing legislative action on the Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1958. The program had run its course through the traditional five acts: the extensive presentation to the Congress through public studies and hearings described in the June issue of the JOURNAL; then four separate series of committee hearings, reports and floor debates—Senate and House authorizations, followed by House and Senate appropriations, with the climactic sequence of compromise in a committee of conferees of both houses. The outcome of this legislative action is described briefly in this article.

It may be useful to begin by comparing the amount of funds requested by the President with the amount finally made available by the Congress to carry out the fiscal 1958 program, in relation to the amount provided for fiscal 1957. This comparison is shown in the table below. The figures are in millions of dollars, and represent the appropriation of "new" money combined with the reappropriation or "carryover" of previously unobligated funds.

	1957	1958	
		Request	Received
Military assistance	2213	2400	1879
Defense support	1162	900	725
Development funds	250	552	352
Special assistance	100	300	225
Technical cooperation	152	169	142
Other programs and administration	130	119	113
Total	4007	4440	3436

The total amount of funds available for obligation in fiscal 1958 is about 15 percent less than for 1957. It is, however, slightly more than the amount finally obligated in 1957. At the same time it is \$1004 million less than the total amount of new and carryover funds requested by the President for fiscal 1958. The various categories of aid funds were described in the JOURNAL last June. The following paragraphs discuss the amounts requested and finally provided for each of the present aid categories.

Military assistance. Requirements for \$2400 million for military end-item and training obligations in fiscal 1958 were to be met by a requested appropriation of \$1900 million in new money and the reappropriation of \$539 million in unobligated funds from last year. The final

appropriation provided \$1879 million, a reduction from the request by an amount roughly equivalent to the carryover. The President has estimated that the cut in funds for military assistance will delay the modernization of the free world's forces, in the face of progressively improved Communist forces.

In fiscal 1957 an appropriation of \$3195 million was requested for military assistance, Congress provided \$2213 million in new and carryover funds, and \$1674 million of this amount was obligated. The contrast between the original request last year and the amount obligated during the year was referred to in debate this year as an important factor in the legislative decision regarding military assistance for fiscal 1958. One innovation in military assistance is the availability of the appropriation for eighteen months instead of a year.

Defense support. The request for \$900 million for defense support assistance was reduced in the appropriation to \$725 million in new and carryover funds. The amount requested had already reflected a shift to the new development loan fund of certain amounts previously included in the defense support category. The committees making the reduction nevertheless expressed the view that defense support was reducible by the amount of the cut, and that if conditions in the countries affected require it, any necessary increase for this purpose during the year should come either from special assistance, or from the authority of the President, which he will continue to have, to transfer limited amounts between categories.

The proposals that defense support together with military assistance be authorized indefinitely, and be transferred together into a separate title of the U. S. defense budget, were not approved by the Congress. The cut in defense support funds may compel reductions in the size and relative effectiveness of forces now being maintained by certain countries on the periphery of the Communist bloc.

Development loan fund. An appropriation for this major innovation in the fiscal 1958 program was requested in an amount of \$500 million this year, with additional borrowing authority of \$750 million requested for each of the next two years, the latter \$1500 million to become available, as needed, through Treasury loans rather than annual appropriations, and to remain available indefinitely. The Congress appropriated \$300 million in new money to establish the fund, the amount to remain available for obligation on a "no-year" or indefinite basis. The continued operation of the development loan fund beyond this initial amount will, however, be subject to further appropriations.

(Continued on page 52)



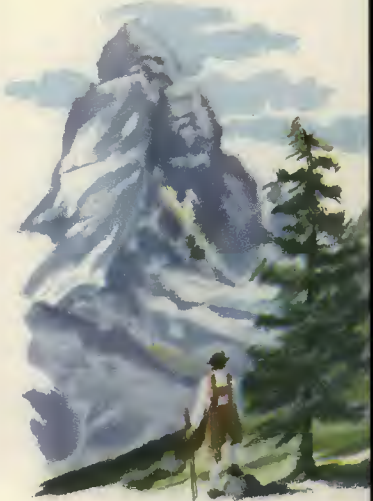
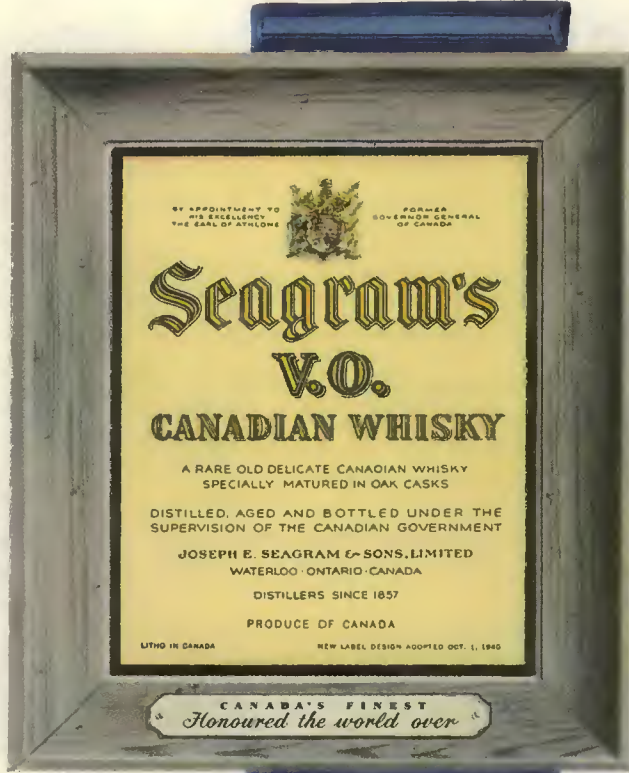
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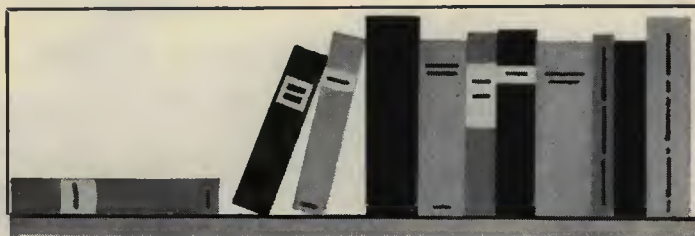
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Maunt Papocatepil
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20,300 feet



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19,850 feet



THE BOOKSHELF

Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin (The War They Waged and the Peace They Sought), by Herbert Feis, published by Princeton University Press, Princeton N. J., 655 pages. \$6.95

Reviewed by ROBERT L. BUELL

Here is a book that is certain to interest most officers of the Foreign Service and to constitute a valuable addition to their permanent libraries.

Herbert Feis, so well known to senior officers of the Foreign Service as an unusually capable and affable Economic Adviser of the Department from 1931 to 1937 and affiliated with the Department in a variety of capacities for many years thereafter, has devoted over three years to the preparation of this great study of the military, diplomatic and political strategy behind the war efforts of Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia.

He has studied not only all important previous works on this subject, but he has had access to many sources of information not previously available to other authors. These include the papers of W. Averell Harriman, the correspondence of President Truman with Churchill, papers of George Kennan while Counselor of Embassy in Moscow, and many others in authority or in the know during the war years of 1941-45.

The chronological compilation of the vital events that took place behind the scenes in those historic years has been carried out with masterful care as to authenticity and with extraordinary objectivity.

In unveiling the essential secrecy that enshrouded the formulation of policy decisions, Dr. Feis sheds much light on subjects of controversy that have heretofore prompted much bitter and unwarranted criticism of Churchill, Roosevelt, and Truman. He also explains how the tragedy of compromise and of withdrawal from firm decisions involving policy and principle appeared inevitable to preserve the U.K.-U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. coalition. The gradations from friendliness, cooperation and forthrightness in relationships to suspicion, distrust, animosity and duplicity (particularly on the part of Stalin) are explained with the utmost clarity.

Likewise this great work attempts to clarify the relations between the political leaders, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the European Advisory Council and many other groups that had important roles to play in trying to coordinate efforts of vital import to the world.

The patience, thoroughness in research, and comprehension of his task have again revealed Dr. Feis to be an outstanding historical writer.

The book is absorbing, often exciting, but never heavy reading.

Nuclear Weapons And Foreign Policy, Henry A. Kissinger, Harper Bros., 1957, 475 pages, \$5.00

Reviewed by FSO GEORGE JAEGER.

"Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy" is the most incisive attack to date on the harsh, but subtle dilemmas posed by nuclear force. It thus achieves both more and less than the task set by the Council on Foreign Relations to a distinguished group, which was asked to explore foreign policy in the nuclear age. For Dr. Kissinger's book, which draws on these discussions, sacrifices important questions in the foreign policy field for greater emphasis on his central contention: that nuclear weapons policy has not yet been brought into proper relation to the needs of diplomacy; and that this gap between power and policy should be filled by a strategic doctrine encompassing both.

American concentration of military effort on strategic striking power, Kissinger argues, has succeeded in deterring general war. But given the destructive power of heavy nuclear weapons and a situation of effective nuclear parity, all-out war is only one, and in his view the least probable contingency we may have to face—since no state is likely to choose a course almost certain to bring about its own effective destruction.

On the other hand, as Kissinger points out, the actual, and in the future more probable, threats are of a more limited nature, aimed at the piecemeal erosion of the western position. Against this kind of challenge the use of strategic striking power poses terrible choices. In limited wars, its use has so far proven repugnant: either because the degree of violence involved would have been out of proportion to the issues or because the use of nuclear power would in turn incur grave risks of broader nuclear war.

The question arises, of course, whether this quandary is not inherent in the nature of nuclear weapons themselves. Can nuclear force be selectively related to the full range of diplomatic objectives? Kissinger's answer is challenging, although it leaves a number of problems unsolved.

Briefly, he begins by proposing the clear separation of strategic from tactical force. The present services, organized around methods of movement, are all forced to justify their existence by proving their efficacy in relation to the primary mission of strategic deterrence. As a result, and because budget limitations leave only small margins, the tactical mission tends to go by the board. To break the deadlock, the book proposes two services organized around

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the basic missions, a Strategic Force and a Tactical Force, the one aimed at maintaining the all-out deterrent, the other at providing policy with the limited, mobile power it appears to require.

But can this tactical force in fact be applied to support policy in its contest for limited ends? Kissinger argues that its very existence would assist in situations upon which presently small tactical forces have little effect. More importantly, the availability of tactical force would tend to limit the scale of wars even if nuclear weapons were used, since the critical point would be reached only when strategic power were brought into play. The corresponding diminution of fears should lead to the greater effectiveness of diplomacy. These arguments are cogent. The availability of the type of tactical force Kissinger calls for may well strengthen diplomacy and provide greater freedom in crises.

Still some questions remain to be answered, particularly as to the application of tactical force. The first, concerning the extent to which American policy can be based on physical force of any kind in many parts of the world, is never satisfactorily settled. Kissinger, a student of classical diplomacy, appears to proceed from the axiom that force is the basis from which diplomacy pursues its objectives. As a result, although he recognizes the dilemmas with which the great upheavals in the under-developed and former colonial areas confront us, it never becomes clear how the application of tactical force can achieve positive objectives in these areas, in which its use at one point would in all likelihood lead to damaging repercussions at any numbers of others. And would such a doctrine not tend eventually to destroy those values we are most concerned to preserve?

As important is the problem of Soviet response. Would the USSR recognize the separation of tactical from strategic force and be careful to respond within the rules of the game? Dr. Kissinger admits that this is a question, but answers that the USSR is faced with the same terrible choices we are. Therefore, if each side through diplomacy makes clear its intentions with respect to any particular objective, the USSR is likely to learn to play for limited ends with limited means, and reconcile itself to losses which could only be avoided by raising the stakes to the unacceptable level of ultimate nuclear showdown. Thus, Kissinger argues, it may be possible to reduce the present dangerous inflexibility even in Europe, by making objectives subject to contests of limited force. What he proposes in fact is, that since all-out war is no longer rationally possible, the East and the West agree on a set of practical rules to govern the application of force. We would then have, in a new and inverted sense, recreated the 18th century acceptance of limited war, imposed now by the horrors of the "balance of terror," and so have given new life to diplomacy as the art of contending for limited ends within a framework which is mutually accepted.

On this point, the question arises of course, whether the losing side in such a limited contest would not still be seriously tempted to rescue itself by broader, or all-out nuclear bluff? Could it therefore not still seek to paralyze opponents and allies by threats, and so gain increments of advantage which could lead to success? Is graduated deterrence, which assumes that the dangers inherent in broadening war by any one step are sufficient to keep it within prescribed limits, therefore, in fact, a feasible theory, except

(Continued on page 38)

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The Book Shelf (from page 37)

in situations involving clearly marginal interests?

These, and other doubts can be raised about Kissinger's solution. For example, in spite of his championship of limited war he feels that limited wars should in most cases be nuclear. One cannot but wonder whether a member of other countries would not prefer the risks of all-out deterrence, to Kissinger's new flexibility opening their territory to "limited" nuclear wars, which from their point of view would still be thoroughly total! The application of tactical force, particularly if it involves nuclear weapons, may well create as well as solve problems for policy.

Still, in spite of these questions, Kissinger has produced an unusually important and broadly informative book. In masterful chapters developing the facts and dilemmas of nuclear force he has posed the problem of policy in the nuclear age more clearly than anyone else. If his solution is not entirely satisfying, there is still much weight in his argument. And he has sufficiently followed the counsel of his own eloquent last chapter, in which he urges that the prudence of organizational thinking be balanced with the independent creativeness of individual conception, to recommend his book warmly to students and practitioners of foreign affairs.

The Relations of Nations by Frederick H. Hartmann, Macmillan Co., New York, 637 pages. \$6.25.

Reviewed by ARTHUR L. LEBEL

This book was probably written with the thought that it might serve as an advanced college text on international relations. It is very logically arranged in chapters, sub-chapters, etc., and devotes twenty-five pages to bibliography and references to source material.

The author has touched on all the significant facets of the subject of international relations from the nature of national sovereignty to the uses made of this sovereignty by individual governments in their dealings with other governments.

Anyone having been engaged in the work of foreign affairs for a number of years and having a fair knowledge of the law, will find much in this book that is *vieux chapeau*. But he will also find much that suggests new approaches to foreign affairs. There is enough of this latter type of material to make the book fully worth reading.



The Efficiency Report *(from page 25)*

But there was no way out of preparing the report on Vice Consul Henderson. It had to be in Washington by August 1. The Consul had delayed preparing it as long as he could, taking the form out of the top drawer of his desk from time to time, glancing at it worriedly, and then putting it back, thankful that the act of filling it out could be delayed a while longer.

Now, however, delay was no longer possible. The completed report must be ready for Tuesday's pouch. To make it worse, a Foreign Service Inspector was due in Aranda that afternoon. He would want to see the report on Henderson. It must be written up now. Right now. The Consul smothered his cigarette in a United States Government ashtray, lighted another, and bent grimly to his task.

"Well, let's take this first box," the Consul muttered to himself. He ran a moist index finger laterally below each printed statement as he read down the page. The box read this way:

HE IS SHY.

HE DRESSES WELL.

HE LEADS RATHER THAN FOLLOWS.

HE IS AN ACCOMPLISHED PUBLIC SPEAKER.

"Let's start with the first one, HE IS SHY."

That wasn't a very complimentary thing to say about a Foreign Service officer. You couldn't afford to be shy in the Foreign Service these days. The Russians weren't shy. They were tough as all outdoors. So people said anyway. You couldn't be shy when you were around those babies.

People up in Washington weren't shy either. They weren't shy, and a lot of them weren't even modest. And they didn't understand modesty in others. Now-a-days you had to toot your own horn or no one would know you were around.

"Maybe that's why they don't know I'm around," the Consul speculated glumly as he dabbed at his forehead with a damp handkerchief.

Would you call Henderson shy? Well, he certainly wasn't bold. He was on the quiet side, and modest. Too modest for his own good, in fact. But was he too modest for the Government's good? That was the criterion after all.

Henderson was shy, but not enough to do any harm. His shyness was rather attractive, in fact. It was the opposite of brashness. People liked Henderson. He had a lot of friends among the Uranians. That was good for the United States.

Yes, the criterion was whether he was too shy for the Government's good.

Or was it? The form didn't say HE IS TOO SHY FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S GOOD. It said HE IS SHY.

That was a statement of fact. Either he was shy or he wasn't shy. The Department wasn't asking you to interpret his shyness. It was asking you to note it in case the item applied more than did the other items in the box. If you didn't think he was shy you could go on to the next item.

"Well, he's on the shy side all right," the Consul had to admit to himself.

"But it's going to hurt him if I underline that. Let's look at the others."

The Consul's finger slid down one line.

HE DRESSES WELL.

The Consul smiled wryly. Was there anyone in Aranda who dressed well? He looked down at his own wrinkled linen trousers, felt his wilted shirt collar. "What will the

Ambassador do with that one when he makes out my report?" he chuckled.

Clothes weren't important in Aranda. You rarely wore a coat except at dinner and not always then. It was too hot. Much of the time you didn't wear a necktie. Henderson dressed as well as anyone else. But that didn't mean that he dressed well.

But if HE DRESSES WELL were not underlined, would the people in Washington hold that against Henderson? They ought to, probably, if he were serving in London where men are supposed to dress well and where they are probably conspicuous if they don't. But it was just the other way round in Aranda. If you dressed well down here, you'd be taken for a dude. Those tourists that came through on the Fruit Company ships dressed well, but you could spot one of them a block away. They looked like illustrations out of a men's fashion magazine. Why, people in Aranda would laugh at Henderson if he dressed like that.

That was the trouble with this form. It didn't leave enough room for interpretation.

Well, the Consul couldn't change the form.

Meanwhile Vice Consul Henderson might be a nifty dresser in Washington, or in Dubuque, his home town, but you could hardly call him that in Aranda.

"Looks like HE IS SHY so far," the Consul thought aloud. "Too bad though. That won't look very good in Washington. Well, let's see what's next."

The Consul's finger slid down one more line.

HE LEADS RATHER THAN FOLLOWS.

"Well, it would be nice if I could underline that one."

But could he?

In this four-man office, what chance did young Henderson have of leading anybody? The Consul was the leader in this office. There was no doubt about that. And Henderson followed him. Did that make Henderson a follower rather than a leader? And was that a bad thing in the minds of the efficiency experts in Washington?

Was a Vice Consul with a year and a half of service supposed to be a leader? How could he lead until he had learned to follow—until he had learned his job? Who would follow him if he tried to lead?

Henderson didn't have a chance to lead the Fruit Company people. They were a tough crowd to lead in any case, and, if anyone in the Consulate was going to lead them, it was the Consul and not Henderson.

The Consul had suspected more than once that Henderson, despite his modest manner, had qualities of leadership. But, here again, the statement didn't say HE HAS QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP. It said HE LEADS RATHER THAN FOLLOWS.

"Well, he doesn't in Aranda. And that's all I can judge him on," said the Consul regretfully.

"He's still shy for my money."

Henderson had one more chance so far as that box was concerned.

HE IS AN ACCOMPLISHED PUBLIC SPEAKER

The Consul's imagination journeyed far from Aranda. It journeyed to New York City, to one of the banquet rooms of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, in fact. The Consul, in unaccustomed white tie and tail coat was one of a hundred guests. The Toastmaster was introducing the after dinner speaker.

(Continued on page 40)

The Efficiency Report *(from page 39)*

"It is now my great privilege, gentlemen, to introduce to you Mr. William Henderson, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Aranda, Urania. Mr. Henderson, as you already know, is one of the Foreign Service's most accomplished public speakers."

A hundred pairs of hands applauded as accomplished public speaker William Henderson arose to speak.

* * *

The Consul was back at his desk *sans* white tie and tails.

"Uh-uh," he said, "That wasn't Willie Henderson. Wish it were though. I'd like to be able to underline that."

The truth was that Vice Consul Henderson hadn't had much opportunity to demonstrate his public speaking abilities in Aranda. The Consul himself rarely had to make a public speech. Only once a year, on the Fourth of July, in fact. So far as the Consul recalled, Henderson hadn't spoken in public at all. He had helped to hand out the prizes to the graduates of the local American school which the Fruit Company supported, but he hadn't had to say anything except "Congratulations." He'd done that all right, so far as the Consul could observe, but that didn't make him an accomplished public speaker.

It didn't mean that he couldn't become a public speaker, of course. Henderson had a good mind and he was a sincere sort of fellow, the kind that could make himself listened to if he tried.

The fact was, though, that he hadn't made any speeches in Aranda. He hadn't demonstrated that he was an accomplished public speaker any more than that he dressed well or that he led rather than followed. He was shy though. No doubt about that.

"Damn."

The Consul ground another cigarette stub into the Official ashtray.

It looked as if he was going to have to underline HE IS SHY.

"They won't like that in Washington. They don't like shy people up there. Especially shy Vice Consuls."

* * *

The Fruit Company vessel which was tied up at the wharf below the Consulate gave forth a long, wailing blast to signify that the loading operation was over and that it would presently shove off, with its carefully stowed cargo of green bananas, for New Orleans.

Later the Carib Negroes would push their dugout canoes away from the wharf and, chattering wildly, would raise the white sails that would propel them and their loads of groceries, purchased in the Fruit Company commissary, to their village a few miles up the coast, where they would live in luxurious indolence until the next banana boat was ready for loading.

The Consul envied the Caribs their freedom.

"I bet they never even heard of an efficiency report," he mumbled to himself as he leaned over his desk and drew a very light line under HE IS SHY.

The telephone on the Consul's desk rang half heartedly. The Consul reached for it with a moist hand.

"*Consulado Americano*," he said, patiently.

The Fruit Company manager was on the other end of the wire. His excited voice straightened the Consul up sharply.

"Have you heard about the trouble at El Cabo?" the manager asked.

"No, I haven't heard a word. What happened?"

"A lot of laborers ganged up on Hank Roberts, our Farm Superintendent, and tried to kill him."

"They did? What for?"

"Oh, some Reds were working on them. Told 'em Roberts was going to take away their commissary privileges."

"I'll be damned!"

"They had Roberts surrounded in his house when your man Henderson came along on a rail scooter. He found out what was going on and talked the men out of it. Got them to go home."

"You don't mean it."

"I do, and brother, what those fellows did to the Commies is nobody's business."

"Say, that's great. Where's Henderson now?"

"He's right here with me. I want to tell you I've never heard of a performance like he put on. Roberts said it was a caution the way he harangued that mob and led 'em away by their noses."

"Well, I'm certainly glad it turned out that way. Tell Henderson I'm proud of him. And tell him to get into a fresh suit and come down to the office right away. I want him to go out to the airport with me to meet the Inspector."

"O.K. I'll tell him. Goodbye."

The Consul lit a new cigarette and pulled on it feverishly. "Say, this came just in time. I knew that boy had it in him!"

He leaned over and erased the light line under HE IS SHY.

"Now I just have to decide whether I'll underline HE IS AN ACCOMPLISHED PUBLIC SPEAKER or HE LEADS RATHER THAN FOLLOWS. Either one'll look good on his record. Well, I'll leave that until later. I've got to clean up a bit myself before I go out to the Airport."

* * *

Vice Consul Henderson parked his battered Ford sedan in front of the Consulate and walked toward the front porch where the Consul sat waiting for him. The Consul watched the tall, loose-limbed boy intently. He couldn't believe his eyes. Henderson's freshly laundered white suit had hardly a wrinkle in it. And those brown and white shoes he had on were surely new, and the latest style, too. And, by golly, he was even wearing a hat, a clean crisp hat, not soiled and droopy like the one the Consul sometimes wore.

"Why didn't I ever notice that he dresses well?" the Consul asked himself, puzzled.

"Come in here, you nifty dresser, accomplished public speaker, and leader of men, and let the old man shake your hand," the Consul shouted. He was in high spirits. He'd be able to write a good report on Henderson as soon as he could get to work on that form again. He didn't even mind the Inspector's coming now.

* * *

The reconditioned DC-3 that linked Aranda with the other cities of the Republic landed only half an hour late and taxied up to the stuccoed customs shed. The Inspector was the first passenger to alight. He was a squat middle-aged man who had spent a good part of his career in places like Aranda. He looked around him dourly.

The Consul went up and greeted the Inspector. Then he presented Henderson.

The Efficiency Report

"Glad to know you, Henderson," the Inspector said.

Henderson shook hands gingerly, twisted his new hat with wet hands, and looked at the Inspector's shoes fiercely.

"Give me your baggage checks," the Consul said brightly to the Inspector. "Henderson will get your bags out for you."

The Inspector looked on glumly as the Vice Consul shuffled away, carrying the baggage checks in one hand and his crumpled hat in the other.

"He's a shy one, all right," the Inspector said.

Washington Letter (from page 29)

the point was clearly made that with proper allowances provided, appointments from within the Service would not only be possible, in most cases they would be preferable.

As we go to press there is not yet word as to whether the CBS-TV series on the Foreign Service, prepared by CBS-TV Film Sales, Inc. with the approval of the Department, has been sold to a sponsor, but Mrs. Luce has agreed to act as hostess for the series and it is now planned to have it start next fall. Last month the JOURNAL published the CBS synopsis of the pilot film for the series, "Decision in the Desert."

DACOR is meantime working with a producer on a Foreign Service TV series concerned with protecting American rights overseas and the Reader's Digest picked up Mrs. Wiley's "I Was a Diplomat's Wife" from *The Diplomat* magazine.

Ambassador Briggs' book on his hunting experiences, "Shots Heard Round the World," has had good advance billing and is to be published later this month by Viking. His chapter "The Biggest Frog in the World," which was published in the August JOURNAL, was reprinted by the United Press and ran on the front page of the Washington Post, while Guy Wiggins' piece on desklessness from the July JOURNAL was featured on the front page of the Washington *Evening Star* in an Associated Press story.

The interest of the American public in the Foreign Service and the Department, it would appear, was never higher and since there is little chance that the FSO of caliber would be guilty of what Peter Lisagor referred to in his article as men who "provide self-endorsements of their own importance with tidbits of high-level conversations to which they have been privy" the new ambiance of a little less silence should result only in a more appreciative and understanding support of the Service both in Congress and the country.

* * *

Diplomatic Bull's Eye for Dag: A young lady working for the United Nations called on Dag Hammarskjöld before departing for a trip to Sweden.

"Sir, I'm sorry to take your time when you are so busy," she said, "but I've never seen you personally and when I get to Sweden I might be embarrassed if your countrymen ask me whether I know you."

"I'm glad you've come," replied the super-diplomat. "I'll be in Sweden on leave shortly after your visit—and people are sure to ask me whether I know you." (Submitted by Charles C. EBERHARDT, former Chief of Mission.)



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World Affairs

A Foreign Service Reading List for 1957*

I. GENERAL II. UNITED STATES III. OTHER AREAS

I. GENERAL

A. Political Theory

- Cronyn, George William. Primer on communism; 200 questions and answers; ed. by Howard Oiseth New York E. P. Dutton & Co., 1957 190 p. \$2.50
- Field, Guy Cromwell. Political theory. New York, Barnes & Noble, 1957. 314p. \$3.50
- Hunt, Robert Nigel Carew. Theory and practice of communism; an introduction. 5th rev. ed. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1957. 286 p. \$4.00
- Jászi, Oscar and Lewis, J. D. Against the tyrant; the tradition and theory of tyrannicide. Indian Hills, Colo., Falcons wing press, 1957. 288 p. \$5.00
- Moore, Stanley Williams. The critique of capitalist democracy; an introduction to the theory of the state in Marx, Engels, and Lenin. New York, Paine-Whitman, 1957. 180p. \$4.50
- Snapp, Reginald Bear. Dynamic democracy; an answer to communism. New York, Vantage press, 1957. 90p. \$2.50
- Weigert, Hans Werner, and others. Principles of political geography. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1957. 737p. \$7.95

B. International Economic Relations

- Allen, George Cyril, and Audrey Gladys Donnitborne. Western enterprise in Indonesia and Malaya; a study in economic development. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1957. 321p. (Institute of Pacific relations publication.) \$5.75
- Angel, Juvenal Londono. Principles of import procedure. New York, World Trade Academy Press, 1957. 3d ed. 250p. \$8.50
- Aubrey, Henry G. United States imports and world trade. New York, Oxford univ. press, 1957. 169p. \$3.40
- Bagnall, Kenneth Reginald, and Wall, J. A. Guide to restrictive trade practices. London, Jordan and sons 1957. 155p. 18s6d.
- Behrman, Jack N., and Schmidt, Wilson E. International economics; theory, practice, policy. New York, Rinehart & Co., 1957. 586p. \$6.50
- Coontz, Sydney. Population theories and the economic interpretation. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1957. 225p. 25s.
- Enke, Stephen, and Salera, Virgil. International economics. 3rd ed. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1957. 624p. \$6.95
- Loucks, William Negele. Comparative economic systems. 5th ed. New York, Harper Brothers, 1957. 876p. \$6.50
- Peck, Henry Austin. International economics. New York, The Thomas Crowell Co., 1957. 471p. \$6.00
- Sturmthal, Adolf Fox, ed. Contemporary collective bargaining in seven countries. Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell Univ. Press, 1957. 382p. \$4.50
- (Cornell international industry and labor relations reports, no. 4) New York state school of industry and labor relations, Institute of international industry and labor relations.
- Triffin, Robert Adolphe. Europe and the money muddle; from bilateralism to near-convertibility, 1947-1956. New Haven, Yale univ. press, 1957. 388p. \$5.00
- Wassenbergh, H. A. Post-war international civil aviation policy and the law of the air. 's-Gravenhage, N. V. Martinus Nijhoff's Boekhandel, 1957. 180p. 11.50 glds.
- Wightman, David. Economic co-operation in Europe; a study of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1957. 299p. \$5.00
- (Carnegie endowment for international peace. Publication)

C. World Politics

- Asher, Robert Eller, and others. United nations and economic and social cooperation. Washington, The Brookings Institution, 1957. 561p. \$2.50
- Buck, Philip W. and Travis, Martin W., jr. eds. Control of foreign relations in modern nations. New York, W. W. Norton Co., 1957 879p. \$6.75
- De Visscher, Charles. Theory and reality in public international law; translated from the French by P. E. Corbett. Princeton, N. J., Princeton univ. press, 1957. 397p. \$5.00
- Eagleton, Clyde. International government. New York, Ronald press, 1957. 686p. \$6.50
- Elliott, Florence, and Summerskill, Michael. A dictionary of politics. Baltimore, Penguin books, 1957. 328p. \$0.95
- (Penguin reference book, R10)
- Feis, Herbert. Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin. Princeton, N.J., Princeton univ. press, 1957. \$8.00
- Gaitskell, Hugh. The challenge of coexistence. Cambridge, Harvard univ. press, 1957. 120p. (Godkin lectures, 1957) \$2.50
- Gatzke, Hans Wilhelm. The present in perspective; a look at the world since 1945. Chicago, Rand McNally & Co., 1957. 223p. \$2.50
- Goold, Wesley Larson. Introduction to international law. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1957. 809p. \$7.50
- Hartmann, Frederick H. Relations of nations. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1957. 637p. \$6.25
- Moore, Bernard, pseud. (Hunt, Samuel Syrus) The second lesson; seven years at the United nations. London, Macmillan & Co., 1957. 229p. 21s
- Kohn, Hans. The twentieth century; the challenge to the West and its response. new and enlarged ed. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1957. 309p. \$4.50
- Lampert, Evgenii. Studies in rebellion. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1957. 295p. 30s
- Palmer, Norman Dunbar, and Perkins, H. C. International relations; the world community in transition. 2d ed. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1957. 906p. \$7.00
- Pearcy, George Etzel, and others. World political geography. 2d ed. New York, The Thomas Crowell Co., 1957. 752p. \$7.50
- Toussaint, Charmian Edwards. Trusteeship system of the United nations. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1957. 288p. \$7.50
- (London institute of world affairs. Library of world affairs, no. 33)
- Van Dyke, Vernon. International politics. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1957. 483p. \$5.50
- (Appleton-Century-Crofts political science series)
- Van Wagenen, Richard Whitmore, and others. Political community and the North Atlantic area. Princeton, N. J., Princeton univ. press, 1957. 242p. \$4.75
- (Princeton univ. Center for research on world political institutions. Publications)
- Ward, Barbara. Interplay of East and West; points of conflict and co-operation. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., 1957. 152p. \$3.50
- (McGill univ. Sir Edward Beatty memorial lectures, 1955)
- Watkins, James Thomas, and Robinson, J. W., eds. General international organization; a source book. Princeton, N. J., D. Van Nostrand Co., 1957. 248p. \$4.50
- (Van Nostrand political science series)

D. World War II & Korean War

- Air University Quarterly Review. Airpower: the decisive force in Korea. Princeton, N. J., D. Van Nostrand Co., 1957. 310p. \$6.50

*Prepared by the Library Division of the Department of State.

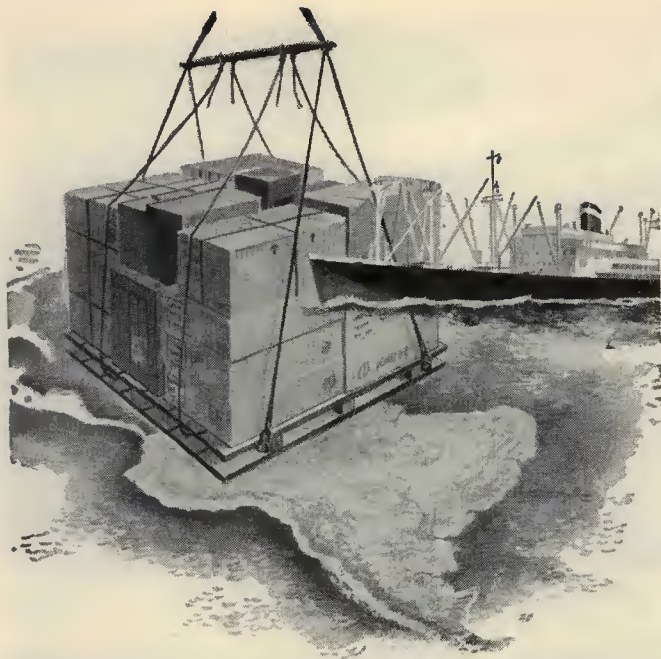


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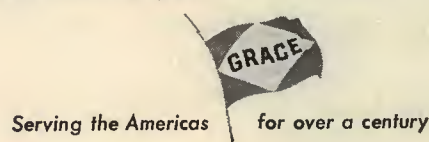
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1957 Reading List (from page 42)

- Andrieu D' Albas, Emmanuel Marie Auguste. Death of a navy; translated from the French by Anthony Rippon. New York, The Devin-Adair Co., 1957. 362p. \$5.50
- Berger, Carl. Korea knot; a military-political history. Philadelphia, Univ. of Pennsylvania press, 1957. 206p. \$5.00
- Bryant, Sir Arthur. Turn of the tide; a history of the war years based on the diaries of Field-Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, Chief of the Imperial general staff. New York, Doubleday & Co., 1957. 624p. \$6.95
- Busch, Fritz Otto. Holocaust at sea; the drama of the Scharnhorst; translated from the German by Eleanor Brockett and Anton Ehrenzweig. New York, Rinehart & co., 1957. 182p. \$3.50
- Doneux, Jacques. They arrived by moonlight. London, Odhams press, 1957. 230p. 15s.
- Dutourd, Jean. Taxis of the Marne; translated from the French by Harold King. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1957. 244p. \$3.50
- Fleming, Peter. (Moth, Strix, pseud.) Invasion 1940; an account of the German preparations and the British counter-measures. London, Rupert Hart-Davis, 1957. 323p. 25s.
- Forbes, Donald. Two small ships. London, Hutchinson & Co., 1957. 208p. 16s.
- Fraser, Ian. Frogman V. C. Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1957. 216p. 16s.
- Friend, John. Long trek. London, Frederick Muller, 1957. 187p. 11s6d
- Galland, Adolf. First and the last; the rise and fall of the German fighter forces, 1938-1945; translated by Mervyn Savill. New York, Ballantine books, 1957. 280p. 50¢
- Green, William. Famous fighters of the second World War. New York, Doubleday & Co., 1957. 127p. \$3.95
- Johnen, Wilhelm. Duel under the stars; a German night fighter pilot in the second World war; translated by Mervyn Savill. London, William Kimber & Co., 1957. 202p. 18s
- Morison, Samuel Eliot. The invasion of France and Germany 1944-1945. Boston, Little, Brown, 1957. 388p. \$6.50
(Atlantic monthly press book; History of U. S. Naval operations in World War II, vol. II)
- Pawle, Gerald. Secret war, 1939-45. New York. William Sloane associates, 1957. 297p. \$5.00
- Pitt, Roxanne. Courage of fear. London, Jarrolds publishers, 1957. 242p. 16s
- Rawnsley, Cecil Frederick, and Wright, Robert. Night fighter. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1957. 382p. \$4.50
- Robertson, Terence. Ship with two captains. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1957. 256p. \$3.95
- Roosenburg, Henriette. Walls came tumbling down. New York, Viking press, 1957. 248p. \$3.50
- Ruge, Friedrich. Sea warfare, 1939-1945: a German viewpoint; translated by M. G. Saunders. London, Cassell & Co., 1957. 337p. 42s
- Russ, Martin. Last parallel; a marine's war journal. New York, Rinehart & Co., 1957. 333p. \$3.95
- Tanner, Vaino. The winter war: Finland against Russia, 1939-40. Stanford, Stanford univ. press, 1957. \$5.50
- Thompson, George Raynor, and others. United States Army in World War II; the technical services; the Signal corps: the test (December 1941 to July 1943). Washington, Government printing office, 1957. 636p. (U. S. Army in World War II). \$4.95
- Thompson, Reginald William. Eighty-five days: the story of the battle of the Scheldt. London, Hutchinson & Co., 1957. 232p. 18s
- Turner, John Frayne. Periscope patrol; the saga of Malta submarines. London, George G. Harrap & Co., 1957. 218p. 15s
- White, William Lindsay. Captives of Korea; an unofficial white paper on the treatment of war prisoners; our treatment of theirs; their treatment of ours. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1957. 347p. \$4.95
- E. National Security**
- Barnes, Gladeon Marcus. Weapons of World War II. Princeton, N. J., D. Van Nostrand & Co., 1957. 317p. \$13.75
- Furniss, Edgar Stephenson. American military policy; strategic aspects of world political geography. New York, Rinehart & Co., 1957. 507p. \$6.50
- Huntington, Samuel P. The soldier and the state. Cambridge, Harvard univ. press. 1957. \$7.50

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- Kingston-McCloughry, Edgar James. *Global strategy*. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1957. 270p. \$4.50
(Praeger publications in military science)
- Kirschner, Edwin J. *Zeppelin in the atomic age; the past, present and future of the rigid lighter-than-air-aircraft*. Urbana, Univ. of Illinois press, 1957. 80p. \$3.50
- Kissinger, Henry A. *Nuclear weapons and foreign policy*. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. 475p. \$5.00
(Published for the Council on foreign relations)
- Masland, John Wesley, and Radway, L. I. *Soldiers and scholars; military education and national policy*. Princeton, Princeton univ. press, 1957. 530p. \$7.50
- Osgood, Robert Endicott. *Limited war; the challenge to American strategy*. Chicago, University of Chicago press, 1957. 315p. \$5.00
Chicago, Univ. Center for the study of American foreign policy. Publication)
- Schubert, Jack, and Lapp, R. E. *Radiation: what it is and how it affects you*. New York, Viking Press, Inc., 1957. 314p. \$3.95
- Schwenk, Henry C. and Shannon, R. H. *Nuclear power engineering; ed. by B. G. A. Skrotzki*. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1957. 319p. \$6.50
- F. Social and Cultural Factors**
- Brinton, Clarence Crane, and others. *Modern civilization; a history of the last five centuries*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1957. 868p. \$8.75
- Bruun, Geoffrey. *World in the twentieth century*. 3rd ed. Boston, D. C. Heath, 1957. 818p. \$6.75
- Cowell, Frank Richard. *History, civilization and culture*. London, Thames & Hudson, Ltd., 1957. 237p. 21s
- Kohr, Leopold. *The breakdown of nations*. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1957. 244p. \$3.00
- Rougmont, Dennis De. *Man's western quest; the principles of civilization translated from the French by Montgomery Belgon*. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1957. 197p. (World perspectives, v. 13)

II. UNITED STATES

A. General

- Acheson, Mrs. Patricia C. *America's colonial heritage*. New York, Dodd Mead and co., 1957. 201p. \$3.00
- Allen, Harry Cranbrook, and Hill, C. P., eds. *British essays in American history*. New York, St. Martins Press, 1957. 348p. \$6.00
- Bailey, Helen Miller, and others. *Your American government; the citizen's approach*. 2d ed. New York, Longmans Green & co., 1957. 502p. \$6.00
- Bailey, Stephen Kemp, and others. *Government in America*. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1957. 587p. \$6.50
- Blaisdel, Donald Christy. *American democracy under pressure*. New York, Ronald press, 1957. 324p. \$5.00
- Bowen, Catherine Shober Drinker. *John Adams and the American revolution*. New York, Grosset & Dunlap, 1957. 699p. \$1.45
- Burns, James MacGregor and Peltason, J. W. *Government by the people; the dynamics of American national, state, and local government*. 3rd ed. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1957. 990p. \$7.25
- Carr, Robert Kenneth, and others. *American democracy in theory and practice; essentials of national, state, and local government*. New York, Rinehart & Co., 1957. 737p. \$6.50
- Dimond, Stanley Ellwood, and Pfiieger, Elmer F. *Our American government*. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1957. 608p. \$4.20
(Lippincott social studies program)
- Divine, Robert A. *American immigration policy, 1924-1952*. New Haven, Yale univ. press, 1957. 220p. \$4.00
(Yale history publications: miscellany, 66)
- Draper, Theodore. *Roots of American communism*. New York, Viking Press, 1957. 498p. \$6.75
(Communism in American life)
- Faulkner, Harold Underwood. *American political and social history*. 7th ed. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1957. 1,120p. \$7.50

(Continued on page 46)

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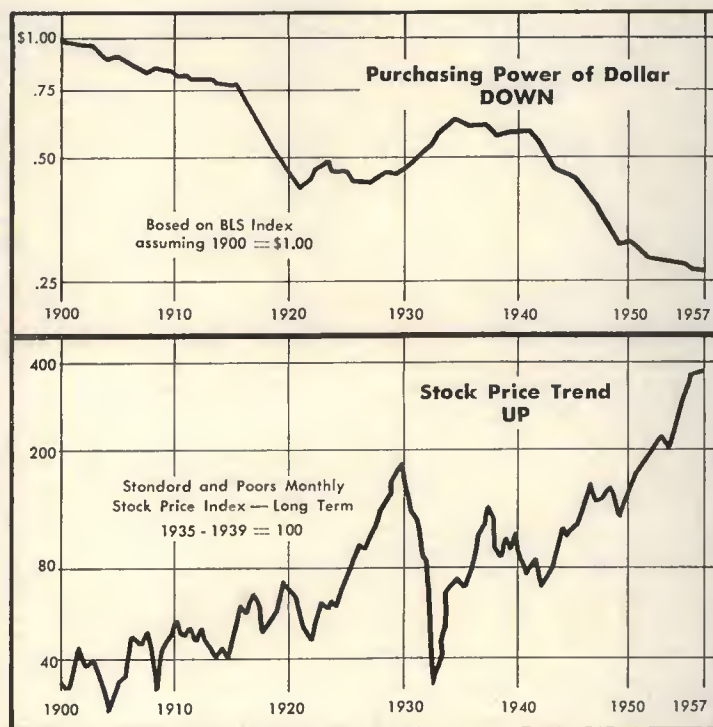
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1957 Reading List

- Graham, Saxon. American culture; an analysis of its development and present characteristics. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. 584p. \$6.50
- Hacker, Louis Morton. American capitalism; its promise and accomplishment. Princeton, N. J., D. Van Nostrand Co., 1957. 192p. \$1.25
(Anvil original no. 20)
- Hamm, William Albert. From colony to world power; a history of the United States. new ed. Boston, D. C. Heath & Co., 1957. 896p. \$4.80
- Hartman, Gertrude. America: land of freedom. 2d ed. Boston, D. C. Heath & Co., 1957. 734p. \$4.48
- Hofstadter, Richard, and others. The United States; the history of a Republic. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1957. 828p. \$7.95
- Kohn, Hans. American nationalism; an interpretative essay. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1957. 283p. \$5.00
- Kornhauser, Arthur William, ed. Problems of power in American democracy. Detroit, Wayne state univ. press, 1957. 254p. \$5.00
- Magruder, Frank Abbott. American government, 1957; rev. by William A. McClenaghan. 40th ed. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Allyn and Bacon, 1957. 756p. \$4.52
- McCamy, James Lucian. American government. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. 866p. college ed. \$6.50
- Pratt, Fletcher (George U. Fletcher, pseud). Compact history of the United States navy. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Hawthorne books, 1957. 347p. \$4.95
- Shoemaker, Ralph Joseph. President's words, an index: Eisenhower, 1956. vol. 3. Louisville, Ky., E. D. and R. J. Shoemaker, 1957. 178p. \$5.00
- Soule, George Henry, and Carosso, V. P. American economic history. New York, The Dryden Press, 1957. 654p. \$6.00
- White, Lyman Cromwell. 300,000 new Americans; the epic of a modern immigrant-aid service. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. 423p. \$4.00
- Wright, Louis Booker. Cultural life of the American colonies, 1607-1763. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. 292p. \$5.00
(New American nation series)
- B. Foreign Relations**
- Aron, Raymond, and Heckscher, August. Diversity of worlds; France and the United States look at their common problems. New York, Reynal & Co., 1957. 191p. \$3.50
- Beal, John Robinson. John Foster Dulles, a biography. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. 331p. \$4.50
- Bemis, Samuel Flagg. Diplomacy of the American revolution. Bloomington, Indiana univ. press, 1957. 293p. \$1.75
(Midland book)
- Berle, Adolf Augustus. Tides of crisis; a primer of foreign relations. New York, Reynal & Co., 1957. 328p. \$4.00
- Campbell, Charles S., jr. Anglo-American understanding; 1898-1903. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins press, 1957. 392p. \$5.50
- Fenn, Dan Huntington, ed. Management guide to overseas operations; business looks abroad, at its opportunities and responsibilities. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1957. 308p. \$4.50
- Klay, Andor C. Daring diplomacy; the case of the first American ultimatum. Minneapolis, Univ. of Minnesota press, 1957. 246p. \$5.00
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- Falk, Minna Regina. History of Germany; from the reformation to the present day. New York, Philosophical library, 1957. 438p. \$6.00
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(Continued on page 48)



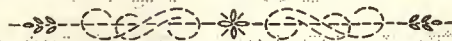
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- Council on Foreign Relations, Incorporated. Moscow-Peking axis: strengths and strains, by Howard Boorman and others. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. 227p. \$3.50
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- Fischer, Louis. Russia revisited: a new look at Russia and her satellites. New York, Doubleday & Co., 1957. \$4.00
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- Mikes, George. Hungarian revolution. London, Andre Deutsch, 1957. 192p. 12s6d
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- Tomasie, Dinko Antun. National communism and Soviet strategy; with the assistance of Joseph Strmecki. Washington, Public affairs press, 1957. 222p. \$4.50
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- Wolfe, Bertram David. Krushchev and Stalin's ghost; text, background and meaning of Krushchev's secret report to the Twentieth congress on the night of Feb. 24-25, 1956. New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1957. 322p. \$3.95

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- Beatty, Irene. Arab and Jew in the land of Canaan. Chicago, Henry Regnery, 1957. 108p. \$2.50
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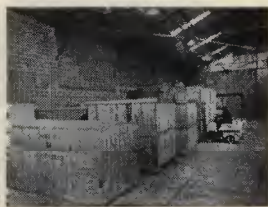
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Overseas Chinese (from page 16)

their countries, is there any guarantee that they will be treated as equals—that discrimination against them will cease?

As of now, Peking and Taipei are vying for the label of "protector" for overseas Chinese. They want the overseas Chinese to invest in their industries, to send children to study in their schools, to spend tourist dollars in their countries.

Meanwhile Southeast Asian countries—even neutralists such as Burma and Indonesia—remain deeply suspicious of possible Peking attempts to use overseas Chinese as a fifth column.

A fresh approach to this problem was recently suggested by a distinguished Chinese Nationalist editor, Stanway Chen of the English language China News in Taipei, Formosa.

"The days of overseas Chinese economic prowess in Southeast Asia are numbered," Mr. Chen wrote in the China News in April.

While paying tribute to the pioneering spirit of many overseas Chinese, Mr. Chen said that too many of them were impelled by a profit motive and had done little to help the countries in which they lived.

"The time has come for the overseas Chinese businessmen to relinquish part of their time-honored commercial holdings in favor of the natives, to accept the naturalization of their country of domicile as indigenous citizens, to shift their capital investment into industries and to accept the new role as a junior partner in the new economic and social order that is unfolding in Southeast Asia."

"We must have faith in these newly established governments and in the ideals which they represent."

Mr. Chen said he had heard that South Vietnamese President Ngo's crackdown on Chinese in Vietnam came after Chinese businessmen there turned down a bid to invest in developing Vietnamese industries.

He suggested that the Nationalist Government should actively encourage overseas Chinese to do more to help their adopted countries. This was the only way, he felt, in which to avert an "acute clash between narrow nationalism on one hand and self-centered Chinese profiteering on the other."

Mr. Chen called for "the same type of open-mindedness and statesmanship" from the new Asian governments. "It is only through this mutual spirit of give-and-take that there could be a minimum of economic dislocations during the initial stage of the independence of these dedicated Asian races."

BIRTHS

- GANNETT. A daughter, Margaret Anne, born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Gannett, August 12, 1957, in Trieste.
- HELBLE. A son, Stuart John, born to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Helble, July 27, 1957, in Washington, D. C.
- LAMPSON. A daughter, Edith Rutledge, born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Lampson, July 30, 1957, in Washington, D. C.
- MILLS. A son, Geoffrey Stuart, born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis L. Mills, August 16, 1957, in Tokyo.
- MUCCIO. A son, John Patrick, born to Ambassador and Mrs. John J. Muccio, August 13, 1957, in Reykjavik.
- WEINER. A son, Robert Jonathan, born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Weiner, July 5, 1957, in Terceira, Azores.

Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85TH CONGRESS

- ⊕ IN PROCESS
- COMPLETED

	HOUSE				SENATE				CONFERENCE	SIGNED	VETTED
	HEARINGS	REPORTED	DEBATE	PASSED	HEARINGS	REPORTED	DEBATE	PASSED			
MIDEAST DOCTRINE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
FOREIGN AID	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
OTC MEMBERSHIP											
HARDSHIP IMMIGRATION CASES	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	⊕
SCHOOL AID	●	●	●	●							
CIVIL RIGHTS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	⊕
ALASKA STATEHOOD	●	●			●	●					
HAWAII STATEHOOD	●				●	●					
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
MINIMUM WAGE EXTENSION	⊕				●						
DISABLED JUDGES	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	⊕
FBI FILES	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	⊕
HOUSING	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
HIGHER POSTAL RATES	●	●	●	●	⊕						
POSTAL PAY RAISE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	⊕
FEDERAL PAY RAISE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	⊕
HELLS CANYON	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
NIAGARA POWER	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
TVA FINANCING	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	
NATURAL GAS REGULATION	●	●									
PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY	●										
INT'L. ATOMIC AGENCY	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
FISCAL 1958 APPROPRIATIONS											
FINAL IKE REQUEST \$64 Billion	HOUSE PASSED \$58.5 Billion	SENATE PASSED \$60.3 Billion	CONFERENCE \$59.1 Billion								●

As of Aug. 30 Adjournment

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Mutual Security (from page 34)

The President indicated that the 40 percent cut in the development loan fund would make impossible the realization of the important purpose for which this fund was established by the Congress. The Congress, while endorsing the purposes of the fund, described the amount appropriated as sufficient to get the fund started. One of the reasons indicated for reducing the amount allowed for this fund was the fact that a separate \$100 million three-year appropriation for the President's fund for Asian economic development had been available since fiscal 1956, but only a small amount had been obligated to date, although projects that would eventually utilize the entire amount were programmed or under consideration.

Special assistance: The request for \$300 million was reduced in the appropriation to \$225 million, to finance special programs and to constitute a fund to meet contingencies and emergencies that arise in the course of the year.

Technical cooperation. The request for \$169 million was reduced in the appropriation to \$142 million in new and carryover funds, which is about the same amount as was

obligated for technical cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral, during the past year. The committee making the cut expressed the view that fewer well directed bilateral projects might produce more effective long-range results.

The total economic assistance funds provided under the combined headings of defense support, development and special assistance, amount to \$1300 million for 1958, compared with a total of over \$1500 million appropriated for these purposes in 1957. Despite the cuts, the conclusion to be drawn is that the over-all appropriation for mutual security this year affords another clear demonstration of the continuing conviction shared by the Congress and by public opinion generally about the positive purposes and needs of this program. The question remains why the many studies prepared for Congress last spring, and the subsequent hearings, apparently failed to carry sufficient conviction necessary to bring final approval of the full amounts and the administrative innovations proposed by the President.

Possibly one more study, at least, should be made, sponsored and undertaken by a private foundation or research center—a study of the legislative history and course of the fiscal 1958 program through the Congress, with anonymous post-mortems from all the principals involved. Such a study might be an instructive guidebook to those anticipating Washington assignments. It would also be a revelation for foreign offices everywhere of how foreign relations and domestic politics and public opinion in the United States all confront in formulating major legislation at the national level.

Postscript. Those interested in the bibliography of the aid program should know that the research studies and field surveys for the Senate Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program, listed in the June issue of the JOURNAL, have since been published in one volume, as Senate Document 52. (Government Printing Office, \$4.00, 1582 pages). Available directly from the Special Committee is the 745-page volume of hearings that it held last March-April. The four sets of authorization and appropriation hearings and reports are, of course, available from the respective House and Senate committees. In addition, a 149-page summary presentation pamphlet on "The Mutual Security Program Fiscal Year 1958" was jointly issued in June by the Departments of State and Defense and the ICA.

Newspapers Not For Reading

Former Ambassador Nathaniel P. Davis recently wrote our "Twenty-Five Years Ago" columnist, James B. Stewart, the following: "When I was Consul at Pernambuco, I went to see an American seaman who was in jail. He had no complaints. Apparently somewhat a connoisseur of jails, he found this one pretty good. He would like some newspapers to lie on as the stone floor was a little hard for sleeping; and the diet was a little monotonous. But these things were trivial and on the whole he was quite content. On my next visit I took him an armful of papers and a basket of native fruit. His eyes lighted with delight and he exclaimed, 'Holy smoke, Consul, how did you know that I like bananas?'"

Merdeka in Malaya *(from page 24)*

spection, severe penalties for carrying unauthorized firearms, and 20 to 22 hour curfews for uncooperative villages eventually helped to cut down Communist successes.

Communist guerrillas in the jungle have been cut from an estimated 6,000 in 1949 to an estimated 2,000, one-third of the original total. Sabotage and shootings have been controlled area by area until now it is safe to travel throughout Malaya on all main roads. With improvement in the guerrilla situation, the British could start planning independence for Malaya.

A second problem—and one of the most far-reaching problems of all—stems from racial differences. The population of the Federation is almost evenly divided. Malays represent about 48 percent and Chinese 38 percent. The rivalry between the two has sometimes been intense, but riots and bloodshed have been rare in the Federation.

Historically the country belonged to the Malays. The Sultans have had absolute control of land ownership. The Chinese originally came to Malaya to work in the tin mines, and were considered transients. Typically, after making an adequate nest egg they returned to mother China.

In this framework, it was only natural for the British, from the time of their first arrival in Malaya, to favor the Malays in social and economic ways. English and Malay schools were started by the Government and others subsidized; but no Chinese language schools were provided. Government service was open only to Malays. Malays could own land, but it was impossible for the Chinese to obtain title to a plot of ground.

Of course, not all the Chinese returned to China. Some families have lived in Malacca for more than two hundred years. And with the emergence of Communist China loyalties wavered, and fewer and fewer Chinese returned to the Mainland. In recent years it has been recognized that many Chinese are in Malaya to stay for the rest of their lives. Their children are born in Malaya and all generations are now demanding equal rights with Malays.

The Malayan Chinese have not remained manual workers exclusively. Like most other overseas Chinese, they are aggressive, versatile, and intelligent. They are hard workers, have initiative and drive, and in many ways can be considered as the "Americans" of the Orient. Many have become very rich, and for years now Chinese have controlled retail trade in the Federation.

Because the British originally did not start schools for the Chinese, the latter set up their own schools. Necessary as they are for the education of the people, these racially separate schools are unfortunate in that they set the Chinese apart from the Malays and make the task of assimilation harder.

World developments which tended to change the orientation of the Malayan Chinese in turn brought new adjustments in colonial policy. The British had to grant the Chinese some of the rights for which they were clamoring and still keep faith with the Malays, with whom the original agreements providing for a protectorate over the Malay States were signed. In recent years the British began to subsidize some Chinese schools. They have opened the door—if only slightly—to the entrance of Chinese into the Malayan Civil Service. The Chinese were not allowed to become members of the Armed Services but are now en-

couraged to join up.

With the advent of elections, the problems of citizenship and voting rights have been added. Reasonable residence requirements were fixed and the next elections will show how the Chinese will vote. There is still restlessness among both Malays and Chinese about how these problems are being solved, but communal tensions have generally stayed beneath the surface.

A third problem before Merdeka could be attained was to get the Sultans of the Federated States to consent to independence, for technically they were still the rulers of the country with British advisers to guide them. A few of the rulers were not eager for any steps which would decrease their own privileges and powers. These few had to be led along gradually to recognize the developing desires of their people for an independent country.

The organization of these vague desires into a political force presented a further problem. Malaya is a country with 80 percent of its land in virgin jungle. Although transportation is excellent, it is largely a country of kampongs (villages) where the people lead an easy graceful life under coconut or banana palms. They bathe in a nearby river in the morning; they cultivate their small holdings of rice, tapioca, papaya, or perhaps some rubber trees—and then rest in the shade. Politics meant little to these people until the British overcame their apathy little by little with the institution of elections. In a few short years political awareness increased, and local coffee houses were crowded with Indians, Chinese, and Malays disputing the qualities of local candidates for election. Although there was an overwhelming desire to participate in this new and exciting game of elections, there was little understanding of procedures. Once a boy appeared at the ballot box instructed by his parents to deposit the votes of the whole family of 17 members. Old men and old women have shown up at the polls unable to write. They could recognize their chosen party by its pictorial symbol but could make only one of the diagonals of their "X" signature for the register and had to ask the ballot box attendant to make the other diagonal.

With these basic problems—Communist terrorism, racial relations, and political apathy—in varying stages of solution, the United Kingdom met with Malayan representatives in London in January 1956, and agreed that Malayan independence would be achieved "by August 31, 1957, if possible."

A Commission was appointed to write a constitution for the new country, and from early 1956 practical autonomy was given to the elected Federation Government. The exercise of responsibilities for policy control in the fight against Communism and for other functions formerly performed by the United Kingdom gave Malaya two years of training in self-government before actual independence. Gradually the British advisers in each of the States relinquished their posts. British officers supervising civil administration in the various districts within each State have also been progressively displaced by Malaysians.

Elections were scheduled first at the local kampong level where Ketuas (village headmen) were elected on platforms involving matters of concern to each village, such as irrigation, roads, drainage, and schools. Later there were state and municipal elections. Justification of British con-

(Continued on page 54)

Merdeka in Malaya *(from page 53)*

confidence in the political maturity of the Malays was illustrated by the extraordinarily large turnout of voters for the first national elections in 1955 when a majority of Federal Legislative Council members were elected.

Although relations with the British have remained remarkably friendly throughout the years, the road to independence in Malaya has not always been entirely smooth. In 1954 elected members of the majority party walked out of the Legislative Council because the Government rejected demands for an independent commission to investigate the constitutional problem in Malaya, including the question of elections.

Another walk-out occurred during the summer of 1955 when a conflict developed with the British High Commissioner about seven special seats in the new Legislative Council. These seats were to be allocated at the discretion of the High Commissioner presumably to minorities not otherwise represented. After this boycott, the High Commissioner offered to consult with the party in power on five out of these seven seats, and the Malays returned to the Government. These were instances where a dependent people used the constitutional methods of their colonial rulers to attain their objectives. And here was an example of colonial wisdom in correcting the causes of trouble before they could erupt into violence.

The Future

Now that Malaya has attained independence, the natural question is "What next?" The future of any country depends to a large extent on its leaders. There is great promise for Malaya since her leaders are by and large intelligent, progressive, and remarkably well-trained. The first Head of State is Tuanku Sir Abdul Rahman, a dignified, gentle, charming Malay, trained in Britain as a lawyer. He has long promoted and encouraged the social and economic development of his own state of Negri Sembilan. He has a large family, most of them active in Government and professional circles. His oldest son has taken over as regent of Negri Sembilan State. His second son is First Secretary at the new Malayan Embassy in Washington, and Charge d'Affaires until Dr. Ismail, the first Malayan Ambassador to the United States, arrives in mid-September. The Tuanku has a fine counterpart in his namesake, the new Prime Minister, Tengku (Prince) Abdul Rahman. (They are not relatives, nor is either related to Dr. Ismail, who is the son of still another Abdul Rahman.) The Prime Minister is a man who cuts red tape and is not rigidly bound by tradition. To show his belief in the importance of interracial harmony, he has adopted an orphaned Chinese girl, who is being brought up with his own family.

The other Malaysians in the Cabinet (the Chinese and Indians have been given some Cabinet responsibilities as well) are for the most part young, but many have been to England for schooling, and all have had considerable experience in various posts of responsibility over the years. In addition to this top echelon, a number of Malays have learned the problems and procedures of politics and administration as prime ministers of the several States. Other Malaysians within each Government bureau are building the necessary experience to be able to take over leadership in the future. The lack of trained leaders is not an over-

whelming problem in Malaya today as it is in some countries of Asia.

Considerable progress has been made toward solving the basic problems in Malaya, but the new country is still faced with a number of important issues. Although the pace of the Communist guerrilla war has slowed down, incidents still occur in and out of the jungle. The new Malayan Government has stated that one of its first jobs will be to try to clear out the remnants of the bandits and free the country once and for all of terrorism. Under the agreement with the United Kingdom on military bases and external defense, Commonwealth troops will continue to help the Malaysians on the military side of the fight against the terrorists. And on the political side, prospects for an end to organized terrorism appear brighter. Now that the country is independent, the whole issue of colonialism which was used skillfully for years by the Communists to gain public support can no longer be effective. With independence, the population of Malaya can be expected to give more solid support to the Government in its fight against the Communist guerrillas.

At the first meeting of Parliament after independence, the Head of State issued an appeal to the remaining Communist guerrillas to surrender. Over 12 million leaflets are to be dropped in the jungle stating the terms of the new amnesty: anyone giving up arms and asking for amnesty before the 31st of December 1957 will be free from prosecution for any offense committed during the Emergency. Terrorists who "show genuine intention of loyalty to the elected Government and give up Communist activities," will be rehabilitated in Malaya.

Rivalries will continue between the Malays and the Chinese, but the problem of Chinese separateness will tend to dwindle as the years go on. It will become progressively easier for the Chinese to become citizens of Malaya, more government jobs will be open to them, and they are expected to get a larger share of government support for their own schools.

The exact relationship between the States and the Federation Government has been decided in general, but a number of specific details will have to be worked out. The ruling Sultans in each State will still have supreme authority over religious customs, but other State powers have been whittled down, and more power lodged in the Federal Government. Exclusive Malay ownership of land may have to give place to amendments allowing Chinese to own ground. While the optimum balance between State and Federal responsibility can only be evolved over a period of time, it is the clear intention of the new Constitution to ensure that the main powers lie with the Federal Government.

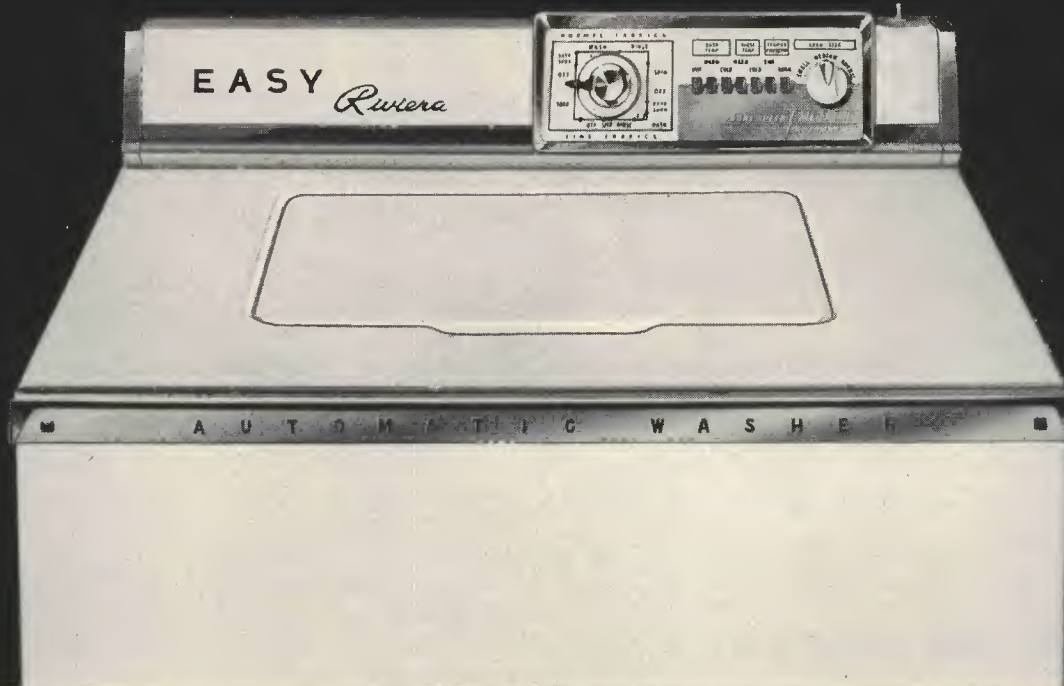
Economically the Federation will continue to rely for the largest part of its livelihood and its revenues on tin and rubber exports. The price of tin has been stabilized through a multilateral producer-consumer tin agreement which Malaya signed as the world's greatest producer. Rubber, however, is subject to more severe fluctuations in price, and Malaya may suffer if demand decreases. Competition from synthetic rubber plants is also felt as a threat.

The problem of relations with Singapore will be subject to continuous review. As a Crown Colony, Singapore re-

(Continued on page 56)

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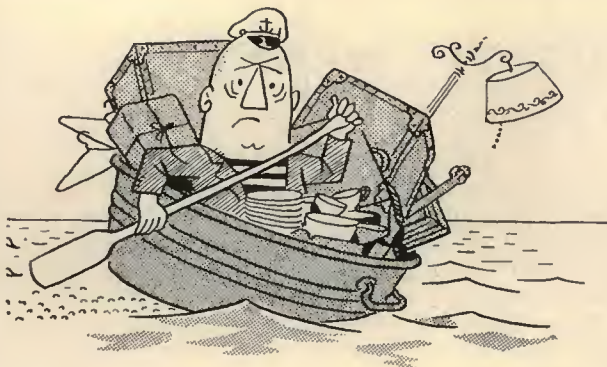


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Merdeka in Malaya *(from page 54)*

mains largely under British control. Ideally Singapore should become the twelfth State of the Federation, but the addition of Singapore's 800,000 Chinese would change the Federation's population from predominantly Malay to predominantly Chinese. It is understandable that the Malays are reluctant to accept this solution. Ironically, some years ago the Federation might have accepted fusion with Singapore, but at that time Singapore was reluctant because its riches would have been drained into supporting the costly war against the terrorists in the jungle.

Despite these problems, Malaya faces the future with a high degree of optimism. The Government is in the hands of one political party, the Alliance, which is composed of the foremost Malay and Chinese political organizations. This party obtained 51 out of the 52 elected seats in the last national elections. The next elections will not take place until 1959, so that the Alliance has two years ahead to carry out its platform of economic and social development.

Perhaps the most important reason for optimism is that Malaya emerges into independence with a friendly attitude towards the free world. Unlike some other Asian countries, it has had no important conflict with its colonial rulers. There have been no jail sentences or deportations of respected political leaders to color the feelings of the indigenous population toward the West. Because this form of bitterness is lacking, the anti-West actions sometimes found in other countries as expressions of resentment are not expected to take place in Malaya.

In one of his first statements after Merdeka, Tengku Abdul Rahman is quoted as saying, "For many years past our fortunes have been linked with those of Great Britain, and we recall in particular the products of our association: justice before the law, the legacy of an efficient public service and the highest standard of living in Asia." Then the Tengku continued, "Britain will ever find in us her best friend." This is rare praise indeed from a formerly dependent country, and offers promise for continuing harmony between Malaya and the free world.

At the Opera *(from page 32)*

The curtain went up on Act II.

"Maidens ssspin cholusss!" cried Mr. Maung and off we went again.

By this time I was tuned in to him and could obtain a fairly clear grasp of the situation. I might even have enjoyed the Spin Chorus if it hadn't been for my increasing appetite. Lunch had been my last meal, and it was now nearly nine o'clock.

Mr. Maung produced an apple.

"Now," he said, "maidens mek feasst for ssailors," and snapped his teeth into what looked like a particularly juicy pippin.

I watched him with a tight smile. I had to keep it tight, or the water would have run out of my mouth.

As the curtain went down on Act II, Mr. Maung opened his sauerkraut and cake. I saw that the Frau Baronin had included a fork for ease of service.

At the Opera

"Look," I said, "you couldn't spare me some of that, could you? I seem to have left my supper behind."

Mr. Maung shook his head. "Iss mine," he said. He opened his vacuum flask and poured out a steaming cup of coffee.

I stood up and with difficulty struggled out to the aisle. All around me people were digging into frankfurters, chocolate, rolls of bread. If I'd known that "The Flying Dutchman" was going to last forever I'd have brought a turkey.

Ten minutes later I was back again, minutely watching Mr. Maung brushing the crumbs off his suit.

In my search for food I'd got mixed up in the line for the men's room—an accident that I should have regarded on another occasion as a joke—and found the buffet just in time to have it closed in my face.

The commissionaire explained that Act III had already begun. It seemed that no refreshments could be served while the curtain was up.

"It is, you understand," he said, "respect for the performers."

He was a large man who looked as if he'd had five or six meals already.

For a moment I thought of going home, rescuing my parcel from the umbrella stand, and tucking in. Then I remembered the morning lesson and my total ignorance of what was likely to happen in the last act. I returned to my seat.

Mr. Maung, having tidied himself, got to work once more.

"Now again," he said, "iss ssailo choluss—hal-lo-ho-hey—yo-ho-ha!"

"If we could, for a moment," I said, "leave that on one side—have you finished your cake?"

"Yiss," said Mr. Maung.

"And your apples?" I asked him.

"I eat him now," said Mr. Maung. He did, right down to the core.

We sat it out to the end. Hours later the curtain came down, on shipwreck, thunder, lightning, and a series of roars from the performers surpassing anything they had as yet achieved.

I scarcely heard them. I tottered out, weak as a kitten, and had to stand in the tram all the way home.

The Frau Baronin was waiting up for us. She asked us if we'd had a nice time, and then sent us off to bed.

I crept downstairs in my bare feet twenty minutes later. The umbrella stand was empty! My blood sausage, with sauerkraut and cake, had disappeared!

I found out why the following morning. The Frau Baronin was unusually severe. She said that while tidying up she'd found my food parcel in the umbrella stand. She wanted to know why I'd taken it to the opera, only to bring it home again, uneaten. She also wanted to know why I'd chosen the umbrella stand as a storage place, rather than somewhere reasonable, like the kitchen.

I couldn't answer that one.

As a matter of fact, at the morning lesson, I didn't seem to know very much about "The Flying Dutchman" either.—



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Letters to the Editor *(from page 60)*

from Canberra, Counselor Nelson Spinks; Agricultural Attaché James H. Boulware, First Secretary Robert E. Hoey and Public Affairs Officer Harold G. McConeghey; and from Melbourne, Army Attaché Colonel W. Walker Milner, Air Attaché Colonel J. J. Hussey Jr. and Assistant Navy Attaché Lt. John Marsh.

The Governor General had his Rolls Royce pick up the Ambassador at our house. Others accompanying followed in Commonwealth cars. At Government House we all lined up while the Ambassador reviewed a brilliant Guard of Honor from the Australian First Armored Regiment, and the red-coated Southern Command Band, with the tiger-skinned drummer, beat out the two national anthems. The day was perfect "Olympic Weather" for which Melbourne is famous when the event demands as did the Presentation.

The Governor General was assisted principally by his Minister for External Affairs, the Honorable Richard G. Casey; the Minister for Immigration, the Honorable Athol G. Townley; and the Chief of Protocol, A. R. Cutler V. C. In addition, the full dress military uniforms of numerous aides and assistants added to the brilliance of the scene. It was one of those rare affairs fit for full coverage by a color magazine, but unfortunately it was but meagerly covered for posterity.

Gerald Warner
Consul General

Melbourne

"INTERNATIONAL GRATITUDE"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

With time to renew acquaintance with my library on my annual leave, I came across an interesting passage in Joseph Conrad's "Notes and Letters". International gratitude seems hard to come by now, when we are playing such a large role in the world. It's heartening to know that it was not uncommon in what from today's Norman keep seems to have been our junior days. In his chapter "Poland Revisited—1915" Conrad wrote:

"Through the unremitting effort of Polish friends we obtained at last the permission to travel to Vienna. Once there, the wing of the American Eagle was extended over our uneasy heads. We cannot be sufficiently grateful to the American Ambassador (who all along interested himself in our fate) for his exertions in our behalf, his invaluable assistance, and the real friendliness of his reception in Vienna. Owing to Mr. Penfield's action we obtained the permission to leave Austria. And it was a near thing, for his Excellency has informed my American publishers since that a week later orders were issued to have us detained till the end of the war. However, we effected our hair's-breadth escape into Italy; and, reaching Genoa, took passage in a Dutch mail steamer, homeward-bound from Java with London as a port of call."

Ralph Block

Washington

Heard on the Hill *(from page 22)*

Loy Henderson Rates Toga of High Priest

The high priest of the United States foreign service, Loy W. Henderson, is in Turkey today. His claue in Foggy Bottom and around the world is confident that the national interest is in good hands.

Mr. Henderson, whose foreign service status automatically expired when he became 65 last June 28, has remained on as Deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration by virtue of a presidential appointment, another of an imposing list of honors.

For all his virtuosity in diplomacy, Mr. Henderson has managed to stay in the background for most of his career, while many men whom he launched on their careers have now come to be regarded as virtual patriarchs of the American diplomatic corps.

In Department 35 Years

Experts on the Soviet Union, like George Kennan and Charles (Chip) Bohlen, for instance, are proteges of Mr. Henderson, who was Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow during much of World War II and also served on the policy-making level in Washington as Chief of the Office of East European Affairs during part of that period.

Mr. Henderson speaks Russian. He also is fluent in German.

He has been with the Department so long, 35 years last May, that he has had an opportunity to become truly expert in more than one general area. Assistant Secretaries now specializing in East European, Middle East, and Soviet affairs, are regular callers in Mr. Henderson's office, even though his job now concentrates on the administrative affairs of the State Department, the selection of personnel, the formation of budget requests for Congress, and other housekeeping chores.

Talent for Training Men

Most Department men who know him attribute to Mr. Henderson an unobtrusive charm and a quality for getting the most and best out of other men, besides the capacity for prodigious work and long hours.

A great many of the United States Ambassadors and Assistant Secretaries were brought up from obscurity by the Administrative Under Secretary. This is partly inescapable, because of Mr. Henderson's early ascendancy in the Department and his long service.

But those who know him best believe that he has a special talent for training new men of ability.

It is typical of his self-effacing nature—a deliberately cultivated quality which he thinks all Foreign Service officers serving the Secretary of State and President should develop, that newsmen did not even learn of his important trip to Istanbul last weekend until he had been out of the country more than 24 hours.

He eschews the flamboyant.

Mentor to Truman

Ambassadors are the conductors of American policy, not its makers, he believes. And he has a pervading suspicion

of ambassadors who project themselves into the limelight while they are negotiating in the United States interest abroad.

Mr. Henderson, for instance, is at least as much responsible for the Truman doctrine's formulation as any other American. He was in the top operating job which devised the American response when Great Britain decided it could no longer continue the burden. But he gets little of the credit today.

When Iran was torn by its difficulties with Britain over oil interests there, Mr. Henderson spent long, patient hours at the bedside of the then Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, the sick man of many tears, working out a formula to get Iran's oil flowing again—and to hold the Communist Tudeh party at arm's length.

With all his human traits Mr. Henderson is a formal type. He seldom calls people by their first name, even those many decades his junior. Others call him "Loy," to which he does not object.

Frequently Consulted

His associates do resent one of his most consistent habits. When they bring problems to him for decision after days and weeks of research, they have come almost to expect him to make suggestions for American action which often come closer to meeting all the demands of American policy than their own.

The administrative job he now holds restricts his effectiveness as a policymaker. But when trouble breaks—almost anywhere in the Eurasian land mass—Mr. Henderson is consulted at great length. If a special emissary is needed, the Assistant Secretaries bring up his name first, especially if the Middle East is concerned.

Since becoming administrative chief he has represented President Eisenhower at two Baghdad pact conferences, at the Cairo conference following the Suez seizure, and now in the consultations on Syria.

Although he is past 65 and compulsorily retired from the foreign service, State Department officials expect the hardy Mr. Henderson to be available for special jobs for many years to come.

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to join in what the distinguished senior Senator from New Jersey has said about Loy Henderson. He is a great diplomat and certainly a credit to this country. If anyone is to find a solution to the situation in the Near East, especially as it appertains to the Arabic countries, that man is Loy Henderson. I think Secretary of State Dulles is to be commended for having the foresight to send Mr. Henderson to the Middle East to see what can be done to alleviate the situation as it exists at the present time. We know the Middle East is an area of great danger. We are extremely fortunate in having a man of Loy Henderson's ability looking into the situation at firsthand at this time and I commend the Senator from New Jersey for his remarks and the Secretary of State for his wisdom in dispatching this able diplomat to this particular hot spot.

Letters to the Editor

Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name and address. All letters are subject to condensation.

"ARE EFFICIENCY REPORTS LOUSY?"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The problem of overrating on efficiency reports ("Are Efficiency Reports Lousy," July 1957) was of special interest to me. I remember when at a previous post I followed the Department's instructions to write fair and honest efficiency reports in which the narrative section should support the overall numerical rating. The result of several weeks' drafting on the reports was that I was called before the chairman of the Embassy's review panel and asked why I did not like any of my ratees. The chairman was unimpressed when I said that although I enjoyed good personal relationship with the ratees I felt this was not germane to the issue. I was told that the Department might misinterpret some of the "average" ratings and was reminded that "we all have to play ball." Ambassador Achilles' views as a former member of a selection panel are welcome indeed.

B. R.

Washington

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The Honorable Theodore C. Achilles erred in rating himself on characteristic 27 in his July "Lousy Efficiency Report." Surely he rates a six. I trust the numerical order assigned the "factors" bears no relation to their importance, as clearly number 30 is more important than number 4, and, in fact, high scores in 27 and 30 are essential to a consideration of 4.

The basic error in the rating system is the condensed scale that leads to excessive ratings of 5 and 6. Were the scale stretched to 18, rating officers would assign their victims to 8, 9 or 10 and there would be few with ratings above 13. There would be no hurt goes either.

James H. Kempton
Agricultural Attache

Caracas

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Congratulations to Ambassador Achilles on his most constructive and morale-building article, "Are Efficiency Reports Lousy?", in the July issue of the JOURNAL. May it be read and digested by all writers of efficiency reports!

G. Edward Reynolds, FSO

Tokyo

UNITED GIVERS FUND

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues in the Foreign Service to the United Givers Fund appeal. Last year

the Department and the Foreign Service were called upon to support a charities' campaign here in Washington—united for the first time. The response was most gratifying. Material support coming from the field was particularly welcome; the Department's quota was thereby exceeded greatly. This year Secretary Dulles as Chairman of the United Givers Fund appeal in the Department has asked me to serve as Vice Chairman and to enlist your active support. From my own experience I know that those of us living abroad most of the time are not apt to think often of the many social and economic problems facing the Washington community. The need becomes much more apparent during a Departmental assignment when we begin to consider Washington as home. Many of us in the Foreign Service have tried to awaken in the leaders of countries where we have served a sense of community responsibility and social justice. We have often pointed out the American system of community giving in which worthy charities are supported by the people themselves rather than with public funds.

In Washington the need becomes greater every year, and the United Givers Fund has been organized to give help where it is needed most. This year our contributions will go to the support of 140 different charitable organizations, including the Red Feather agencies of the Community Chest, the American Red Cross, and the USO, as well as the many deserving services supported by the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths. It is surprising what a variety of essential activities depend entirely on the United Givers Fund for their support.

It should certainly not be necessary to describe the important work of the Red Cross to members of the Foreign Service. We are well aware of the tremendous aid and comfort which the Red Cross assures in national and international disasters, but we tend to forget that the day-to-day work is carried on by local chapters. The Blood Bank, the "Gray Ladies", and the nurses' aides are all essential parts of the local Red Cross program which depends on us for support.

Even though we may sometimes feel that our work takes us far from the problems of Washington, let us not forget that a free society depends upon a community consciousness. I know that I can count on all of you this year to lend a "helping hand," for "United We Give—United We Live."

R. R. Rubottom, Jr.
Vice Chairman
United Givers Fund Appeal

Washington

CREDENTIALS IN MELBOURNE

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

You may think it odd that Ambassador William J. Sebald presented his credentials in Melbourne rather than in Canberra. [p. 26] Governor General Sir William Slim had come to Melbourne for a month just before Ambassador Sebald arrived in Canberra. I understand that this is the first presentation of credentials made in Melbourne since the capital was moved from here to Canberra some thirty years ago. Consul General Donald D. Kennedy came down from Sydney for the event, and others attending included:

(Continued on page 58)

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