

Foreign Service Journal

MAY 1958

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P. C. XXXIII

In This Issue:

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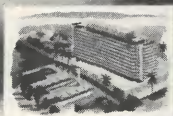
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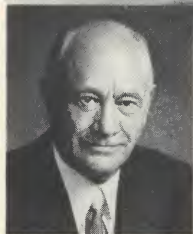
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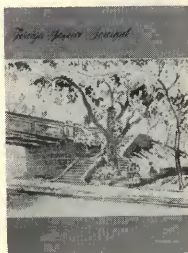
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Summertime . . .
along the C&O Canal
By Prentiss Taylor

Mr. Taylor, a well-known Washington artist, is having a one-man show at Bader's Book Shop (17th & G St. N.W.) opening on May 7.

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Please help us keep our mailing list up-to-date by indicating to the Circulation Manager of the JOURNAL changes in address, in advance when possible. APO or FPO address should be mentioned if applicable. It is no longer possible to replace copies undelivered because of their being sent to the old address.

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To Class Four from Class Five

AMOTT, John C.

To Class Five from Class Six

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To be Class Five

GEANEAS, Zachary P.	McKEE, Henry H.
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To Class Six from Class Seven

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BIRD, Eugene H.	KLETT, Gordon A.
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BASILE, Joseph

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Promotions (from page 4)

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DOBBS, Theodore B.

LAMBRAKIS, George B.
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HOPKINS, Orval B.
JONES, Griffith
O'BRYAN, Deric

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HALE, Richard W.
SILEE, Anthony L.

VAN MARX, Paul E. A.
VOUGHT, John R.

Foreign Service Reserve to be Secretaries

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GORAN, Roger
MCALLISTER, Edward L.
RUFFNER, Richard L. Jr.

TAYLOR, Barney B.
TAYLOR, Robert
UNUMB, John A.
VILLEMARETTE, Raymond
WAGES, Dan S.

Civil Servant of the Year

Allan EVANS (Dir. OIR) was named by the Department as its "Civil Servant of the Year" last month. Mr. Evans' citation by the State Department is the first of its kind offered, and is keyed to the 75th anniversary of the Civil Service Act.

1958 NINTH STAFF REVIEW PANELS

Panel A

ROBINSON, Reed P., *Chairman* FSO-3, Executive Officer, Office of Security
FOSTER, Newton H. GS-15, Director, Finished Products Division, Office of Export Supply, Department of Commerce
WHITE, William L. G. FSS-1, Labor Officer, Vienna
WOOD, John R. FSS-1, Consul, Paris

Panel B

DE ZENGOTITA, Juan, *Chairman* FSO-3, Department of Labor
MEADOWS, Nathan R. FSS-2, Administrative Officer, Wellington
WILSON, Deering E. FSS-7, Administrative Assistant, Department
HEUBECK, Charlotta FSS-8, Voucher Auditor Supervisor, Bonn

Panel C

SKOUFIS, Peter J., *Chairman* FSO-4, Assistant Executive Director, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department
CARROLL, Anne L. FSS-9, Training Officer, Foreign Service Institute, Department
COLYAR, Dorothy L. FSS-9, Secretary, Taipei
RICHARDSON, Robert P. FSS-9, Communications Supervisor, London

Panel D

CLARK, Robert A., Jr., *Chairman* FSO-4, Management Officer, Department
KINN, Beatrice FSS-9, Administrative Assistant, Geneva
NADEL, Wilbur N. FSS-9, Vice Consul, Frankfurt
NORQUIST, Arlene FSS-9, Secretary, Rome

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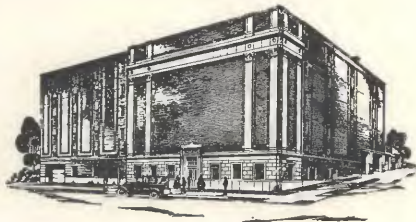
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AFSA

Scholarship Fund

THE NEW dues notices for 1958-59 provide Association members with a convenient opportunity to contribute to the AFSA Scholarship Fund. Few projects of the Association are more deserving of steady and generous support by the general membership.

The Fund was started thirty-one years ago by a large private donation. In recent years an ever increasing proportion of the money for scholarships has come from Association invested funds and small gifts from many members rather than from a few generous donors. This is a very healthy trend. Your donation to the Fund in the same check with your dues will provide the broad support the Association needs for one of its principal welfare projects.

Last year over \$8,000 in scholarships were awarded to 19 Foreign Service children selected from among 60 applicants. This year over 80 have already applied and more are expected. Even with the help of new gifts and the proceeds of the Cinerama benefit we can only hope to increase the scholarships to 23. Additional help is needed to maintain this number next year.

Each year between 300 and 400 members delay several months before paying their dues, placing a needless burden on the Association's small staff. This is your Association, working for you. So—please pay your dues early—and (if you can) add \$2 for the Scholarship Fund.—D. N. F., Jr.

This Goes for Cats, too

by Fay BRISK

SOMEWHERE, in the world of dogs, there must be a grapevine that keeps repeating: "If you're tired of digging in your own backyard, latch onto a Foreign Service Officer."

About one out of every ten Foreign Service Officers has a dog which he wants to take overseas. And it's the Foreign Service Officer who pays his fare, obtains his health certificate, buys his traveling kennel, does the worrying, and provides four carbon copies of everything.

State Department Foreign Service Officers with pets have been coping with these problems for years. One official has taken the same dog to posts in Europe, the Near East and the Far East. An Ambassador recently shipped his cocker spaniel and five puppies. But for those who are taking their dogs overseas for the first time, here are a few travel tips that will ease the headaches and, perhaps, prevent a few heartaches:

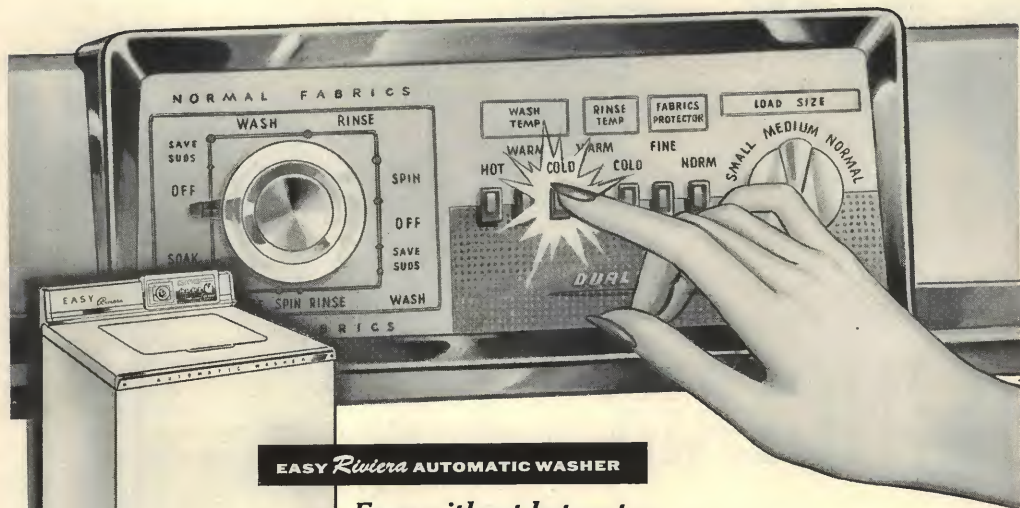
First, be sure of the country regulations regarding animals. Your dog can always get back to America with a new health certificate and a rabies shot, but getting overseas can be a little more difficult.

For example, you can't take your dog into France without special permission—even if he is a French poodle. Great Britain and Australia will put your dog in quarantine for six months before granting him an entry permit, and Spain and Turkey insist that his health certificate be legalized by their consul in New York. Furthermore, whenever there is an outbreak of rabies, some countries will slap an embargo on incoming animals, which means that your dog can't get in at all.

(Continued on page 10)

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FOR AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS AND BUSES

Cats, Too! (from page 8)

France did this recently. Effective December 8, 1957, the French Government put out a "No Admittance" sign for animals from the United States and a number of other countries. A State Department Foreign Service Officer, bound for Paris, was forced to board his toy English bull in a Maryland kennel for two years. Fortunately, this story has a happy ending because, three weeks later, on January 1, France eased the ban. Now, the Foreign Service Officer can send for his pet if he writes to the kennel, asks for a health certificate for his dog, and then presents it to the French Ministry of Agriculture. He must also present evidence that there has not been a single case of rabies in the Maryland area in the past six months.

After determining country regulations, the next item to worry about is a good traveling kennel. Dogs are known to shippers as "chewers" or "scratchers." Either way, they'll get out—if they can. Most shippers and airlines either have kennels for sale or will buy them for you. Trans World Airlines features "V.I.P." (Very Important Pets) kennels in three sizes: The small, which weighs 22-lbs. and costs \$10; the medium, 40-lb. size which costs \$15; and the large, 48-lb. size at \$20.

DOGS ARE shipped as "cargo" or "excess baggage," and the cost is figured by weight. For example, if you have a 25-lb. cocker spaniel, it will cost you \$1.22 per pound to air freight him from New York to Paris, plus the cost of a 22-lb. kennel, making a total of \$56. It will cost you considerably more to ship him as excess baggage aboard your own plane. One U.S. Information Agency official recently took his toy Schnauzer with him in the passenger cabin. But airlines which permit this allow only one dog per flight, and he is placed in a compartment between the pilot and the passengers. And if you have any idea about taking pooch out of his kennel after the plane is in flight, forget it!

If you're traveling by boat, your dog will cost you a flat fee of about \$50 from New York to Le Havre—even if he is the size of a Great Dane. But shippers advise you to send Fido by air. The boat ride, they say, is too long and, besides, he may get seasick, but he seldom gets airsick.

Mrs. Rose Immel, chief of the State Department's Household Goods Section will give you some helpful advice as to how to go about shipping pooch overseas, but you must make your own arrangements, financial and otherwise. You can choose any number of airlines.

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

Cats, Too! (from page 10)

But, before you wish your dog "bon voyage," here are a few important things to remember:

Feed him a light meal six hours prior to shipment.

Do not give him a long drink within two hours of shipment, except, of course, a little water on a hot day.

Allow him to exercise before shipment.

If you're fussy about his diet, attach his favorite food to the outside of the kennel, and don't forget a can opener for canned foods.

If it will make you feel any better, you may place his blanket, ball or some other toy inside the kennel. Always tie his leash outside the kennel. And, as an added precaution, you might attach a little leather-bound address tag—with your name and overseas address—to his collar.

As for pooch, with his meal ticket and place to sleep assured, he has nothing to worry about except his master. One Foreign Service Officer was so distraught after making travel arrangements for his pet, he took the pills which the veterinarian had given him as a sedative for the dog. His weary comment: "I needed them more than the dog did!"

Encores and the Artist

IT MAY BE a fine line between a good or even excellent performance of a great oratorio, symphony, song cycle, opera or ballet—and a *stirring* performance of it. I would like to see that fine line crossed more often, or erased in more performances. We can never receive more than an artist has to give. Caruso once said that art begins where technique leaves off. Perhaps glamor, excitement, humor, begin *within* the artist and come through in his performance. From whatever source, by whatever proper means, let more of this come through to audiences. And to repeat, the encore is a perfect first step in this direction.

Yehudi Menuhin says it this way this morning in his letter to the NEW YORK TIMES: "The artist knows control and discipline perhaps more than most people. But, by the same token, there must be certain moments in an artist's life and in an audience's experiences, and in everybody's life, of exultation, exuberance, impulse and real human warmth and communication." Referring to the restrictions about encores with the New York Philharmonic, an alleged tradition which he broke ten days ago at Carnegie Hall, Menuhin concludes his letter by saying:

"I fully realize we all live today in a society that is becoming daily more complex and more complicated, and therefore we must all pay tribute to the growing control and organization which are evidently unavoidable. However, it is the moral duty of every individual to protect those rare moments which allow him the liberty of spirit which is his heritage. Art can only flower on this basis."

Good boy, Yehudi! "to protect those rare moments which allow him the liberty of spirit which is his heritage." Let us have more rare moments in music making. More expression of the liberty of spirit of the artist. More glamor, more excitement, and yes, even more humor in all public performances. Encore.—Patrick Hayes in a broadcast over WGMS, Sunday, December 29, 1957.

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BIRTHS

- LINEHAN. A girl, Sarah, born to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Linehan, Jr., March 10, 1958, in Quebec, Canada.
- MOORE. A boy, Eric Andrew, born to Mr. and Mrs. John Hayden Moore, March 27, 1958, in Washington, D. C.
- CONLON. A boy, Bradford Haynie, born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Conlon, January 30, 1958, in Karachi.
- HEAVNER. A girl, Sandra Lynn, born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. C. Heavner, March 23, 1958, in Ithaca, New York.
- JACOBS. A girl, Merle Frances, born to Mr. and Mrs. Aaron F. Jacobs, March 23, 1958, in London.
- LIVINGSTON. A girl, Catherine Schuyler, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Livingston, March 31, in Washington, D. C.

MARRIAGES

- CONSTABLE-GREER. Elinor Jackson Greer, daughter of Vice Admiral and Mrs. Marshall Greer and Peter D. Constable, were married on March 8, in Washington, D. C.
- VON PAGENHARDT-HOMMEL. Sylvia Langen-Hommel and FSO Robert von Pagenhardt, were married on January 8, in Washington, D. C.
- LINDENMULDER-JENKINS. Ann G. Jenkins and William Lindenmulder were married on January 24, in Cambridge, Mass.

IN MEMORIAM

- GORDON. Mabel Money, wife of Bartley P. Gordon, FSO, died February 24. Mrs. Gordon had served with her husband in Russia, Hungary, Canada, Greece, Holland, England, Germany and Italy.
- WARREN. Mary Newman Warren, widow of Avra M. Warren, died March 19, at Virginia Beach, Virginia.
- LAUGHLIN. Mrs. Irwin Laughlin, whose late husband served as Minister to Greece and Ambassador to Spain in President Hoover's Administration, died February 19, in Washington, D. C.

IN MEMORIAM

AMBASSADOR George Wadsworth died on March 5, 1958 at the Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington, D. C. He had just returned from his last post in Saudi Arabia and was anticipating his retirement on May 1, 1958 after forty-two years in the Foreign Service.

At the time of his death Ambassador Wadsworth, Career Minister, was senior in point of service in the Foreign Service. His distinguished career had included assignment as Minister to Lebanon and Syria and Ambassador to Iraq, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, with the joint mission of Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Minister to Yemen. He had also represented his country twice as adviser to the United States delegation to the United Nations.

The death of Ambassador Wadsworth brings to a close one of the most distinguished careers in Foreign Service history. Dedicated to the service of his country, he was widely known and respected as a brilliant scholar and Middle East authority. He was a dynamic individualist who lived for his work, who placed his trust in knowledge and truth and who defended both, uncompromisingly, with courage and conviction. His high standards of moral and intellectual integrity won the high offices which he held. With characteristic humility he never ceased to regard them as sacred trusts.

He will be long remembered for his devotion to golf. He regarded golf as an intellectual as well as a physical challenge. He played to win. Though Ambassador Wadsworth wished to be remembered for his dedication to duty, friends and colleagues of many nationalities will all remember with great pleasure the three golf courses he built on his own initiative at posts where none existed.

With the death of Ambassador Wadsworth the Foreign Service has lost one of its great officers. E. W. C.



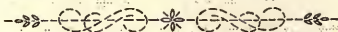
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BY

JAMES B.

STEWART

A Tiger Hunt

While he was on leave in Indo-China, Vice Consul Harrison Lewis received an invitation to join a tiger hunt. After the party reached its camp, a native village 20 miles in the jungle, the bait, consisting of a water buffalo, was set up. . . .

"There was a chance of the tiger returning that day," wrote Mr. Lewis in the JOURNAL. "The morning wore on. Nothing happened to disturb the silence until two crows came and started a great racket over the bait. I expected that would bring the tiger. Suddenly I heard a swishing and he came into full view. I fumbled with the gun and within a second he was gone. I was excited but what struck me most was awe. With its head in the air, the magnificent beast appeared to survey all he saw as a lord would his domain. I knew somehow that he would be back.

"Fifty minutes later I again heard a swish. My gun, a 404 Mauser, was ready. The tiger appeared, took an inquisitive but bold step over the bait and looked right at me. Without hesitation he took another step forward. He was now only 25 or 30 feet from me. I drew the bead of my gun between his eyes. Plow! and for a moment everything was obliterated. . . . I looked again and there he was—10 feet of him lying along side the bait-lead."

Before The Curtain Dropped

Hugh Fullerton states in the JOURNAL that when his German friends in Cologne heard in 1928 that he was being transferred to Kaunas, they all joined in the refrain: "Vom Rheinland nach Russland! Oh mein Gott!" However, it so happened that Consul and First Secretary Fullerton spent four happy years in Lithuania at a joyous time when that heroic little country was breathing the fresh air of freedom. (Note: In 1958, Hugh, no longer a bachelor, is retired but still active as Director of the American Hospital, Paris.)

The One and Only: In the Editor's column is a piece dedicated to one whom we all look upon as "the one and only"—to Harry Havens.

* * *

Consul Herbert Bursley, in a JOURNAL article about his old post, Guaymas, makes as big a to-do over its turtle steaks as does former Ambassador Robert Skinner over Maine lobsters and Chief Byington over prawns.

And More Recently

Arthur Frost pulled this one out of the past: "When I was Consul General at Toronto a few years ago, a wealthy club woman called on us the day a reception was being given by the Lieutenant-Governor in honor of the Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, and his wife, Princess Alice, the

grand-daughter of Queen Victoria. We arranged for our visitor to accompany us that evening to the reception. On the way there, and in response to her query, we told her something about the officials we were going to meet. By the time we had reached our destination it was evident that we had a 'character' on our hands. Upon entering the reception room she rushed ahead to the Princess and, before the latter could finish the customary greeting, she pointed to a large sapphire-studded decoration which the Princess was wearing and exclaimed, "That's just what I want! Where can I get one?" Princess Alice, unruffled, replied, "Well, I really don't know. There are only two of these decorations in existence—one is the Queen's and the other mine."

First Assignment

March 3, 1958

Dear Jim:

Your reference in the February JOURNAL to Consul General Byington reminds me of an incident which you undoubtedly have forgotten but which, in retrospect (repeat retrospect), is one of my pleasantest recollections.

After I took the oral exam in March 1930, I stayed on in Washington for a month trying to find out whether I had passed. Finally, on April 15th, I saw a notice in a Washington newspaper that the Senate had confirmed a list of 16 new F.S.O.'s, including my name.

Excited and nervous, I went promptly to Old State and was directed by the guard to the office of the Chief of Personnel. Inside the slatted door sat Chief Byington, with you on a chair near by. I managed to get out my name and to ask, very uncertainly, what I was supposed to do? The Chief replied (I thought a bit sternly), "Nothing. Just relax. We'll write you a letter in due course."

My disappointment was evident. As I backed out of the door mumbling appropriate appreciation the Chief looked over toward you and said, "Well, perhaps we might as well tell Mr. Allen what we have in mind for him."

You smiled your assent and the Chief said, "We're going to send you to Jamaica. You may as well go down now to Room 115 and ask Harry Havens to arrange your passage since the consulate at Kingston is shorthanded and you should leave as soon as possible. You'll get the letter in a few days anyway."

I expect I was about as excited a young man as ever walked those historic corridors as I sought out Room 115, trying to keep in mind the name of the man I was to see. When I reached Harry Havens' door, I suddenly thought, "Where was it Mr. Byington said I was to go?" I remembered that it was a British Island in this hemisphere but for the life of me I couldn't be certain whether it was Bermuda or Jamaica. How could I get passage when I wasn't certain where to? There was nothing to do but retrace my steps to the Chief's room. Thoroughly ashamed, I stuck my head gingerly inside the door and asked, timorously, "I beg your pardon, Sir, but did you say Bermuda or Jamaica?"

Mr. Byington boomed out "Jamaica!" I can still hear the merry laugh you and the Chief enjoyed at my expense as I scurried away toward Room 115.


George V. Allen
(Dir., USIA)

Washington

MAY, 1958

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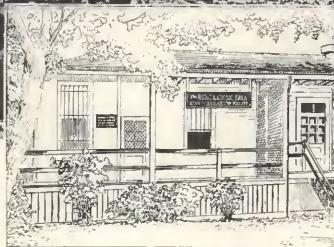
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THE DIPLOMATIC COSTUME REVOLUTION

by Richard B. McCORNACK

GREAT was the furor caused in European capitals and courts when the American diplomats were ordered into a more democratic uniform on June 1, 1853. The subject of the proper uniform for our representatives abroad had been one of varying degrees of regulation in the early days of our republic. The first record of any exact description of the proper uniform is that of November 6, 1817 although it is presumed that our previous diplomatic agents generally conformed to the rather elaborate usages of the day. The 1817 regulation prescribed the following dress for an American minister:

A blue coat, lined with silk; straight standing cape, embroidered with gold, single-breasted, straight or round buttonholes, slightly embroidered. . . . cuffs embroidered in the manner of the cape; white cassimere breeches; gold knee buckles; white silk stockings; and gold or gilt shoe buckles. A three-cornered chapeau-bras, not so large as those used by the French, nor so small as those of the English. A black cockade, to which lately an eagle has been attached. Sword, & corresponding.

With the advent of the administration of President Andrew Jackson in 1829 a modification of this fancy dress

Richard B. McCornack is a professor of History at Dartmouth College. He spent some eighteen months (1951-52) in the State Department's Division of Historical Policy Research and Office of Intelligence Research.

was suggested. The uniform for all American diplomatic representatives was described as "being recommended as well by its comparative cheapness as by its adaptation to our institutions." The new costume was:

a black coat, with a gold star on each side of the collar near its termination; the under clothes to be black or white, at the option of the wearer; a three-cornered chapeau de bras, with a black cockade and gold eagle; and a steel-mounted sword with white scabbard.

Although there is no exact information on the subject it is quite likely that some such uniform as this was worn by all American diplomats until President Pierce and his Secretary of State, William L. Marcy, decided on a radical change which was explained to all diplomatic agents in the circular of June 1, 1853. Mr. Marcy asked all representatives of the United States to conform as far as possible with the customs of the country in which he was to reside as far as it was consistent with his devotion to republican institutions. He was, however, encouraged to appear at court "in the simple dress of an American citizen." In short, he was to abandon cocked-hats and knee-breeches for ordinary hats and the very proletarian long pants. If the diplomat could not comply exactly with this instruction due to the character of the foreign government he was enjoined to dress as closely as possible to the style of the ordinary American. The instruction continued:

The simplicity of our usages, and the tone of feeling among our people is much more in accordance with the example of our first and most distinguished representative at a royal court than the practice which has since prevailed. It is to be regretted that there was ever any departure in this respect from the example of Dr. Franklin. History has recorded and commended this example, so congenial to the spirit of our political institutions. The department is desirous of removing all obstacles to a return to the simple and unostentatious course which was deemed so proper, and was so much approved in the earliest days of the republic.

Having launched this rather startling change in custom the Secretary of State was not long in receiving reactions to his order. Theodore S. Fay, American Minister to Switzerland, expressed his pleasure with the change stating that he was received most favorably by the chief magistrate "of the only republic in Europe meriting the name and the most ancient in the world." Equally satisfied with the new uniform was the Minister to the Kingdom of Belgium, J. J. Seibels, who added that he regretted the "morbid sensibilities" of American diplomats near the courts of Europe which had caused them to depart from the tastes of their own country. He pledged himself to carry out the order strictly at Brussels.

Our Minister to the Kingdom of Sardinia, John M. Daniel, approached the matter cautiously asking the Minister of Foreign Affairs if he would be received in the usual "respectable attire of American citizens," and was assured that there would be no difficulty for him at the court of Turin. Not so fortunate was the Minister to the Kingdom of Prussia, P. D. Vroom. When he presented himself to the Minister President in October of 1853 he expressed the desire to appear before King Frederick William IV in the dress of an ordinary American citizen. This was clearly not to the liking of the Minister President who inquired testily whether his predecessor had not always appeared in court dress. After Mr. Vroom explained the new instructions of the Department the Minister President stated that he would consult with the king and let him know. Shortly afterward Mr. Vroom was informed that Frederick William would not consider an appearance before him without costume as respectful. Mr. Vroom bowed to the inevitable and informed his department that he had procured "a very plain and simple dress" which he planned to wear in order to present his credentials to the Prussian monarch.

At the Hague August Belmont fared somewhat better than did Vroom in Berlin. The king consented to receive him in the citizen's dress, and from then on Mr. Belmont wore the same costume at all court functions. In later despatches to the Department he indicated that his wearing of this type of dress was a great success and was fully accepted by the Dutch. Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan at Lisbon anticipated a great deal of difficulty as the Portuguese Court was "reputed to be strict, ostentatious, and proud in inverse ratio to the present real power or greatness of the nation." He cautiously approached the Foreign Minister emphasizing to him the well-known politeness and kindness of the Portuguese character and stating that he would like to appear at court in the ordinary evening dress of an American citizen (blue coat and black trousers) such as would be perfectly acceptable at the receptions of the President of the United States. Mr. O'Sullivan's careful approach was successful and the Foreign Minister of Portugal assured him that he would not under-

take to prescribe the uniform for representatives at that Court, and that he was satisfied that no disrespect for his country would be indicated by the wearing of a costume such as Mr. O'Sullivan had indicated. There appears to be no information on the reception of the new dress at the neighboring Spanish Court.

The new regulations met defeat, however, at the Swedish Court. Mr. F. Schoeder at Stockholm informed the Department that he had made the request to appear before the king in the prescribed simple dress. After consultation with the King the Foreign Minister, Baron Stiernefeld, hurriedly summoned Mr. Schoeder to the foreign ministry. There he informed him that the King had instructed him to state that for business purposes he would receive the American representative in any dress he chose, but that on court occasions he would be unable to receive anybody not in court dress. The King added that he trusted that this insistence on court costume would not impair the friendly relations between Sweden and the United States. Mr. Schoeder explained the King's actions by saying:

My appearance at court in plain clothes would have been likely to be regarded by the Swedish government in the light of a spirit of republican propagandism. I am satisfied that no society in Europe is more jealous in its maintenance of aristocratic symbols; and the King himself, although on many subjects a man of unusually large and liberal intellect, is a rigid conservative in all the antique ceremonies and exactions of his court.

The courts where the new regulation caused the greatest ferment were the two major posts of Paris and London. In France only the preceding year the Second Republic had been overthrown and the Second Empire founded. For this reason it is perhaps understandable that a somewhat dim view would have been taken of the new diplomatic costume of the American representatives reeking, as it did, of "republican propagandism." The *Chargé* at Paris at this time was H. S. Sanford. He informed the Department that although he had not received its circular he had read about it in papers from the United States and determined to implement the instructions it contained. He approached the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs who told him that his dress could not be the subject of any complaint, and that he would undertake to make the subject understood at Court. He subsequently appeared before Napoleon III in his simple costume and was cordially received by him. Great was Sanford's chagrin when the newly appointed American Minister, John Y. Mason, informed him that he was going to exercise the discretionary powers granted by the circular and to appear at the Tuilleries in formal court dress. In a lengthy despatch sent to the Department on January 28, 1854, Mr. Mason stated that after presenting his credentials in ordinary American dress and receiving a cordial welcome from the Emperor he had been summoned to the foreign ministry where the Foreign Minister, Drouyn de L'huys, carefully explained to him the regulations for court dress and the reasons for them. Mr. Mason concluded that he could not press for exemption from the rules of the French court, and so returned to a "simple uniform dress" which he indicated he would wear on every ceremonial occasion. This reversal by Mason of the procedure adopted by Sanford caused a rift between the two men and Sanford returned home. Later, in 1860, he wrote a bitter letter to the Depart-

ment denouncing the lack of uniformity in costume among America's diplomats. Said Mr. Sanford:

Now, sir, imagine the spectacle of these American representatives of diverse fancies and tastes (one of whom, Mr. Sanford charged, was planning to have a gorgeous diplomatic uniform made from the star spangled banner!) assembled together! Nothing save a fancy ball at Musard's or a burlesque first of April parade of eccentric tatterdemalions would equal it.

The United States was represented at the Court of St. James by the future president, James Buchanan, who received the Department's instruction with some misgivings anticipating that it might cause great difficulties in his position, but at the same time realizing that if he could not arrange matters so as to obey the new regulations concerning his costume it would be likely that American diplomats at other European Courts would be unable to assume the dress specified by the Secretary of State. Buchanan's misgivings soon proved to be well-founded. On October 28, 1853, he reported to Marcy that he had held a conversation concerning his costume with Major-General Sir Edward Cust, Queen Victoria's master of ceremonies. General Cust made it quite plain that he opposed Buchanan's plans to appear at court without proper court dress. Buchanan replied that unless the Queen herself intimated to him that he would not be received unless in court dress, he intended to follow his instructions. General Cust replied that the Queen would receive him in any dress he chose to wear, yet he suggested that lack of court dress would be disagreeable to her. Somewhat warmly the master of ceremonies added that of course Mr. Buchanan could not expect to be invited to any court balls or court dinners where the wearing of court dress was absolutely required, even bishops not being invited because they could not wear the proper costume. Although the Queen might not make any objections to his lack of court dress, General Cust assured Buchanan that "the people of England would consider it *presumption*." Buchanan confessed to Marcy that at that point he became "somewhat indignant" and told General Cust that it made no difference to him, individually, whether he ever appeared at Court. Buchanan went on to tell the master of ceremonies that the etiquette of the British Court was more rigid than that of the Russian Court where Count Nesselrode had recently told Senator Douglas that he might appear before the Czar in any costume in which he might be received by the President of the United States.

This brush with General Cust caused Buchanan to report to Marcy:

I am exceedingly anxious to appear "at court in the simple dress of an American citizen;" and this not only because it accords with my own taste, but because it is certain that if the minister to the court of St. James should appear in uniform, your circular will become a dead letter in regard to most, if not all, the other ministers and *chargés* of our country in Europe.

The difficulty of the present case is greatly enhanced by the fact that the sovereign is a lady, and the devotion of her subjects towards her partakes of a mingled feeling of loyalty and gallantry. Any conduct, therefore, on my part which would look like disrespect towards her personally could not fail to give great offence to the British people.

Buchanan assured the Secretary of State that he would make every effort to obey the Department's instructions, but that should it prove impossible he would fall back on the

circular's direction to "adopt the nearest approach to it compatible with the due performance of my public duties." In December Buchanan was able to write to his niece, Harriet Lane, that unless the "costume affair" should not prove an impediment he felt that he was getting along very well in London. This was, however, the slack social season, and proved to be merely the calm before the storm.

In a despatch dated February 7, 1854, Buchanan was forced to inform Marcy that the "costume affair" had been blown up into a full-dress diplomatic incident. After reflecting on his encounter with General Cust, Buchanan came to the firm conclusion that he would wear the dress prescribed by the Department unadorned with gold lace or embroidery. He felt that it was altogether improper for a representative of a republic to ape the fashions of royal courts, nor did he have the orders and stars for court dress, nor even the diamonds unless he could afford to rent them for the occasion. Someone had suggested to Buchanan that he might adopt the civil dress worn by George Washington, but after due contemplation of a Stuart portrait of the first President he came to the conclusion such a procedure would not be proper, and that if he appeared in such a costume at a reception given by the American president he would render himself "an object of ridicule for life."

It was in this state of indecision concerning what course to pursue about court costume that Buchanan received the usual invitation to the opening of Parliament by Queen Victoria in person which brought the matter to a head. Although General Cust was well aware of Buchanan's determination not to wear court dress the printed invitation to the opening session of Parliament contained the phrase, "No one can be admitted into the Diplomatic Tribune, or in the body of the House, but in full court dress." Mr. Marcy was assured by the Minister in London that he felt that no disrespect was intended either to himself or his country. Nevertheless Buchanan determined not to attend the ceremony rather than bow to the requirement of court dress. He hoped that his absence would not create an incident, but, as he himself reported, it "produced quite a sensation." All the journals of London reported the incident fully, and the *TIMES* printed "an indiscreet and rather offensive remark" about it. Buchanan had to work quickly and discreetly behind the scenes to prevent the incident from being a matter for investigation and debate in the House of Commons.

Thus the issue was now a public one, and might have become an even more serious matter for the official relationships between the United States and Great Britain at London had not, in the phrase of a biographer of Buchanan, the Gordian knot been cut "by a drawing-room rapier which never left its sheath." With an almost audible sigh of relief Buchanan wrote his niece on February 24 that the court costume question had been "finally and satisfactorily settled." It was urgently suggested to him by a court official that he might wear a sword, universally recognized as the mark of a gentleman, in order to distinguish him from the upper courts servants whose dress closely resembled that of the ordinary citizen assumed by Buchanan. He also considered wearing "United States buttons," but finally decided on "a plain dress sword" as having a more manly and less gaudy appearance, and as being a proper mark of respect

for the Queen. Wearing a black coat, white waistcoat, cravat, black pantaloons, dress boots, "with the addition of a very plain black-handled and black-hilted dress sword" Buchanan attended a levee given by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on February 22. Mr. Buchanan's satisfaction with his reception was clearly indicated to his niece:

I knew that I would be received in any dress I might wear; but could not have anticipated that I should be received in so kind and distinguished a manner. Having yielded they did not do things by halves. As I approached the queen, an arch but benevolent smile lit up her countenance;—as much as to say, you are the first man who ever appeared before me at court in such a dress. I confess that I never felt more proud of being an American than when I stood in that brilliant circle, "in the simple dress of an American citizen." I have no doubt the circular is popular with a majority of the people of England. Indeed, many of the most distinguished members of Parliament have never been at court, because they would not wear the prescribed costume.

When reporting his solution of the problem to Marcy, Buchanan closed with the words, "I hope I am now done with this subject forever," and he was. Queen Victoria's "arch but benevolent smile" signalled the acceptance of the Department's circular by the world's mightiest sovereign. For simple dress, for long pants, for this permanent revolu-

tion in diplomatic costume, American diplomats owe a debt of gratitude to William L. Marcy and to James Buchanan.

The question of the proper diplomatic costume for the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James reappeared briefly in the headlines of American newspapers on the morning of May 16, 1929 when various versions of an encounter between the newly-appointed Ambassador, Charles G. Dawes, and a Washington reporter were printed.

"Are you taking your knickers with you?" the reporter is said to have asked, referring not to the then-popular plus fours, but rather to the same knee breeches which had caused his predecessor so much trouble.

"Do you want a diplomatic answer, or the kind of answer that question deserves?" replied the former Vice President, and before the surprised reporter could think of a proper reply Ambassador Dawes ended this momentary revival of the diplomatic costume question with a typically blunt retort, "You can go plumb to hell! That's my business!"

And history records that Ambassador Dawes was received by King George V in long pants, the "simple dress of an ordinary American citizen," perhaps sealing forever the success of the diplomatic costume revolution.

Hungarian Goulash à la Lenin

Foreword: Some may think that what follows is a laboriously concocted parody. For their information, the original text of the excerpts printed in translation below can be found in the Hungarian Socialist Workers' (Communist) Party's leading theoretical publication Tarsadalmi Szemle, issue of January, 1958. Contrary to appearances, the author, Geza Kassai, is not an inmate of an institution for the incurably deranged. He was Dean of the Department of Marxism-Leninism at the University of Budapest in 1952-53, director of the Lenin Institute in 1953-56, Deputy Minister of Education in 1956-57, and has been decorated with the "Red Banner of the Order of Labor."—Andor KLAY

"Some people believe that there is a difference in character between right-wing and left-wing error and between right-wing and left-wing deviation. Others see a difference in character between error and deviation, irrespective of whether the matter at issue is right-wing or left-wing error or deviation.

"Errors can develop into deviation, but it does not necessarily follow that they must inevitably develop into deviation. Revisionism can develop from errors and deviation, but deviation does not inevitably degenerate into revisionism.

"There are right-wing and left-wing errors, and there are others which cannot be called either right-wing or left-wing errors.

"Let us be careful with the designation 'left-wing' or 'right-wing,' because when a few mistakes are committed, it cannot be reliably ascertained whether they are right-wing or left-wing. Sometimes the same people perpetrate rightist as well as leftist errors.

"Nor should we lose sight of the fact that rightist or leftist mistakes do not always appear in a pure form and

unambiguously as rightist or leftist mistakes. In addition, they mutually influence each other. Therefore, let us not put emphasis on attaching a label to a mistake; such branding often makes it difficult for a comrade who commits the mistake to correct it.

"If we do not correct the mistake in time, the mistake becomes a deviation. From incorrect views, additional views develop, platforms spring into existence. At this point, we have a deviation on our hands, and, according to the character of the inaccurate views, a right-wing or left-wing deviation.

"It is not inevitable that those who committed 'leftist' errors will always remain leftists and that their leftist views will lead to leftist deviation. It is likewise not inevitable that those people who commit rightist mistakes will remain rightists to the end, and that their views will lead to rightist deviations. . . . It happens, and the history of the movement knows countless examples of this, that leftists become rightists and rightists become leftists. . . . In 1912 there was an unprincipled anti-party bloc of leftists, rightists, and leftists who became rightists.

Goulash

"Misunderstanding frequently originates from the fact that people equate every deviation from the correct path of Marxism-Leninism with deviation as such. The person who commits a mistake also deviates from the correct path and, of course, in the literal sense this is a deviation from Marxism-Leninism. However, by 'deviation' Marxism-Leninism does not mean the committing of a single error.

"We have not yet dispelled once and for all the ideological confusion which the enemy caused among the ranks of our masses. Many questions are unclear even to party members, or even to party activists. Nor can we state that everything is already clear to the broad masses of the workers.

"Today as has been acutely shown by the October events" (Bowdlerism for the Hungarian popular uprising of October 1956—A. K.), "the weight of leftist mistakes is far greater than it was in 1920, among other reasons because not only the winning over of the new masses is at issue but also the fact that we may lose even the masses we won over before.

"In quality, revisionism differs from both right-wing and left-wing deviation in that revisionism is a theoretical and political tendency, a trend which has reached its final stage of development and is completely defined.

"In Marxist literature and terminology we generally regard revisionism as a tendency composed of rightist views: as a rightist deviation which descended to the level of the class enemy. There is also, however, leftist revisionism.

"This does not mean that everyone who is not a revisionist can be a member of the party.

"The presence of objective conditions alone is by no means enough to make the possibility of committing mistakes actually materialize. The person who becomes estranged from dialectic materialism and falls into an error of subjectivism cannot acquaint himself with the objectively realistic position.

"Dogmatism can be present in errors, in deviation and revisionism alike; today it is mainly combined with sectarianism and leftist errors.

"The essence of dogmatism is not the use of quotations as a substitute for reasoning, or schematism, pedantry in education, a technique of question-and-answer, a simplification, a vulgarization, and so forth. These are also dogmatic manifestations, but they are merely some of the manifestations of dogmatism.

"I did not want to believe it, but unfortunately it is true, that the major department of Marxism-Leninism in the Ministry of Education and some educational departments dropped almost the entire portion on leftism from their program in connection with Lenin's work entitled 'Leftism, an Infantile Ailment of Communism' at the time of the struggle against the rightist danger, and, from Lenin's work against leftism they only stressed a struggle against rightist errors.

"From what has been said so far, the conclusion put on record by the June 1957 Congress of our party follows: 'At present the party must direct a struggle in theoretical and political work primarily against revisionist views and against any kind of compromise as regards the counter-revolutionary enemy. However, this struggle must be directed in such a manner as to insure that the party renders an occurrence of dogmatic and sectarian errors impossible at the same time.' We must constantly keep the most important thing in mind: There is no party unity without an everyday struggle against incorrect views; there is no proletarian dictatorship and socialist construction without a party."

Postscript: The natural impulse to laugh while reading the ideologist's pronouncements, the validity of which is fully guaranteed by the State police, is likely to be effectively curbed by recollections of arrests, imprisonments and executions directly connected with the subject matter. A. K.



"I'll wash, you dry."

On Buying a House

by S. I. NADLER

WHEN RUTHANNE, our three children, and I returned to Washington after three tours of duty abroad, we found that our house had grown too small for us. We sold it and bought another, which would be something less than remarkable, except that the buying exercise required a full year. That year could be described as an experience, if the description is further modified by the word *traumatic*. A few assorted and several ill-assorted real estate agents shared this experience with us, all by invitation—one at ours, the rest at their own. It was not long before I concluded I could live without real estate agents, but, as things have turned out, I am very much living with one. Ruthanne's reaction was different from mine (not, as those who know us will readily testify, especially surprising). She became an agent.

In view of the foregoing, it was inevitable that I should eventually feel impelled to pass along to readers of the JOURNAL the Word about buying a house. This, incidentally, is addressed to you even if you are one of those ("I have better things to do weekends than cut grass!") who want no part ("Let somebody else worry about water taxes and leaking roofs!") of owning a house. There will come a time when you, too, will fall victim to a psychosomatic affliction known as the *Sycamore Syndrome*. You will recognize the onset by an early symptom which consists of your wife's or your musing, aloud, "I've been thinking maybe it's about time we thought about putting down roots somewhere. . . ."

You would not be ill-advised to clip this dissertation and paste it in your hat or over the mouth of the first agent who glibly explains how you could manage to pay twice as much for housing out of your present income as you are now managing to pay only by virtue of going steadily into debt.

Reviewing everything that happened during the year of searching for a house we (a) liked and (b) could afford to buy, I found the whole matter crystallizing into seven basic factors. Put them all together, they spell, not *mother*, but *CAREFUL*. When you set out to seek, find, and actually buy a house of your own, this, then, is the Word:

C ost
A rea or neighborhood
R equirements met
E xcellence of construction
F inancing
U pkeep
L ivability.

Separating dreams from reality will be your first task. In determining what *cost* you can afford, you will be making the first modifications in your dream house. Books with titles like "How to Live within Your Income without Actually Starving" give you a standard rule of thumb for determining how much you can afford to pay for a house. This rule holds that you should consider only houses priced no higher than a sum equal to twice or two-and-a-half times your income for one year. This is an excellent rule in all respects

except one: in some areas, including Washington, it does not work. In the Greater Washington area, you may have to go to three or even three-and-a-half times your annual income in determining the price house you can buy. This means, of course, economizing in other phases of your day-to-day living, but if, as a government servant, you are not already accustomed to this, you are an imposter.

In calculating the price you are prepared to pay for a house, you will have vastly simplified the task of seeking and finding one, since you will have eliminated all those not within your cost bracket. Right at this point, too, is where you must get squared away with your real estate agent. He (or she) may try to persuade you "just to look" at a house "only one (or three or four) thousand dollars more" but "so much more house for the money." A word of advice: *don't*. If you do look, you will not afterwards be satisfied with houses you can afford. If you happen, further, to get double-talked into buying a more expensive house, you will find it a special kind of mistake, the kind you have to live with and pay for for twenty or so years. This does not make for the good life. Remember two things. First, your agent, no matter how understanding and friendly, depends upon commissions, and the more you pay for a house, the greater the commission. On the other hand, if you do not buy at all, the agent gets nothing. Thus, the sooner everybody understands everybody else, the happier everybody will eventually be.

In deciding upon the price you can pay, you immediately run head-on into another decision to be made: that concerning *area or neighborhood*. The same house, for example, in the northwest area of the District of Columbia will cost more than it would in just-over-the-line Maryland than in a-little-further-out-Maryland than in Rockville and so on (until you get near Baltimore, at which time prices will start rising again).

In weighing suburban against urban dwelling or one urban or suburban area against another, you will do well to consider all the angles, as well as some of the curves which will be thrown at you. It is you who will have to decide the relative merits of schools, the importance of frequent as well as available public transportation, and the variety of accessible shopping facilities. You, alone, know which is more important to you: space or convenience, fresh country air or clean city water supply, privacy verging on isolation or playmates for your children. Either way, too, you will have to relate your *area* factor to that of *cost*. The further from the center of things you go, the more land and house you will get for a given price. Equally important, you should know whether real estate values in the *area* of your choice are stable, on the rise, or falling. Information is available to your agent not only on the assessed value of the house you are considering (current Washington market values are roughly—and that word is well-chosen—twice to

two-and-a-half times the assessed value of house and land), but also as to what the present owner paid for the house and what was paid for neighboring houses. If your agent is unable or unwilling to provide this information, you need another agent.

We come now to the third letter of the Word (CAREFUL): R, for *requirements met*. There are the dream-house requirements, e.g., "I've always wanted a circular, marble staircase, leading down into the octagon-shaped reception hall." Then, there are the facts-of-life requirements, e.g., "If we don't get another bathroom, I'm going to go out of my mind some morning at exactly 7:15!" What we did was this. We listed all the requirements we would demand of a house if we could have everything we wanted. Then, we separated from these what we *had* to have and could conceivably find in a house within our price range.

Determining the requirements to be met before you purchase a house is a family matter and varies from family to family. Where one family will have nothing but a split-level for their split personalities, another will not look at anything but a two-storey colonial brick. Where one wife yearns for a large, old-fashioned family-size kitchen, another wants a modern all-electric kitchen for the All-American Bride—complete with automatic dishwasher, disposal, and freezer—even if it measures only four feet on one side by a hundred and ten volts on the other.

In general, the answer lies somewhere between grasp and reach (Robert Browning to the contrary notwithstanding). Look at it this way. Your present wife meets your realistic requirements, but what you once thought about sort of added up to a combination of Marilyn Monroe and Claire Luce.

Until you have purchased a house and moved in only to find the supporting beams riddled with termites, you have not lived—and if it does happen you will not want to. Less catastrophic but still not conducive to a hearty chuckle is the belated discovery that if you turn on a light while the refrigerator is working you blow a fuse or that the basement floor acquires three inches of water for every point the barometer dips.

Experiences like these are not essential to a rich, full life, and they are completely avoidable. You can get yourself a basic check-list or, for a small fee, you can employ an architect or professional appraiser to inspect the structural soundness of the house in which you are interested. You can—and should—add appropriate contingency clauses to any contract you intend to sign, clauses relating to the seller's warranty of the house being free from structural defects and from termites or unrepaired termite damage. If your agent balks at adding such contingency clauses to the contract ("You can see it's a beautifully caved for house. We wouldn't want to insult the seller?"), sever your relations with him for your own good or his jugular for the protection of those who will come after you. If the owner is reluctant to sign a contract with such contingency clauses, you do not want that house.

Excellence of construction where houses are concerned, unlike Italian film actresses, is as important as, if not more important than, design.

In these days of easy installment buying, it comes as a shock to many to learn that *financing* the purchase of a

house can not always be arranged on suitable terms. Interest rates are steadily creeping up. Even FHA-financed trusts will now carry 5¼%, and conventional first trusts may be as high as 5½% in some instances. Second trusts, of course, are even higher.

If the above figures seem too insignificant even to mention, you should, perhaps, have a talk with your banker. Meanwhile, you might consider the following. A \$20,000 first trust, paid off in equal installments covering interest and principal, over 20 years, comes to \$132 per month. At 5½%, it would be \$137.58 per month. At the end of 20 years, you will have paid, at 5%, a total of \$31,680; at 5½%, a total of \$32,919.20. Note that your total interest payments are, respectively, \$11,680 and \$12,919.20, impressive in themselves, but with the extra ½ of 1% mounting up to over \$1,100.

The same first trust—\$20,000—for 25 years, instead of 20, would be paid off at the monthly rate of \$116.92, instead of \$132, but to the final tune of \$35,076, rather than \$31,680. At 5½%, for 25 years, the monthly rate would be \$122.82, eventually totalling \$36,846. This latter figure, if you have not noticed, is not too far off \$40,000—or twice what you originally borrowed.

The point of the foregoing is not that you should not pay ½% more for a trust if you have to, but that you should know what you are doing and, further, realize that you need not feel beholden to anybody, any bank, or any building and loan association.

If I have not mentioned second trusts it is because I have a bias against same, feeling strongly that one should never, even for a second, trust a second trust. One pays interest only for several years, which adds perhaps ten to forty dollars to your monthly outlay without building up your equity in your house. Also, when a seller takes back a second trust, he usually sells it and must do so at a discount of around 20%, that is, sells a \$5,000 second trust for \$4,000. Now, you tell us who absorbs that 20% in the form of a higher price on the house.

Within reason, much of what is involved in the *upkeep* of a house is a flexible—utilities, heating, painting of exterior trim, landscaping, repairs. Taxes, on the other hand, are flexible only when they move upwards. Before you become a proud home-owner, however, you will want some idea of how much you may expect in the way of utilities and heating bills. You will certainly want to know, in advance, how much and many are the taxes. Also, if you notice that there is no sidewalk, or no paved road, or no sewer, you should inquire about when same is planned and what the house of your choice will be assessed to make same possible.

If you go through all the steps outlined above and find a house which measures up, but which, at the same time, gives you a funny feeling that your family just will not be happy living in it, that it does not have . . . *livability* . . . forget it and start looking again. Houses, like people, have personalities. You can overlook a lot of little drawbacks in one you love. But there is no percentage in getting involved in a personality clash with a three-bedroom, two-and-a-half bath rambler with recreation room and built-in garage.

In another article we'd be happy to help you plan your house-warming party.

C O R N I N G



9,000 glass balls an hour. Because they're lightweight and corrosion-resistant, small glass balls do a lot of important jobs these days. They're in a jet pilot's oxygen equipment, and cosmetics manufacturers use them by the millions in fingertip dispensers. Recently Corning developed a way to produce these balls from a stream of molten glass at the rate of 150 a minute—each accurate to thousandths of an inch.



The "rainbow" made by a prism is as useful as it is pretty. In the spectrograph, for instance, chemical elements can be identified by the color bands they produce. Many lenses and prisms in today's research equipment are made of CORNING glasses. Corning, one of the largest producers of precision optical glasses in the country, makes over 100 different kinds—for everything from bifocals to periscopes.

G...can do almost anything



Double-Tough dinnerware draws double duty. Since the start of World War II, the U. S. armed forces have bought over 58,000,000 pieces of PYREX-brand Double-Tough dinnerware. And this same dinnerware is popular in civilian life, too: Chicago's swank Conrad Hilton Hotel is using it 10,000 times a day in 22 of its finest dining rooms. Tests show that Double-Tough dinnerware is twice

as easy to clean as china, and lasts three times as long. What's more, it won't warp, crack, craze or stain. Only glass could be so strong and at the same time look so smart.

What in the world will glass be doing next? Perhaps help *you* solve a manufacturing problem. To investigate the possibility, simply write Manager-Staff Sales, Corning Glass Works, 41 Houghton Park, Corning, N. Y. (We'd also be delighted to have you visit the Corning Glass Center at Corning.)

with glass



CORNING GLASS WORKS
CORNING MEANS RESEARCH IN GLASS

WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

Bruxelles, 1958

It may be "Meet Me at the Fair" (and *not* St. Louis, Looney) if members of the Foreign Service read their theater and arts program for the Brussels Fair carefully—even aside from the attractive programs of other participating nations.

This spring's last-minute appropriation by the Senate is making possible many additional programs. As we go to press many of the plans are not yet firm commitments, but beginning the last week of this month with Benny Goodman and his orchestra, and continuing through the middle of October, one will be able to choose between such incomparable entertainment as the new American opera "Vanessa" by Samuel Barber and Gian-Carlo Menotti, the world première of Menotti's "Maria Golovin" (in late August) and Van Cliburn, the young American pianist who won the Tchaikovsky International Contest at Moscow recently, will play early in May. The Newport Jazz Festival, Harry Belafonte, the City Center's "Carousel" and the Yale University Drama School all add further lustre to a widely varied program. If one will be able to get tickets, and at a reasonable price, the contrast with difficulties on Broadway would make a distance of 3,000 miles seem reasonable.

At Octagon House

Spring came in reluctantly this year. Forsythia was two months late, cherry blossoms were not even in bud as late as Easter Sunday and only a few hardy magnolia blossoms braved the downpour of that day. But indoors the spring exhibits were in full flower, and one of the most attractive of them was the colorful showing at Octagon house at 18th and New York Avenue, N. W., of new Embassy buildings planned by FBO. It was the third of these exhibits to be put on by the American Institute of Architects since 1954, and gave a report to interested Americans on FBO's current building program. Only last spring the A.I.A. awarded a Citation of Honor to the Office of Foreign Buildings in recognition of the excellence of its program, and there will be few Americans unmoved by the imaginative, talented and appropriate character of the overseas building program. In the A.I.A. award it said:

In directing the program of this country's buildings abroad you have achieved a new form of expression for our needs, a form in which the architecture graciously pays the homage due an established style from a government that is a guest.

This spring's exhibit of more than twenty new projects included designs for the Embassy office building for Athens, by Walter Gropius, John Carl Warnecke's Embassy for Bangkok, and Edward Stone's Residence for New Delhi, together with scale models, drawings of front elevations, site plans, and even swatches of materials and samples of wood and china to be used in furniture and decoration.

These are very beautiful buildings, and are representative of the vitality of what many are beginning to call a renaissance of the arts in America. If a picture is worth 1,000 words, a beautiful American building overseas should be more effective than volumes on American attitudes and aims.

Beginning next month the JOURNAL plans to publish an illustrated series of finished buildings, commencing with the new Consulate General at Leopoldville.

Outer Space Investigation

While the scientists are arguing about the shape of outer space—some liken it to a rectangular box which is expansive—the Senate and the House are preparing for an unprecedented outer space investigation, without any fixed boundaries. Chairman of the Senate committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration is Lyndon B. Johnson (D.-Tex.) and the members of the committee are:

John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.)	Leverett Saltonstall (R.-Mass.)
Stuart Symington (D.-Mo.)	Warren G. Magnuson (D.-Wash.)
Styles Bridges (R.-N.H.)	John W. Bricker (R.-Ohio)
Theodore F. Green (D.-R.I.)	Karl E. Mundt (R.-S.D.)
Alexander Wiley (R.-Wis.)	Clinton P. Anderson (D.-N.M.)
Richard B. Russell (D.-Ga.)	

Chairman of the House Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration is John W. McCormack (D.-Mass.) and members of his committee are:

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R.-Mass.)	B. F. Sisk (D.-Calif.)
Overton Brooks (D.-La.)	Leslie C. Arends (R.-Ill.)
Brooks Hays (D.-Ark.)	Gordon McDonough (R.-Calif.)
Leo O'Brien (D.-N.Y.)	James F. Fulton (R.-Pa.)
Lee Metcalf (D.-Mont.)	Kenneth B. Keating (R.-N.Y.)
William H. Natcher (D.-Ken.)	Gerald R. Ford (R.-Mich.)

Fulbright Designers and Painters.

To mark ten years of the Fulbright exchange program the Smithsonian Institution has organized two shows, "Fulbright Designers" and "Fulbright Painters," which will tour the United States. The Designers' show was opened by

(Continued on page 32)



"John Street, City of New York," by Joseph B. Smith. From the collection of early American folk art organized by the Smithsonian Institute for showing at the Brussels World Fair, 1958.

EDITORIAL PAGE

SEATO Comes of Age

THE FOURTH annual meeting of the SEATO Council at Manila in March was generally considered the most profitable thus far, despite the absence of dramatic developments. SEATO has gotten over its growing pains, and eight nations are able to pursue the objectives of the Treaty through a going organization. To the confounding of the skeptics, SEATO has proven durable and has made progress in the achievement of its purposes.

In 1954 there was manifest need of a counterpoise to the growing might of Communist China and Communist-controlled North Viet-Nam, of a defensive structure to meet the requirements of the changing power relationships in Southeast Asia; the results of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina had to be protected. But many who admitted the necessity of a collective security arrangement were doubtful: They pointed to the absence of SEATO headquarters and troops that NATO possessed. Indeed, how could there be such centralization of forces given the total lack of territorial contiguity of the Manila Pact signatories? The doubters pointed also to the disparate interests of the organization's members. Outright critics averred that SEATO would increase tensions in the area.

Today, the concept of mobile striking forces to be used in response to defensive treaty commitments, plus mutual training and planning, seems fairly widely accepted. Disparate interests have become far less so through the habit of common pursuit of common objectives. And it is incontrovertible that there has been no Communist armed aggression in the Treaty area since SEATO's formation. Cause and effect are difficult to prove, but SEATO may legitimately be credited with a vital contribution to the peace of the Pacific region. Communist unhappiness screamed out in vicious propaganda attacks on the organization show SEATO not to be the "paper tiger" they pretend.

Though armed aggression has been deterred, the problem of Communist subversion remains. That the Council rec-

ognized this as the "most substantial current menace" to the Treaty area marked SEATO's maturity in a period of Communist emphasis on peaceful coexistence and ostensible friendliness. The diversion of Communist activity from the military to the nonmilitary field reveals the wisdom and foresight of including in the SEATO Treaty provisions for mutual aid in countering subversion directed from without, a feature unique among the defense agreements we have made in the Pacific area. Though combatting the Communist penetration effort must of necessity be the primary responsibility of the individual country, the continuing exchanges of information among the Pact signatories and such activities as the Baguio seminar on countering Communist subversion are of significant value in the cold war.

Most important for the Asian nations, SEATO, in the language of the final communique, "has become a bulwark which has enabled the countries protected thereby to proceed in peace with their programs of national development." In the achievement of the aims of Article III and the Pacific Charter, those of strengthening free institutions and promoting economic progress and social well-being, SEATO has fostered a community of thought and effort. Joint activities in the economic field, though made difficult by the facts of geography, in education, vocational training, and in cultural exchange have nurtured an embryonic spirit of regionalism heretofore absent. This same spirit is reflected, even outside SEATO undertakings, in "Operation Brotherhood," the Filipino-manned project bringing medical care to the rural populations of Viet-Nam and Laos.

SEATO has not solved all its problem. But it has shown itself an effective arrangement to reinforce the security of the area. It has provided the locus for cooperation and fruitful exchange of views in all fields. It has contributed to a growing recognition of the increasing interdependence of the nations of the Free World. As a result it is beginning to look beyond its confines to other collective security groupings for exchanges of information and opinion in furtherance of a stable peace.

Service Glimpses

1. Rome. Mario Albanese (right) proudly points out special values to Minister-Counselor John D. Isenigan as the latter makes the first purchases at the recent opening of the Embassy's local employees' commissary.



1

2. Paraguay. U. S. Ambassador Walter G. Ploeser congratulates Marcial David Sanjurjo, son of Paraguay's Minister of Defense, on the occasion of the youth's appointment as candidate to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

3. London. Members of the American Embassy staff applaud Orlando T. Worth on the eve of his retirement after more than 47 years of service. Here in the office of Robert N. Anderson, the Agricultural Attaché, farewell gifts were presented to Mr. Worth and laudatory speeches preceded a reception and dinner. Mr. Anderson read some of the congratulatory letters and telegrams that poured in to Mr. Worth. The men shown in the picture from left to right are: Minister-Counselor Walsworth Barbour, Mr. Anderson, Edwin M. Martin, Minister-Counselor for Economic Affairs, and Mr. Worth.

4. Buenos Aires. Minister-Counselor Clate H. Timberlake is shown with local employees of the Embassy with whom he served twenty-five years ago when he was assigned here as Vice-Consul. Left to right they are: Anita Campbell; Luis Berti; Mr. Timberlake; Armando Mastalio; Domingo Obertello; Mary Knox Zies; Collette Campbell; Rhoda Jeffries.

5. Lagos. Dr. Harold Laneotti (left), director of the University of Illinois Library School, chats with one of the local librarians and with Harry K. Munigan, Public Affairs Officer, at the dedication of the handsome new USIS Library in Ibadan. Dr. Laneotti spent two months in Africa making a survey for the Carnegie Foundation.

6. Cologne. At a Fräulein party Mr. and Mrs. Sylvan B. Loupe break into a polka.

7. Durban. Officers of the Nurse Training School of the McCord Zulu Hospital look on as Mrs. C. H. Hall, Jr., wife of the American Consul, presents one of the prizes she distributed at the graduation exercises. Also in the picture is Reverend A. R. Villiers, who is leaving shortly for the United States on a Leader Grant.



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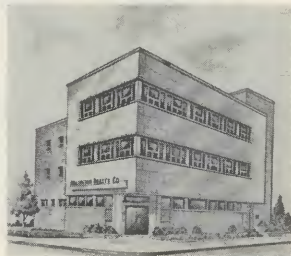
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Washington Letter

Senator Fulbright last month and included some 200 works by seventy-seven American designers and craftsmen who have studied on Fulbright grants in India, Japan, the Philippines, and Europe during the past decade.

The second show, of Fulbright painters, will be opened at the Whitney Museum in New York City in September by Senator Fulbright. At that time sixty paintings from the work of more than 190 American painters who traveled to South America, Japan, India, and Europe will be shown.

"Tokyo Street Scene," the JOURNAL cover for June 1958, will be by one of this year's Fulbright artists, Lewis Rubenstein, who is currently painting in Japan, and has given us photographs of two of his unusual studies of Japanese life, painted in Chinese ink.

New Journal Staff

The Journal Editorial Board has appointed Evon Nollet Clark, wife of Dowsley Clark, of USIA, as Editorial and Advertising Assistant, to succeed Mrs. John Henderson.

Starting as a reporter on general assignments for the MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE, Mrs. Clark inaugurated and was editor of its woman's pages. During World War II when she came to Washington with her husband she did free lance writing which included scripts for a radio series for Betty Crocker. When her husband was assigned as Information Director of ECA in Greece, Mrs. Clark conducted a column of interviews three times weekly, for the ATHENS NEWS. Later she started a weekly English-language magazine in Greece.



A Changing Foreign Service

For those fortunate enough to have been there, Sir Harold Caccia's talk before members of the American Foreign Service Association at the Ft. Lesley McNair luncheon meeting March 21, and his comments on the British Foreign Service reorganization since World War II, together with its advantages and disadvantages, carried many interesting parallels with the recent integration and changes in the American Foreign Service. The British Ambassador did not try to draw any parallels, or even any facile conclusions, but entertained his audience with wit and anecdote and sound appraisal. The program committee in charge of speakers for the AFSA luncheons is to be commended for its arrangements for the last several meetings.

Negotiation

"The essence of negotiation is to settle disputes and to apply the poultice of tact and intelligence to exacerbating situations, not to create them."—Robert McClintock in a signed editorial in the JOURNAL.

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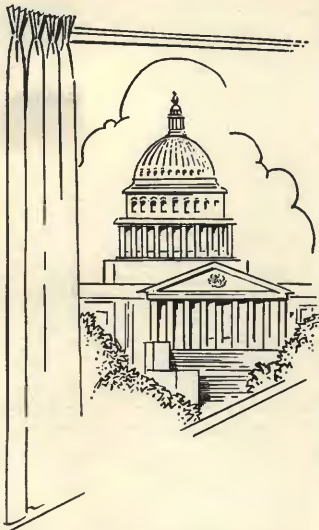
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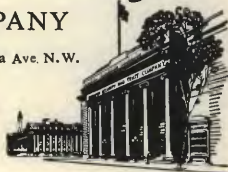
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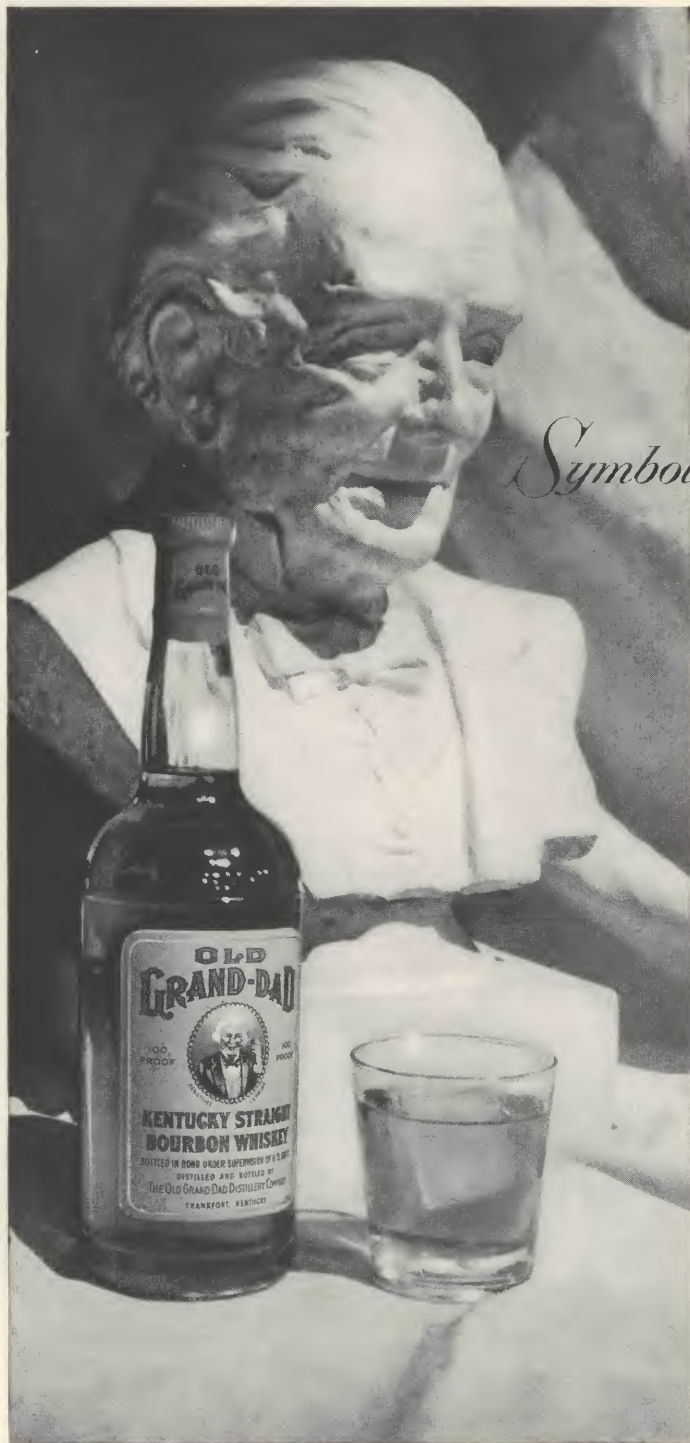
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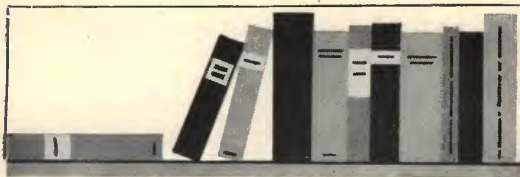
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From Our Bookshelf

The United Nations and Promotion of the General Welfare, by Robert E. Asher, Walter M. Kotschnig, William Adams Brown, Jr., James Frederick Green, Emil J. Sady and Associates, published by the Brookings Institution, 1216 pages, \$8.75.

Reviewed by John T. WHEELLOCK

This study is one of seven proposed volumes which will analyze and attempt to evaluate the activities to date of the United Nations in every field with which it is concerned. The present volume is confined to those activities of the United Nations and its specialized Agencies which deal with what the authors term "Promotion of the General Welfare." This term embraces the fields of Economic and Social Cooperation, Human Rights, and Dependent Peoples.

Being, on the one hand, limited to these specific areas of United Nations activity (and areas which are rather technical and not generally well known to the public) and, on the other hand, extremely detailed, this book will be of limited interest to the general public.

Its very specialization and degree of detail in fields which have been the subject of very little scholarship other than that contained in official documents, however, make it a reference book of great value to officials and scholars concerned with the areas of United Nations activity covered. All of the authors have at one time or another held official positions which concerned them directly with the subject matter, and the greatest care has been taken through constant consultation with Department of State and United Nations officials to achieve factual accuracy.

One of the announced purposes of the entire Brookings project is to assist the public and those more directly concerned in forming conclusions about proposals for basic changes in the structure and functioning of the United Nations system. The facts which should form the rock bottom basis on which such conclusions might be based are presented in this volume in a wealth of carefully researched detail. If there is any legitimate criticism of the present volume, it is that it is a little difficult to see the outline of the forest because of the magnificent growth of underbrush.

The Smaller Dragon, by Joseph Buttinger, Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 535 pages, 9 maps, chronology, bibliography, and index. \$6.00.

Reviewed by Thomas J. CORCORAN

Joseph Buttinger, who first became interested in Viet-Nam only four years ago, has filled what was a conspicuous gap in the published material available on that country. "The Smaller Dragon" is, as the author states in his

foreword, the first book in the English language that can be described as a history of Viet-Nam. It is also one of the first works in any language to attempt a synthesized treatment of Viet-Namese history.

The traditional tendency of the older Vietnamese authors was to write the annals of successive dynasties. The practice of the French scholars was often to concentrate their efforts in limited fields producing many excellent but highly specialized studies on specific subjects, regions, or periods. Dr. Buttinger has drawn on Vietnamese sources, has thoroughly exploited French sources, and has benefited greatly from the publication in Paris in 1955 and 1956 of two volumes of documents on Franco-Vietnamese relations during the 18th and 19th centuries. Some of these documents had been classified or otherwise unavailable to earlier writers.

Although the author's approach is a sound and scholarly one, he anticipates criticism by professional historians and makes it clear that he does not regard himself as a member of that profession. Some Vietnamese scholars may feel that the author has made too much of the class struggle theme in dealing with the period before the Emperor Gia Long. The author dismisses such French writers as Maybon, Maspéro, Pasquier, Cadrière, and others as dated if not actually unreliable. There will be those, and they will not all be Frenchmen, who will feel that he has given these earlier authorities unnecessarily short shrift. Their work may in fact have reflected the influence of the French colonial policy of their day and they may have lacked access to the state secrets of the period of the conquest. However, we may suppose that even today a writer dealing with such a complex subject as the history of Viet-Nam is not immune to a variety of influences which may affect his opinions. We may also assume that not all state secrets concerning this subject have seen the light of day.

The summary and chronology outlines a projected second volume dealing with events since 1900. The author has included an extensive and convenient bibliography as well as an index.

Mr. Buttinger has written, he says, not only for the student and the scholar but for people having a general and purely political interest in Viet-Nam. The average member of the Foreign Service or of any other United States service having a professional interest in Viet-Nam will surely find this book the most useful single volume obtainable at present.

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The Book Shelf (from page 35)

The Alien and the Immigration Law, by Edith Lowenstein. published by Oceana Publications, New York, 1958. 400 pages. \$7.50

Reviewed by Fred M. WREN

The Common Council for American Unity has, for more than thirty years, enjoyed an enviable reputation in two highly specialized fields. As a non-profit, non-sectarian welfare organization, specializing in furnishing advice and help to individuals—both aliens, and citizens of this country—caught in the intricate technicalities of our immigration laws, it has done noble work. As the publisher of "Interpreter Releases," it has furnished literate, timely, and authoritative information to specialists in the fields of immigration and nationality laws. The former editor of this publication, Dr. Frank L. Auerbach, now an executive in the Visa Office of the Department of State, is the author of "Immigration Laws Of The United States," the definitive volume on this complex subject. And now the Council has done it again!

This is a good book. As stated in the author's introduction, it is *not* (as is Dr. Auerbach's) a text book on immigration law. It is a study of those sections of the law pertaining to five broad categories of cases which have arisen since January 1, 1953; cases professionally catalogued under the headings, 1. immigration, 2. status, 3. deportation, 4. naturalization, and, 5. nationality. The study, in many cases, goes beyond these general divisions of the law. It shows how that law is interpreted and administered by the visa authorities of the Department of State, and the immigration officers of the Department of Justice, and the impact made upon the nameless case-file subjects by such administration.

The case history approach to immigration problems is the only sure method by which the average American reader's interest can be projected over, around, or through the maze of heavy and confusing legal phraseology which must be inherent in any serious study of the subject.

The book provides generous fare, with 369 pages of text, heavily documented with authoritative footnotes. The indexing is good, with textual subject matter handled by the usual method, while the footnotes, and the court and administrative decisions from which they are derived, are separately indexed in Appendix B. A five-page bibliography indicates valuable source material to any reader who, having looked in vain in this book for the controversy which he has been led to believe is inseparable from any discussion of this subject, seeks more emotional expositions of its controversial aspects.

As the publishers claim, the book should be of substantial value to social agencies, lawyers (particularly those who have not specialized in immigration work, thereby compiling their own collections of case files), immigration practitioners, and interested laymen. In your reviewer's opinion, this book should be required reading for yet another group—every member of the Congress before he votes for or against amendment of the immigration law, and every person on the policy-making level of the Departments of State and Justice who have anything to do with the interpretation of immigration law, and the promulgation and administration of visa and immigration regulations.

The Right of the People, by Justice William O. Douglas, published by Doubleday and Company, 216 pages, \$4.00.

Reviewed by John H. BURNS

It is possible that an interesting correlation might be drawn between outdoorsmen on the one hand and the historic contributors to the progress of individual freedom on the other. All of the latter are not necessarily the former but it is a reasonable conjecture that any real nature enthusiast is impatient with restraints on personal freedom, even those imposed temporarily under compelling circumstances.

In our own history George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin are only the first of a long list of leaders who fall into both categories. England, where the liberty and dignity of the individual are possibly as highly prized as in any nation in the world has also developed the art of bird watching to its ultimate refinement.

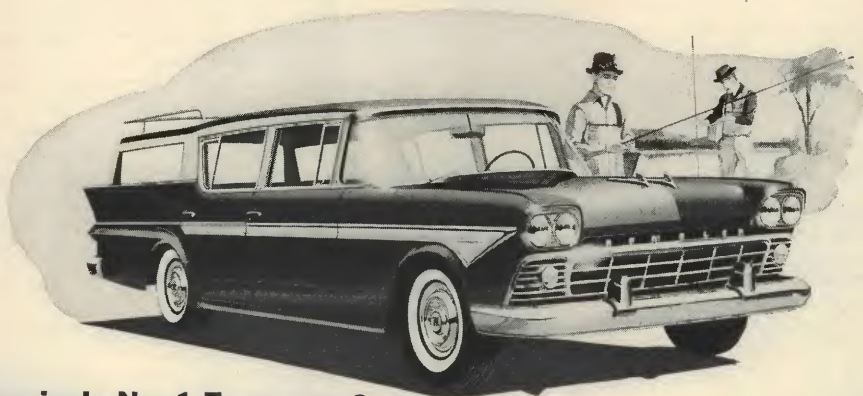
If this theory has validity then it is natural that Justice William O. Douglas, Westerner, horseman, world traveler, trapper of the Himalayas, and well-known protector of the solitude of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal should invariably line up staunchly and eloquently in behalf of "the right of the individual." He has done so again in this new volume which might be termed a legal footnote to his previous "An Almanac of Liberty" and which clearly appears to have been prompted by the recent series of controversial Supreme Court decisions involving interpretations of the

First Amendment and other provisions of the Bill of Rights. Justice Douglas states his case succinctly in his foreword:

"This is the time for us to become the champions of the virtues that have given the West great civilizations. These virtues are reflected in our attitudes and ways of thought, not in our standard of living. . . . If we live by those virtues, we will rejuvenate America. If we make them our offensive at home and abroad, we will quicken the hearts of men the world around. The contest is on for the uncommitted people of the earth. These ideals express the one true advantage we have over communism in that contest."

Following this introduction he documents by case reference his ideas of the development of individual freedom in the United States under three general headings: "Freedom of Expression" (which he cites as "one of the last political rights which any people acquire"), "The Right to be Let Alone" ("human rights which, though not explicit, are implied from the very nature of man as a child of God") and "The Civilian Authority" ("all processes of government should be left in civilian hands, even in the darkest hour"). Although a scholarly work it is by no means a purely objective one and the reader is never left in doubt which of the decisions discussed meet with the Justice's approval and which do not.

Little that Justice Douglas has ever said has been non-controversial. There will be many persons—including a number of outdoorsmen—who will not agree with everything that he has said here, and who can make a strong case for their views, but there will be few who will deny that, as always, he has written with conviction, sincerity and deep patriotism.



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Country Desk Officer:

LOW MAN ON THE TOTEM POLE

by Robert E. ELDER

The country desk officer in the regional bureaus of the Department of State may be low man on the totem pole so far as seniority in policy-making is concerned, yet he wields significant power in the formulation of American foreign policy. With a considerable degree of truth, it may be said of him that he is both wheelhorse and sparkplug of the decision-making process.

THERE IS probably no such thing as a typical desk officer, but there have been those who once served at the desk level who could be characterized as the Desk Officer Type, in the same sense as William S. White speaks of the Senate Type in "Citadel." "The Senate Type is, speaking broadly, a man for whom the Institution is a career in itself, a life in itself and an end in itself."

In the (good) old days (at least a decade ago), before Wristonization and integration of Department personnel into the Foreign Service, the Desk Officer Type—though certainly always in a minority among the Department's desk officers—must have existed and even flourished. Indeed, he was often viewed with alarm by young Foreign Service Officers in the field who contributed their literary talents to the pages of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

They knew him neither by sight nor sound but doubted that he understood their areas, their recommendations, or the necessity of ever taking prompt action. They did know he had a veritable worship of forms and red tape, found reporting officers at posts abroad wretched creatures of incomparable imperfection.

The situation of endless tenure on the desk, coupled with a permanent condition of servitude in the field, which led to so many misunderstandings in the past, no longer abounds. By and large, the Desk Officer Type either has gone to his reward, been retired, transferred to another agency, or—worst of all—been sent to the field.

His replacement is usually a Foreign Service Type, younger, more flexible, easier to get along with, certainly much better fitted in many ways for the rough and tumble exigencies of policy making in the hydrogen missile and earth satellite age. This new type comes from the field,

Robert E. Elder, professor of political science at Colgate University, studied on a Ford foundation fellowship in the Department studying the formulation of foreign policy.

works the desk for no more than four years, and returns to the field whence he came.

One speaks of the Foreign Service Type without derogation; the appellation can only be viewed as a symbol of forthright flattery by anyone who knows the modern country desk officer. College trained and in his late 30's or early 40's, the Foreign Service Type desk officer is personable and intelligent, possessing verbal skill, considerable initiative, and a sense of responsibility.

It is expected of this modern Foreign Service Type desk officer that he be as American as Hoosier fried chicken, as moral as the man who sits next to you in church on Sunday, as mature and agile of mind as a senior member of a university faculty. He must possess a cosmopolitan urbanity which provides him with an ability to be at home with people, either at a hot dog roast in suburbia or a caviar and cocktail affair on embassy row. (The latter he counts as business rather than pleasure.)

Not all desk officers measure up equally well to every one of these demanding specifications, but the Foreign Service Type—with his enthusiasm, tolerance, and sense of humor—will have a good try at meeting these requirements. Failure to achieve perfection does not particularly bother him. The Foreign Service Type, in contrast with the Desk Officer Type, readily confesses that he is occasionally fallible, that to err is human. This modest admission is one of his most engaging traits.

Since Wristonization, the dream of every real Foreign Service Type is to hold down a country desk in the Department of State at one point in his career; the enchanting vision is before him always, once he passes his written and oral examinations and is inducted into the Foreign Service of the United States. Such a coveted assignment will be ample compensation for years at lonely outposts overseas.

Not that he necessarily wants a Washington tour. Living conditions are expensive: adequate housing, difficult to find; and servants, out of the question; therefore, quite upsetting to Foreign Service wives, if an Americanizing influence upon their children. But if the Foreign Service Type goes to Washington at all, it must be to the desk. He views the desk not only as an end in itself but as a stepping stone toward further preferment in the Foreign Service.

Policy-making and political operations are the primary functions for which the Department of State is in business, but the successful carrying on of line tasks requires adequate supplemental staffing. In the interest of building a well-balanced Foreign Service, many young officers are assigned Departmental tours of duty in the fields of intelligence, administration, and public affairs—possibly as economic or political analysts in functional bureaus.

The true Foreign Service Type serves faithfully but rather unhappily when assigned Department duty outside the regional bureaus. Almost always, he continues to cast a wistful eye toward the desk. There the responsibility appears to be more directly related to policy formulation and operations. These are the functions he considers to be the essence of his life's work.

Even if the desk has lost some of its direct personal relationship with the Secretary of State, as the Department has grown in response to American assumption of leadership in an increasingly complex world, the desk has lost little of its attraction or glamour.

It is true that the desk officer no longer serves as a "little despot," making policy on the cables. More and more consideration must be given to the wishes of other areas and bureaus within the Department, to the conflicting interests of other departments, and to the coordinating agencies like the National Security Council and the Operations Coordinating Board. American policy makers face the necessity of developing some consistency between policies toward individual states, for entire regions, and of a global nature. Today, country policy is a small cog which must mesh in several larger wheels.

Even so, with the increasing stature of the United States in world politics, the positive rather than the passive role now played by America overseas, the Foreign Service Type may have a greater net influence upon international affairs than did his Desk Officer Type predecessor (in spite of a loss of power in relationship to other groups in the Department or outside it).

Let us make a necessary but very small point, then deny its relevance to this discussion. The Department of State distinguishes between the terms "desk officer" and "officer in charge." There is, for example, an Officer in Charge of France-Iberia Affairs. There is also a French Desk Officer. There is presumably a single desk officer for Spain and Portugal. The desk officers, in this case, are guided to some extent in their operations by their officer in charge.

An officer in charge can initiate and send a telegram of routine instructions to the field without clearing with a superior officer. A desk officer may draft such a telegram,

but the authority for sending it would rest with the officer in charge.

For present purposes, both officers in charge and desk officers fall loosely under our working phrase, desk officer. "Officer in charge" sounds the more pretentious, may be best suited to the Desk Officer Type of recent memory, but the modest title of "desk officer" well befits all the hard-working, quick-witted young men who today fill these closely related posts.

If this lack of shadowing obliterates the faint etchings of gray to be discerned at the temples of many an officer in charge, which denote several additional years of the wear and tear of responsibility, it is a demotion which the officer in charge is likely to accept gracefully for the sake of practicality and simplicity.

Importance of the Desk

The Department's 115 country experts, now defined as desk officers, are the eyes and ears, the brain and voice, of America in a troubled world. They keep daily watch over events in 173 political entities from Aden through Zanzibar, including—as we have seen—France, Portugal, and Spain.

Almost every scrap of information which government agencies collect on an area crosses the country desk, in summary form at least. It is still the real contact point in the Department for the American diplomatic post abroad and the foreign embassy in Washington.

As the drafting officer who usually is first to put policy ideas on paper, the desk man is in a sense the initiator of American policy toward his assigned country. He writes telegrams, memoranda, and even more formal policy papers. His drafts, perhaps modified by a superior but many times not touched at all, often reach an Assistant Secretary of State, may go in revised form before the National Security Council for consideration and final decision by the President.

In whatever form his broad policy paper may at last be adopted by the NSC, he is likely to be consulted in the drafting of the Operations Coordinating Board's more specific paper on how the NSC policy shall be implemented. Later, he will draft OCB progress reports on actual implementation, how policy operations are progressing in the field, subject to the opinion and attitudes of others in an OCB working group.

The desk man's influence at all levels in the decision-making process stems from his detailed knowledge of an area and his role as a drafting officer. Unless he is really out of step, it is easier for his bosses to concur or make minor revisions than to disagree and upset his apple cart.

On day to day routine matters, the desk officer is cock of the walk. He may have considerable influence upon policy decisions at higher levels. But his room for maneuver in the formulation of policy is not too great. He does not make policy in a vacuum.

The goals and broad policies of the United States are an inherent part of his thinking. These are likely to be of a relatively stable and continuing nature, pre-dating his com-

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Country Desk Officer

ing to the desk. They tend to set the limits within which he will operate on policy matters. ("Agonizing reappraisals" are more likely to come from above than from below.)

The desk man has an opportunity to know public, legislative, and executive opinion in America and abroad. This knowledge limits the practical alternatives open to his consideration.

His recommendations on unusual or controversial questions are thoroughly reviewed. After all, he is low man on the foreign-policy-making totem pole. There is no question of the right of those above him to disapprove policies he proposes or to force revision of his proposals. This authority is often used.

Members of the Policy Planning Staff, as well as regional and functional planners, develop policy statements which may be approved by top Department officials. True, the desk officer is likely to be consulted as work progresses if the policy involves his country directly, but broader regional and functional considerations may minimize the effectiveness of his argument. The desk officer must fall in line.

When the chips are down and an international crisis flares, the desk officer may take part with his Office Director and Assistant Secretary in "telecom" conferences with posts overseas. He may work round the clock drafting instruction to the American embassy in his country. But these are subject to review of the Assistant Secretary.

If it is a question of peace or war, the decision is taken at an even higher level. At such a time, the Secretary and Under Secretary consider the Department's recommendations with the Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs and the Assistant Secretaries. The final executive decision may be taken by the President, probably after consultation with the National Security Council.

The narrower country interests of the desk officer are buried under this parade of high brass. It is just as well. There is no time for paperwork. The discussions are face to face. The considerations must be global; the decisions, immediate.

Enough has been said of the role and function of the desk officer in the regional bureaus of the Department of State to indicate the degree of his importance to an understanding of the foreign policy decision-making process. A more detailed look at how he performs his duties is desirable.

Sources of Information

Without a constant flow of information, the Department of State might just as well shut up shop. Furthermore, the right facts must reach the right people at the right time. In most instances, sufficient facts—and a great many more—are available at the proper time for the performance of the desk officer's policy-making operations.

The success for the efficient flow of information and policy papers through the Department must be attributed in some measure to the Executive Secretariat, which monitors the process from on high, as an adjunct to the Office of the Secretary. Improper handling of paperwork brings down the restrained wrath of Big Brother on the careless victim.

The desk man's most important source of information is

the American Foreign Service post abroad. Embassies send daily telegrams on questions requiring immediate action. Despatches via diplomatic courier or air mail pouch include additional detail.

Each week the post forwards a broad report covering political, economic, and military developments, the so-called "weeka." It includes information on cultural, psychological, agricultural, and other aspects of national life.

Conditions are viewed with more perspective in quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports from the post. At some posts, in addition, eager beaver Foreign Service Type officers prepare a thorough round-up despatch a year after being assigned to a country; another, when they finish their tour of duty. This is a valuable training device and also yields useful information for the desk officer in the Department.

Daily political, economic, and military intelligence reports are available to desk officers. These are of value in day to day operations. By the time the Central Intelligence Agency's weekly summary reaches the desk its information may be old stuff, but its evaluative comment is appreciated.

INFORMATION copies of detailed reports by our embassy attachés to Defense, Commerce, Treasury, Agriculture, Labor, the International Cooperation Administration, and the United States Information Agency also pass across the desk. They are useful as background but not for daily operations.

News stories and editorial comment from leading foreign newspapers are wired daily from some embassies to the desk. Press clippings air mailed from the post are a more common practice.

Foreign language newspapers and periodicals published in the United States are also received. Desk officers interested in our good neighbors to the South read *Diario las Americas* and the Latin American edition of *Time*.

Press reports are not official, but Department news tickers sometimes carry information before it comes from the post. Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service ticker reports from the News Division are fanned out to the desks every hour. Press clippings from 28 American papers are distributed daily.

Summaries of editorial comment in the American press are circulated each day to many desks by the Department's Public Studies Division. A monthly summary sets public opinion in a broader context. Special studies give more detailed analyses of American attitudes toward policy in specific areas. The desk officer is less interested in this material than higher ranking officers in the Department who must wrestle more directly with the question of political feasibility.

The *New York Times* is the desk officer's favorite newspaper. At the office, in most bureaus, he reads a marked copy which indicates articles or comment related to his country. More leisurely reading at home may fill him in on other world developments.

Contact with scholarly publications may be maintained by regularly routing of periodicals from the Library Division or by personal subscription. One desk man in the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs, for example, reads the *Far Eastern Quarterly*, *Foreign Affairs*, and the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences*. Interest



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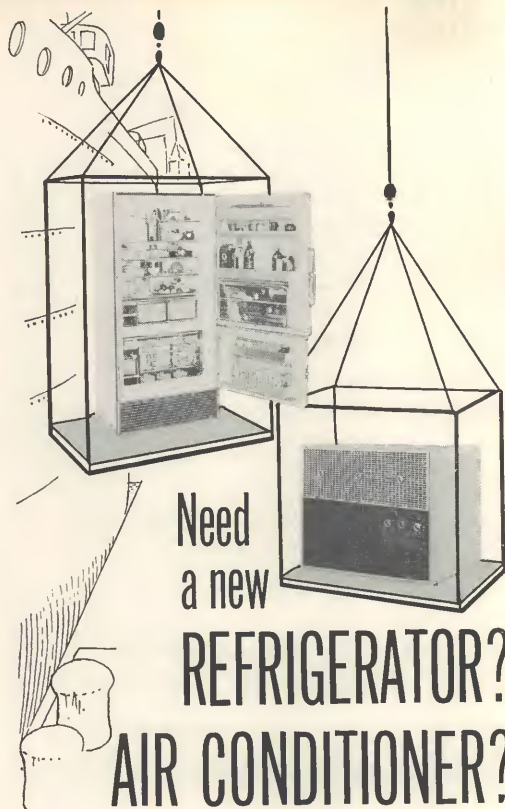
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Country Desk Officer

of desk officers in this type of publication is quite uneven.

The desk officer does little of his own research. Some pertinent research information appears in studies prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees by the Legislative Reference Service or on contract by outside consultants.

Within the Department, the desk obtains specialized research studies from the Office of Intelligence Research and Analysis, the Historical Division, the Division of Biographical Information, the Legal Adviser, and the Bureau of Economic Affairs.

Embassies of foreign nations in Washington often have less basic data available on their countries than the desk officer. Informal and formal relations between the desk and embassy are primarily of use in providing operational information.

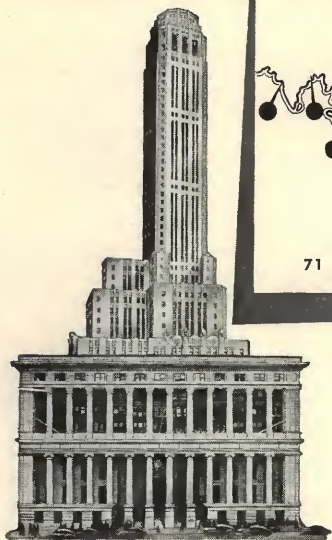
The Daily Routine

Since no desk officer can ever count ahead of time upon a routine day, a single day's schedule of one desk officer's activities may be far from typical of all desk men's routines, but it is revealing:

- 8:45- 9:15 a.m. Reads incoming correspondence and telegrams from the field. Takes action as necessary. Reads newspaper.
- 9:15-10:00 a.m. Daily staff conference with other desk officers, chaired by his Office Director. (Office Director has just come from the Assistant Secretary's staff conference.)
- 10:00-11:45 a.m. Conference with representatives from State, Agriculture, and International Cooperation Administration to agree on text of a grant to his country under Public Law 480 dealing with the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities.
- 11:45-12:45 p.m. Drafts telegram to American embassy overseas, informing it of present stage of developments on grant. Carries telegram by hand around Department for clearance.
- 12:45- 1:45 p.m. Drafts tentative copy of formal Department Instructions which will go to American embassy overseas to accompany text of proposed grant.
- 1:45- 2:15 p.m. Lunch
- 2:15- 3:00 p.m. Writes a personal and informal letter to the Chargé d'Affaires in the American embassy overseas to explain the proposed grant.
- 3:00- 4:00 p.m. Attends special conference to brief the Under Secretary of Commerce who is going to a trade fair in his country as the President's representative. The desk officer details political and economic conditions in the country and explains cultural differences.
- 4:00- 4:30 p.m. Briefs a teacher who is going to his country on an exchange program. Discusses housing problems, the country's educational system, research facilities, as well as political, economic, and social conditions.
- 4:30- 5:30 p.m. Reads memoranda and telegrams which have come to his desk during day for clearance. Writes comments or recommendations.
- 5:30- 6:00 p.m. (He's working "overtime" again.) Reads reports from field and other sources of information which have come to his desk during the day.

In addition to these formally recorded events, there were a number of phone calls, both in and out: For example, one from a member of Congress, another from a business

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Country Desk Officer

man with interests in the desk man's country, one to the country's embassy in Washington, another from it. Also, he checked several matters with desk officers in neighboring offices and, on one occasion, sought the advice of his Office Director. There happened to be no face to face relations with any representative of his country's embassy during this particular day.

Relations of the desk and embassy may be either business or social, official functions or informal gatherings. Minor business is discussed by telephone or by a visit of someone from the embassy to the desk.

The range of problems arising in embassy-desk relations is great, may include matters of either private or public concern. The parents of a child stricken by polio in a foreign land appeal through their embassy in Washington for special treatment available only in the United States. The embassy arranges for free care by a private agency. When the mother arrives in America with her child, there is a misunderstanding about arrangements with the agency. To whom does the embassy turn for advice and assistance? Several phone calls by the desk officer resolve the difficulty.

A husband whose nationality is that of the desk officer's country unthoughtfully murders his wife, a former United States citizen. Her brother is an American citizen. The husband is put in jail. The brother gains custody of the children and brings them to the United States. The husband's wealthy family in the desk officer's country seeks through the embassy in Washington to gain custody of the children. Who is right in the middle of the tugging and hauling? The desk officer, of course.

The ambassador may call at the Department in person if his government's interests are directly involved. When he talks with an appropriate Assistant Secretary or the Under Secretary, the desk officer is usually present. The ambassador may present a "note" or leave an *aide memoire*.

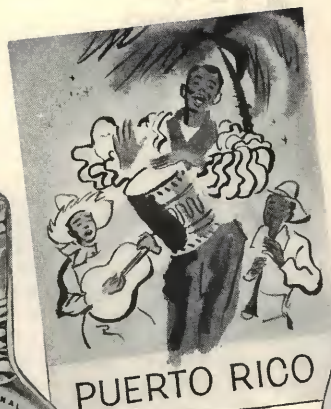
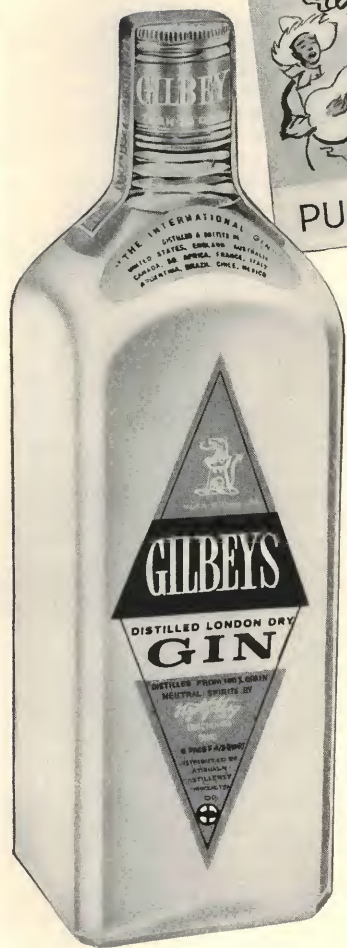
If the ambassador informs the Department ahead of time as to the subject of his visit, the desk officer draws up a "briefing memorandum" for the Assistant Secretary, including background information and a recommended American position. If the subject is not known, the memorandum covers several possible topics.

Immediately after the meeting, the desk officer prepares a "memorandum of conversation" for the Assistant Secretary. He also writes the first draft of any reply necessitated by the discussion. Information copies of both go in final form to interested posts overseas and government agencies in Washington.

An agreement may have been reached between the foreign embassy and the Department for the transfer of surplus equipment at an airfield abroad. The desk officer drafts a third person note to the foreign embassy expressing the Department's pleasure at agreement. "The Department will arrange for the details of transfer."

He sends a telegram advising the American post overseas of the agreement. If he has intimate knowledge which will be useful to the post in making the transfer, he writes a personal letter to some member of the staff.

He also draws up detailed formal instructions to the American embassy, outlining the transfer process: Docu-



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Country Desk Officer

ments involved, who must sign, number and routing of copies.

From time to time the desk officer is drawn into the process of drafting position papers to guide American negotiators at the United Nations or attending special international conferences. Papers of this type require coordination with other regional or functional bureaus and cooperation with the Bureau of International Organization Affairs.

The position paper (with background, discussion, and recommendations) can be a challenging task to the desk officer. He must set in historical context the position which states have previously taken on the problem, anticipate the maximum and minimum demands of those likely to oppose the American position, suggest maximum and minimum positions for the United States. Then he must discuss this variety of possible positions, presenting the arguments for each. Finally, he sums up and justifies a set of policy recommendations.

No less of a challenge is the desk officer's role in Congressional relations. If legislation to be proposed to Congress by the Department may affect his country, the desk officer is drawn into discussions within the Department during the legislative drafting sessions. He may participate later in conferences with other agencies and with representatives of the Bureau of the Budget in getting clearance for such legislative measures within the executive branch. When the bill has been introduced and reaches a Congressional committee for hearings, the desk man is likely to testify before an executive session of the committee.

He is also drawn into the answering of Department mail from a Congressional source. Such letters are routed into the Department by the Bureau of Congressional Relations and must be answered within three days. If an official policy statement cannot be cleared within that time, the desk officer must notify the Congressman by phone or letter why an answer is not immediately forthcoming, approximately when an answer can be given. Even questions posed to the Department by a Congressman on behalf of his constituents are sometimes forwarded to the desk officer for a reply.

Not all of the desk officer's daily routine is paperwork. He has many visitors, most not connected with embassies. They must be interspersed with drafting, clearances, conferences, staff meetings, and telephone calls. He talks with researchers or social workers going out to his area, to business men with interests abroad, and to ordinary citizens with family problems in a foreign country.

The telephone is indispensable to the desk officer. As a center of information on a country in the Department, all sorts of queries are directed to him. If he doesn't know the answer, he has to know where to get it. He has information contacts throughout the Department and in many other government agencies.

The Department itself is not housed in a single building at the present time (but is patiently contemplating a gigantic hole in the ground which it hopes will be transformed into centralized quarters by 1960). Without the telephone, the desk officer could not gather spot information from his colleagues nor get rapid and informal clearance of notes to embassies, telegrams and instructions to the field, or policy papers (not to mention letters to Congressmen).

(To Be Continued)



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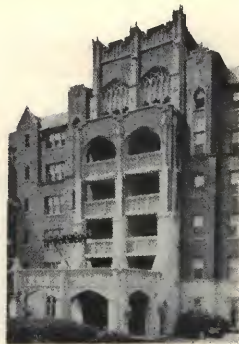
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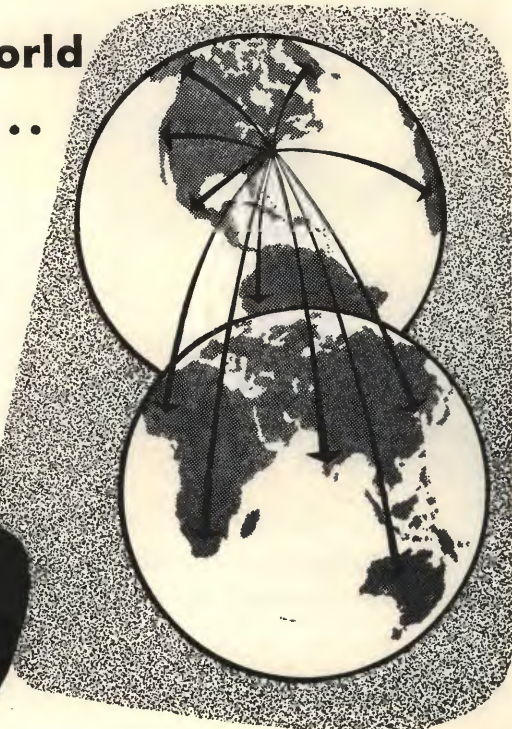
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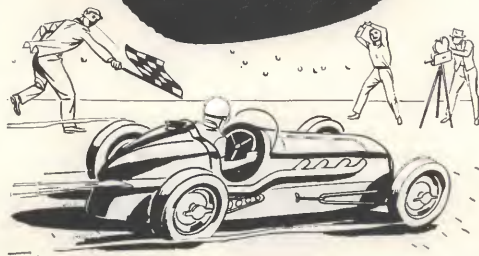
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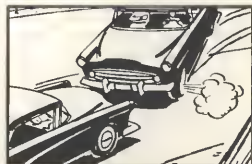
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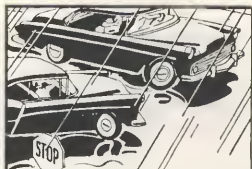
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Letters to the Editor *(from page 52)*

make it almost certain that for all practical purposes each human colony will become independent, possibly evolving socially in different directions until they differ from one another more than a present-day New Yorker differs from an Australian bushman.

There will be growing trade and visitors between these myriad planet-nations, and there will certainly be need for diplomats. These men will have to be qualified for smoothing out the intercourse of human societal groups to an extent which we can only barely imagine today. They will perforce have to exercise great personal discretion and the present trend toward making errand-boys out of Ambassadors will be reversed with a vengeance when the Terran Ambassador or, say, Polaris III, will have to wait two thousand years for a radio message travelling at the speed of light to get to Earth and for a reply to reach him. Diplomacy in the far future grows more attractive the more we examine it! It will also be confusing to go on leave or transfer—there may be enormous differences in subjective time between yourself on the voyage and your friends on the planet which you left.

Contact between infinite branching sections of humanity will be interesting enough for the professional diplomat, even though war will have become somewhat meaningless but the genuine ultimate in the practice of diplomacy will be reached if and when the loosely connected human civilization makes its first contact with a similarly advanced alien civilization. Talleyrand would come back from his grave for a chance like that!

We can conclude that:

(a) The Space aspect of Foreign Service work within the next forty years will be strictly subordinate to its terrestrial side, but will offer interesting opportunities for the single man with general scientific training.

(b) There may be a period between the appearance of a supranational government and the beginning of interstellar travel when the professional diplomat will no longer exist.

(c) At an accelerating pace after the development of interstellar travel, there will be a vital and increasing need for diplomats who are able to think independently and act on the most general of instructions, with some basic scientific knowledge but highly trained in linguistics, biology, and most important, a greatly expanded kind of cultural anthropology.

In the long run, our profession fares pretty well in the Space Age.

John E. Bowling

Tehran

New Legislation Needed

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I read the editorial "New Foreign Service Legislation Needed" in the February 1958 issue of the JOURNAL with interest and satisfaction. Most retired Foreign Service Officers still are keenly interested in legislation designed to improve and strengthen the career service. Most of us, I believe, also are naturally and justifiably concerned about legislation that may help retired personnel to meet their financial problems. Steadily increasing costs of living affect us quite as much as they affect those in active service.

It is welcome to read the comment upon Foreign Service survivorship benefits that appears on the editorial page re-

ferred to. Perhaps the following statistics could be commented on, as well.

The Foreign Service List of October 1957 gives the salary of Career Ambassador as \$20,000 and that of Career Minister as \$17,500. The Department of State Register for 1951 did not list Career Ambassador, of course, but the salary for Career Minister was \$13,500. Under S. 734 the two salaries for these top grades are not given (FOREIGN SERVICE NEWS LETTER, February 15, 1958); but in S. 3052 they are fixed at \$21,000 and \$19,500, respectively.

Other comparative salary figures are:

	1951	1957	S. 734	S. 3052
Top salary:				
CLASS 1	\$13,500	\$17,000	\$17,500	\$19,000
CLASS 2	11,900	14,400	15,840	17,000
CLASS 3	10,230	12,400	13,530	13,900
CLASS 4	8,230	10,500	11,415	11,500
CLASS 5	6,230	8,900	9,575	9,450
CLASS 6	4,730	7,300	7,850	8,050
CLASS 7	-----	6,000	6,445	6,350
CLASS 8	-----	5,350	5,745	5,650

My personal experience is not exceptional, I am sure. In fact, I am in a more favorable position than a great many retired officers who do not enjoy the retirement provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. They really have a tough problem. However, I did retire on March 1, 1951, on an annuity based on the Career Minister salary of \$13,500 and the Class 1 salary of \$12,000-\$13,500, and that annuity has not been increased by a cent since the date of retirement.

George H. Butler
FSO-CM, Ret.

Washington

TORRE DE BELEM

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

May I call attention to the fact that the Torre de Belem (cover February issue) is in Lisbon not Estoril.

Robinson McIlwaine

Lisbon



"Telegraph Hill, San Francisco," 1849-50. From the Smithsonian's exhibit of American folk art being shown at the Brussels World Fair.



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CAA has awarded to IT&T the contract to build 132 VORTAC ground stations throughout the U.S. Thanks to VORTAC the nation's airways will soon be ready for the fastest jet transports.

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Letters to the Editor

Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name. All letters are subject to condensation. The opinions of the writers are not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State, or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

"From Cover to Cover"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Congratulations on propelling the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL into outer space in such an inspiring way. The whole issue—and I've read it from cover to cover—is excellent, indeed.

The only thing that bothers me about it is that THE DIPLOMAT didn't get there first.

All the best.

Admiringly,

Hope Ridings Miller,
Editor-in-Chief,
THE DIPLOMAT

Washington

"A Stimulating Contribution"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The launching of spheres into outer space testifies not only to the growing extension of scientific achievement but to the growing reach of international relationships. The last issue of the JOURNAL was a stimulating contribution to an appreciation of the importance of these developments. Let us have more.

In blazing the way to a competition for the mastery of outer space, the instrument-bearing satellites are so rapidly adding another dimension to diplomacy we have no time to lose in thoroughly familiarizing ourselves with it. The Sputniks, Explorer and Vanguard are simply the precursors of the Age into which we are so rapidly entering. Scientific discovery, with its notable impact upon governmental

and social processes, is bearing us into this Age at an accelerating pace. If civilian preeminence is to be successfully maintained, not only at home but in international relationships as well, our Foreign Service, as that of each of the Western Powers, has no time to lose in assuring its competence of knowledge and understanding of all that is involved. A broad program of familiarization is urgently required. The JOURNAL has a useful contribution to make to this and I sincerely congratulate it on its initiative.

R. Smith Simpson, FSO 2

Washington

Diplomacy in the Space Age

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Sometime in the twenty-first or twenty-second centuries, we can reasonably assume, there will be a Solar System government of some kind, which will transform all the world's diplomats into bureaucrats or news stand proprietors. But at the same time we should have interstellar travel, perhaps accompanied by the proof of the well known theory that subjective time within a space ship travelling close to the speed of light will be only a tiny fraction of the subjective time elapsed on earth.

According to the best present theory, there should be billions of planets in our own Galaxy, and millions of them should be habitable by man without much assistance in the way of artificial aids. There is no reason why a good proportion of those millions shouldn't have developed some form of intelligent life or even extensive space travel. Humanity will start colonizing as soon as it can and wherever it can on these new worlds, but the distances involved

A Spatial Look at new New State



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