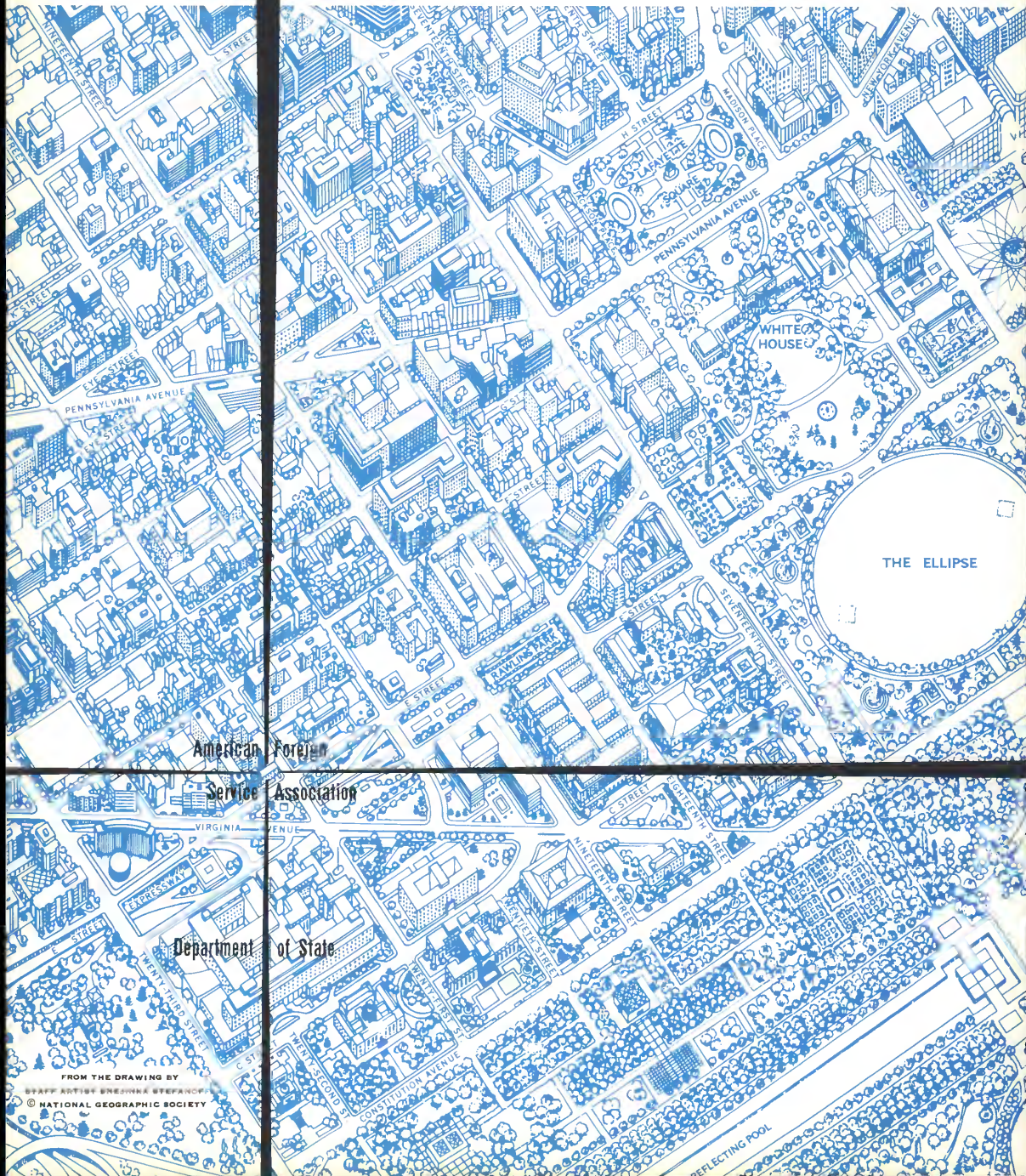




Foreign
Service
Journal

NOVEMBER 1967 / 60 CENTS

This is the American Foreign Service Association's new building at 2101 E Street, N.W.
As you will observe, it is across the street from the Department of State.



American Foreign
Service Association

Department of State

FROM THE DRAWING BY
STAFF ARTIST BRENNA STANFORD
© NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY



FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

FOY D. KOHLER, *President*
PHILIP HABIB, *First Vice President*
HARRY K. LENNON, *Second Vice President*
GARDNER E. PALMER, *General Manager*
JANE K. STELLE, *Executive Secretary*
CLARKE SLADE, *Educational Consultant*
JEAN M. CHISHOLM, *Personal Purchases*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

LANNON WALKER, *Chairman*
THEODORE L. ELIOT, JR., *Vice Chairman*
ROBERT T. CURRAN, *Secretary-Treasurer*
ROBERT BLACKBURN, *Asst. Secretary-Treasurer*
LARRY C. WILLIAMSON
CHARLES E. RUSHING
L. DEAN BROWN
THOMAS W. McELHINEY
CHARLES W. BRAY
ADRIAN A. BASORA
MICHAEL MICHAUD

JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD

REED HARRIS, *Vice Chairman*
JO W. SAXE
ROGER C. BREWIN
LEWIS MACFARLANE
S. I. NADLER
MORRIS DRAPER
DANIEL NEWBERRY

JOURNAL

LOREN CARROLL, *Editor*
SHIRLEY R. NEWHALL, *Executive Editor*
MARGARET B. CATON, *Circulation*
MCIVER ART & PUBLICATIONS INC.
Art Direction

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES

SASMOR AND GUCK, INC., 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010 (212) 242-3714
ALBERT D. SHONK Co., 681 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105 (415) 392-7144
CHARLES B. STEARNS, JR., 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Illinois 60601 (312) ANdover 3-2241

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION is composed of active and retired personnel who are or have been serving at home or abroad under the authority of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended. It groups together people who have a common responsibility for the implementation of foreign policy. It seeks to encourage the development of a career service of maximum effectiveness, and to advance the welfare of its members.

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

For subscriptions to the JOURNAL, one year (12 issues), \$6.00; two years, \$10.00. For subscriptions going abroad, except Canada, add \$1.00 annually for overseas postage.

The Foreign Service JOURNAL is the professional journal of the American Foreign Service and is published by the American Foreign Service Association, a non-profit private organization. Material appearing herein represents the opinions of the writers and is not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Agency for International Development or the Foreign Service as a whole.

contents

November, 1967
Vol. 44, No. 11

page

- 19 FUDGEWATCHING: A REPORTER VIEWS THE STATE DEPARTMENT
by David Willis
- 22 APPRECIATION OF A DIPLOMAT
by Robert F. Corrigan
- 26 THE DISENFRANCHISED
by Jean Collins
- 28 OPERATION TORCH
by Robert D. Murphy
- 34 AFSA: THE DAYS TO COME
by Foy Kohler
- 38 AFSA: RESULTS OF THE BIENNIAL ELECTION
- 42 WHERE RETIRED FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RETIRE
by Gardner Richardson

OTHER FEATURES: Among Our Contributors, page 4; ARA: Careers in Isolation, by Semper Fidelis, page 10; Poems, by Howard R. Simpson, page 49; Some Young Old Friends, by Henry B. Day, page 54; Rating the Wife and the Secretary, page 57.

departments

- 4 AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS
- 12 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
by Henry B. Day
- 32 WASHINGTON LETTER
by Loren Carroll
- 37 EDITORIALS: Prospectus for the Future
Foreign Service Day
- 44 THE BOOKSHELF
- 52 COOK'S TOUR
by Helen K. Behrens
- 59 LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ambassadorial Nominations

L. DEAN BROWN, to *Senegal and the Gambia*
HUGH H. SMYTHE, to *Malta*
HARRISON M. SYMMES, to the *Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan*
WALTER N. TOBRINER, to *Jamaica*

Marriages

BOND-DAANE, Nancy Bond, daughter of FSO and Mrs. Niles W. Bond, was married to Bruce Daane, on September 16, at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Washington. Mr. Bond is Minister Consul General in Sao Paulo.

Births

SMITH. A son, Clint Norman, born to FSO and Mrs. Clint E. Smith, on September 18, in Madrid.

Deaths

BARRY. John R. Barry, FSSO-retired, died on September 20, in Washington. Mr. Barry was appointed clerk in the Consulate General in Montreal in 1918 and Foreign Service Staff officer in 1923. He retired in 1946. Mr. Barry was the author of JOURNAL articles about Montreal in April 1936 and January 1946. He is survived by his wife and son, Rexford G. Barry, both of 3636-16th St., N.W., and his niece, FSO Eileen Donovan.

BERGER. Margaret Fowler Berger, wife of Samuel D. Berger, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, died on October 14, in Washington. Mrs. Berger worked as an economist for the Board of Economic Welfare during World War II and served on the United Nations Secretariat staff of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. She also served as staff economist for the International Materials Conference. Mrs. Berger accompanied her husband during tours in London, Tokyo, Athens, Wellington and, from 1961-1964, as Ambassador to Korea. In 1964 she was made an honorary citizen of the Special City of Seoul for her work with Korean orphans. She is survived by Ambassador Berger of 2911-33rd Pl., N.W. and two sisters, Lorraine Edmonds and Dixie Olson of Kansas City, Kansas. Contributions in memory of Mrs. Berger may be made to the American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund.

CONOVER. Mrs. Hannah Fanning Conover, widow of Carroll Conover, FSSO, died on September 29, in Lubec, Maine. Mr. Conover's sister, Miss Helen Conover, lives at 2928 P Street, N.W.

DAYMONT. Lawrence James Daymont, FSSO-retired, died on September 24, in Washington. Mr. Daymont entered the Foreign Service in 1932, after serving in the Army and with the War Department overseas. He served at Paris, Vichy, Bern and as consul at London before retiring in 1955. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Astri Daymont of 4512 N. 19th Street, Arlington, Virginia, and two sons, Henry Peter and Peter, and four grandchildren.

DEVULT. Charles L. DeVault, FSO-retired, died in Pacific Grove, California on September 3. Mr. DeVault entered the Foreign Service in 1918 and served at Paris, London, Taihoku, Tokyo, Paris and Mexico City. He retired in 1939 but was called back after Pearl Harbor to interpret foreign radio news. He is survived by his wife, Blanche DeVault, of Canterbury Woods, Apt. G-101, Pacific Grove, California.

GAMON. John A. Gamon, FSO-retired, died on September 20, in Berkeley, California. He entered the Foreign Service in 1914 and served at Puerto Cortes, Corinto, Guaymas, Acapulco, Cobh, London and Marseille, before his retirement in 1935. Mr. Gamon retired to Berkeley, California. He is survived by his widow of that city and a son, David Gamon, FSO, assigned to NEA in the Department.

MORRISON. Miss Melba Morrison, FSSO, died on September 9, in Silver Spring. Miss Morrison's last post was Amman. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. Virginia Morrison, 104 Avondale Avenue, Dade City, Florida.

PHOTOGRAPHS & ILLUSTRATIONS FOR NOVEMBER



Maria d'Agostino Booth, our cover artist, is shown with Lic. Manlio Fabio Tapia Camacho (Mayor of Veracruz) as he opens the exhibit of Mrs. Booth's paintings at the Ateneo Veracruzano in May. Proceeds from the sale of paintings went to the children's library being formed by the local Pan-American Roundtable.

Maria d'Agostino Booth, wife of FSO Richard T. Booth, painting, "Tlacotalpan," cover. Tlacotalpan is a small, pleasant and picturesque old town on the Papaloapan river in central Veracruz, where the streets are paved with grass.

H. Kleiss, cartoon, page 31.

S. I. Nadler, USIA, "Life and Love in the Foreign Service," page 33. Still photograph from "The Firebrand" with Constance Bennett and Frederic March.

Howard R. Simpson, USIA, drawings and poems, page 49.

Penny Parr, wife of Grant Parr, USIA, cartoon, page 58.

C. L. Deasy, cartoon, page 60.

The Foreign Service JOURNAL welcomes contributions and will pay for accepted material on publication. Photos should be black and white glossy and should be protected by cardboard. Color transparencies (4 x 5) may be submitted for possible cover use.

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

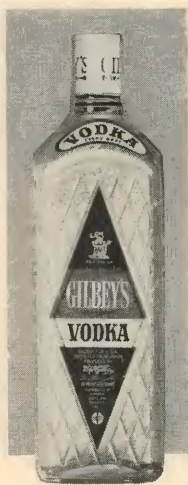
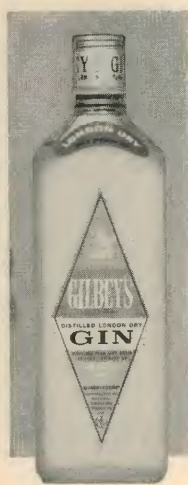
The JOURNAL also welcomes letters to the editor. Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name. All letters are subject to condensation.

Address material to: Foreign Service Journal, 2101 E St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.

© American Foreign Service Association, 1967. The Foreign Service Journal is published monthly, by the American Foreign Service Association, 2101 E St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.

Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Printed by Monumental Printing Co., Baltimore.

National Distillers performs a foreign service ...8 times over



In addition to these outstanding spirits, we carry a complete list of imported wines.

For your price list please write to the Export Division, National Distillers Products Co., 99 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

OLD GRAND-DAD, OLD CROW, OLD TAYLOR, KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKIES, 86 PROOF; GILBEY'S VODKA 80 PROOF, GILBEY'S GIN 90 PROOF, 100% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS; V&T 69, 100% BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY, 86.6 PROOF; DE KUYPER CREME de MENTHE, CREME de CACAO, 60 PROOF

Among Our Contributors

ROBERT D. MURPHY has had one of the most varied careers in the whole history of the Foreign Service. By the outbreak of World War II, he had wide experience in Europe including a seven year term as consul and then counselor of the embassy in Paris. His next appointment as chargé d'affaires in Vichy in 1940 was the prelude to one of the most important chapters in his life: In November 1940, President Roosevelt appointed him to "investigate conditions" in North Africa. He became the architect of the North African landings—and this phase of his career is the subject of his present contribution to the JOURNAL. It is also the subject of his best selling book, "Diplomat Among Warriors." After the successful landings, Ambassador Murphy continued on as political advisor to the Supreme Allied Commander. Later he was United States political advisor for Germany, Ambassador to Belgium and Japan, and Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. When he retired from the Foreign Service, he immediately mounted to the top of a new profession: industry. He is now President of Corning Glass International.

As noted in his article on page 22, ROBERT FOSTER CORRIGAN began his official Foreign Service career in 1941 in the Rio Embassy. His father, Dr. Francis Patrick Corrigan, was a Cleveland surgeon for many years before serving as Minister to El Salvador and Panama and Ambassador to Venezuela and at the United Nations. Mr. Corrigan is presently assigned, with the personal rank of Minister, as the Political Advisor to the Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command, Panama. Formerly he was DCM in Guatemala and has served in Germany, West Africa, Chile and Washington.

JEAN COLLINS is a former Education Program Assistant in the United States Foreign Aid program in Phnom Penh (when it was FOA and ICA), and served another tour (ICA,

AID) in Bamako. Miss Collins, a free lance writer, has also served as a merchant seamoman. She speaks English, French and Esperanto and has attempted to learn local languages of countries where she has lived or traveled. Miss Collins' article, "The Disenfranchised," appears on page 26.

JOHN CHANCELLOR, after nearly two years with USIA as head of the Voice of America, recently left the government and returned to NBC. Within days he was in Israel and he subsequently wrote and narrated the superb hour and a half NBC documentary on the Arab-Israeli war. In late August, he flew to Vietnam to cover the elections there. Mr. Chancellor's review of the spate of books on Israel appears on the first page of The Bookshelf.

GARDNER RICHARDSON has the distinction of having served in three government agencies. In the War Department he started in World War I as a private in the cavalry and ended as a captain of infantry. He later took the examinations for the Department of Commerce and was appointed Commercial Attaché in Athens, serving in that capacity in Istanbul, Vienna and Bucharest. Mr. Richardson was later transferred to the Department of State and retired as first secretary of the Legation in Bern in 1947. Mr. Richardson adds this fact to his article on retirement areas, page 42,—for his own retirement he chose to run the old family farm in Woodstock, Connecticut.

DAVID K. WILLIS, State Department Correspondent for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, was born in Melbourne, Australia, grew up in Sydney and joined the Sydney MORNING HERALD, the nation's oldest newspaper, straight from high school. After five years of suburban courtrooms, police sirens and features, he was sent to the HERALD's New York Bureau. Joined the MONITOR mid-1964, wrote local politics and civil rights for six months, came to Washington in 1965 and found himself deposited at the 21st Street entrance of State several months later. Mr. Willis will go to Hong Kong in March as the MONITOR's Far East Correspondent.



Ship-top dining with a view

Lead a life of luxury

to cosmopolitan
capitals, art treasures,
famous resorts.

Discover the Pacific on a Caribbean cruise.

26-day two-ocean Casual cruises from Port of New York every Saturday. *Santa Magdalena, Santa Mariana, Santa Maria* and *Santa Mercedes* cruise the Caribbean, the Panama Canal, the

Pacific Ocean, cross the equator to Peru. See a Travel Agent, Grace Line, 3 Hanover Sq. or 628 Fifth Ave. (Rockefeller Center), N. Y. Agents and offices in principal cities.



GRACE LINE
U.S.-FLAG SHIPS SERVING THE AMERICAS EXCLUSIVELY

NEW ASSIGNMENT? CONGRATULATIONS!

Our franchised distributors have many years experience assisting Foreign Service personnel in solving their transportation problems and they can arrange everything for you to insure on-arrival delivery. We recommend that you make your selection from the wide variety of models and equipment offered by GM as soon as possible to insure delivery of the automobile you have your heart set on. If your orders dictate movement on short notice, be sure to see our distributor anyway, he can usually offer a suitable automobile from our immediate delivery inventory. Just tell him when and where you

want delivery. He will give you a firm price and take care of the details. Your car will be delivered as you ordered it and at the price you had agreed to pay.

This popular purchase plan was originated by GM and their distributors especially for government and service personnel. No matter where you go, the facilities of the GM world wide organization are available to you for dependable parts and service.

See your GM distributor soon or write to us for information relative to stateside delivery.



Write to: Foreign Distributors Division/General Motors Corporation, 224 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. 10019, U. S. A. Chevrolet • Pontiac • Oldsmobile • Buick • Cadillac

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, November, 1967

It is our pleasure to serve you...

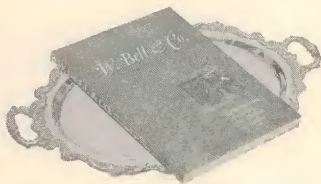
*with more than 7,000 items at wholesale prices...
Sterling Silver / Silverplate / Jewelry
Watches / Appliances / Clocks / Cutlery
Luggage and Leather Goods*

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OVERSEAS

W. Bell & Co.

14th & P Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005 HU 3-3311

Serving the diplomatic corps the world over



For all your real estate needs, call
HICKS Realty, Inc.

3706 Mt. Vernon Ave.

Alexandria, Virginia

King 8-3111



Serving beautiful Northern Virginia since 1946

Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax County etc.

Sales, Rentals, Financing

Picture book of homes FREE on request

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS—NOVEMBER, 1967

Airways Rent-a-Car	54	Houghton, A. C. & Sons, Inc.	58
Allied Export Distributors	51	Key, Francis Scott, Apt. Hotel	58
American President Lines	7	Liggett Myers Tobacco Co.	11
American Security & Trust Co.	10	Loomis Sayles & Co.	8
Anthony House	54	Miller, W. G. & A. N. Development Co.	58
Barrett, James W. Co., Inc.	Cover III	Mutual of Omaha	15
Beam, James B., Distilling Co.	9	National Distillers Products Co.	3
Begg, J. F., & Co.	12	Park Central Hotel	57
Bell, W., & Co.	6	Presidential Gardens	57
Calvert School, The	54	Praeger, Frederick A.	46
Chrysler Corporation	54	Radin, Rhea, Real Estate	56
Copenhaver Engravers	54	Restaurant Directory	51
deSibour, J. Blaise, & Co.	53	Seagram's	Cover IV
Farnsworth Reed, Ltd.	55	Sanderson, T. C., of Virginia	51
First National City Bank	18	Security National Bank	52
Ford Motor Co.	13	Security Storage Co.	14
Foster Parents Plan, Inc.	47	Service Investment Corp.	50
General Electronics	58	Smith's Transfer & Storage Co.	57
General Motors Corp.	5	State Department Federal Credit Union	52
Grace Line	4	Stuart & Maury, Inc.	57
Haight & Co.	56	Town & Country Properties	56
Hicks Realty	6	Western Pharmacy	56
Homeric, Inc.	53	Wright Investors Service	16
		Yampa Valley College	48

What Jefferson Told Washington

What precisely are a President's powers in the naming of an ambassador? What is the role of the Senate? When George Washington pondered over these questions he bucked a memorandum to Thomas Jefferson, his Secretary of State. Jefferson, on April 24, 1790, a month after he took office, supplied the President with the memorandum you will read below. The document exists today in Jefferson's handwriting with an endorsement in Washington's hand on the back: "Construction of the powers of the Senate with respect to their agency in appointing ambassador &c., and fixing grade." This document came into being in New York, then the national capital.

It later turned up in the published "Works of John Adams," edited by Charles Francis Adams, Boston; Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1851. How it came into Adams' possession is not known.

On The Powers Of The Senate

The constitution having declared, that the president "shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls," the president desires my opinion whether the senate has a right to negative the grade he may think it expedient to use in a foreign mission, as well as the person to be appointed.

I think the senate has no right to negative the grade.

The constitution has divided the powers of government into three branches, legislative, executive, and judiciary, lodging each with a distinct magistracy. The legislative it has given completely to the senate and house of representatives; it has declared that "the executive powers shall be vested in the president," submitting only special articles of it to a negative by the senate; and it has vested the judiciary power in the courts of justice, with certain exceptions also in favor of the senate.

The transaction of business with foreign nations is executive altogether; it belongs, then, to the head of that department, except as to such portions of it as are specially submitted to the senate. Exceptions are to be construed strictly; the constitution itself, indeed, has taken care to be circumscribe this one within very strict limits; for it gives the nomination of the foreign agent to the president, the appointment to him and the senate jointly, and the commissioning to the president. This analysis calls our attention to the strict import of each term. To nominate must be to propose; appointment seems that act of the will which constitutes or makes the agent; and the commission is the public evidence of it. But there are still other acts previous to these, not specially enumerated in the constitution,—to wit, 1. The destination of a mission to the particular country where the public service calls for it, and, 2. The character or grade to be employed in it. The natural order of all these is, 1. destination, 2. grade, 3. nomination, 4. appointment, 5. commission. If appointment does not comprehend the neighboring acts of nomination or commission, (and the constitution says it shall not, by giving them exclusively to the president,) still less can it pretend to comprehend those previous and more remote of destination and grade. The constitution, analyzing the three last, shows they do not comprehend the two first. The fourth is the only one it submits to the senate, shaping it into a right to say that "A or B is unfit to be appointed." Now, this cannot comprehend a right to say that "A or B is indeed fit to be appointed, but the grade fixed on is not the fit one to employ," or "our connections with the country of his destination are not such as to call for any mission."

The Senate is not supposed by the constitution to be acquainted with the concerns of the executive department. It



*You can cross
the Pacific in a
few fast hours—*

*or enjoy an
unforgettable
vacation.*

When you travel to the Orient — or come home — aboard a great President Liner, you'll be turning your trip into a vacation. Your days and nights will be filled with shipboard activities: deck games, swimming, sunbathing, dances, costume parties, movies, and APL's famous international cuisine. There's plenty of time to relax. And your First Class stateroom is equipped for it with private bath, radio, telephone, air-conditioning and 24-hour room service. We even help look after your children. They'll have the time of their lives enjoying carefully supervised games and shipboard tours. Your ticket covers all these extras — there are no additional charges. And every member of your family can take 350 lbs. of baggage, free.



was not intended that these should be communicated to them; nor can they, therefore, be qualified to judge of the necessity which calls for a mission to any particular place, or of the particular grade, more or less marked, which special and secret circumstances may call for. All this is left to the president; they are only to see that no unfit person be employed.

It may be objected, that the senate may, by continual negatives on the *person*, do what amounts to a negative on the *grade*, and so indirectly defeat this right of the president; but this would be a breach of trust, an abuse of power confided to the senate, of which that body cannot be supposed capable. So, the president has a power to convoke the legislature, and the senate might defeat that power, by refusing to come. This equally amounts to a negative on the power of convoking; yet nobody will say they possess such a negative, or would be capable of usurping it by such oblique means. If the constitution had meant to give the senate a negative on the grade or destination, as well as the person, it would have said so in direct terms, and not left it to be effected by a sidewind. It could never mean to give them the *use* of one power through the *abuse* of another.

TH. JEFFERSON

NEW YORK, April 24, 1790

Shakespeare Takes a Look at Diplomatic Courier Travel

Tourist class travel is familiar to all government employees. Couriers, whose lives are spent on airplanes, are particularly sensitive on the subject.

Your readers may find W. Shakespeare's comments on this subject of interest. He was interviewed by the Regional Courier Officer at Manila, Wayne Hoshal.

QUESTION: Mr. Shakespeare how do you feel about US Couriers riding (Y) class on certain portions of

their routes?

ANSWER: "It goes much against my stomach. Here I and sorrows sit. If this were played upon a stage now, I could condemn it as an improbable fiction."

Q: Do you mean it wasn't always thus?

A: "True it is that we have seen better days. Past and to come seem best; things present worst. O, call back yesterday, bid time return."

Q: Are the seats bad?

A: "A beggarly account of empty boxes. Oft expectation falls and most oft there where most it promises."

Q: Are the meals without free wine?

A: "A deal of skimble-skamble stuff. This sickness doth infect the very life-blood of our enterprise."

Q: But what about the service in the after section of jets?

A: "There is committed the oldest sins the newest kinds of ways. Every one fault seeming monstrous till his fellow-fault came to match it."

Q: How about the institution, by MAC, of C-141 aircraft on Route 200?

A: "There's small choice in rotten apples."

Q: What effect is this having on the RDCO? (Regional Courier Officer)

A: "He is of a very melancholy disposition. A wretched soul, bruised with adversity. Done to death by slanderous tongues, I would to God thou and I know where a commodity of good names were to be brought."

Q: Is everyone's opinion of the situation as low as yours?

A: "Deeper than e'er plummet sounded. The lowest and most dejected thing of fortune. Eating the bitter bread of banishment. If you have tears, prepare to shed them now."



When you invest in

Loomis-Sayles Capital Development Fund

**you pay no selling commission
or sales load**

This new, aggressively managed common stock Fund seeks long-term growth possibilities for shareholders' capital and income. Write for free prospectus and literature. Make your own decision.

Loomis, Sayles & Co., Inc.

888 17th Street N.W., Washington, D. C. Telephone: 298-7830

Boston • New York • Philadelphia • Detroit • Chicago • Milwaukee • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Toronto

Loomis, Sayles and Company

888 17th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Telephone: 298-7830

Please mail a Prospectus
and other information
about Loomis-Sayles
Capital Development Fund.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

FSJ 11/67

Listen.

This is roaring good Bourbon flavor with the gentle touch.

Jim Beam.

It was planned that way. Six generations and 172 years ago—when the Beam formula was created.

The taste is distinctive.

The years are mellowing.

The Bourbon is Jim Beam.

World's finest Bourbon—since 1795.



At home or at your post bank at



Diplomatic Lobby, U.S. State Department

American Security's State Department Office

American Security's State Department Office is a bank designed with you in mind. Its services are adapted for the diverse requirements of the Foreign Service. American Security will transfer monies anywhere in the world . . . pay any regularly recurring payment from your account . . . systematically transfer funds monthly from your checking account to your savings account . . . purchase and sell foreign currency . . . provide travelers cheques . . . purchase or sell securities for customers or work in conjunction with your broker. And we offer the many services of our Trust Department such as investment management accounts . . . custodian accounts . . . trustee under agreement . . . executor and trustee under your will. Bank at American Security's State Department Office—the bank designed with you in mind.



**AMERICAN
SECURITY**
AND TRUST COMPANY

Main Office: 15th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20013 Tel. 783-6000
Member: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ARA: CAREERS IN ISOLATION

BY SEMPER FIDELIS

MOST of us have heard of the monkey trap, which is a gourd with a small hole in the top. Inside is placed something delectable to monkeys. The slender simian hand slips easily through the hole, but when it makes a fist to grasp the prize, it can't get out.

There is a similarity in this to the careers of many Foreign Service officers in ARA, the Bureau which deals with Latin American affairs. It is not suggested that they are a bunch of monkeys. Quite to the contrary, some of our most distinguished officers serve in ARA. It is noticeable, however, that many of those who have grasped the prize of high responsibility at our posts in Latin America do not—during their FSO careers—"get out" for service in other areas.

Ambassadorial appointments are influenced by other factors, than mere career competence. It could be misleading, therefore, to draw conclusions from the careers of our Ambassadors in ARA.

It is the DCM whose career experience most closely represents the pattern to be followed if an officer is to grasp the prize in ARA. The evidence is strong that the DCM in ARA is likely to be the one who kept his fist firmly stuck within the ARA gourd.

Eighteen DCM positions were filled by Foreign Service officers in March 1967 in the Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America and at Rio. (The English- or French-speaking posts are less representative of ARA experience.) In terms of service overseas, six are absolutely spotless, never having served one moment outside of ARA as Foreign Service officers. Another six have survived one contact with the world outside this hemisphere as Foreign Service officers, and one of them ventured only so far as Lisbon.

It is not possible to determine whether these careerists hold their posts because they are such deep-dyed specialists or whether there is a bonus for their ever-loving devotion to the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. If it is the latter, it might be possible to work out some arrangement whereby an officer of ARA might take the bold adventure of visiting another clime—without giving up his fealty to ARA. For instance, the Bureau of African Affairs might simply turn over to ARA the control and administration of such posts as Ouagadougou, Bujumbura and the Seychelles. NEA might toss in the Maldives and Socotra when it becomes independent. (Some in NEA would also offer Korramshahr and Aden, possibly with Chittagong.) EA has some dandy posts which it might be persuaded to turn over, and EUR could possibly find something up Greenland-way, or even go so far as to proclaim the independence of Andorra.

If such measures are not administratively possible, perhaps Senator Fulbright could be persuaded to get up some sort of exchange program between our Geographic Bureaus. This would allow an officer to remain *fidel*, although enjoying a new sensation.

Invention shrinks from the enormity of this problem, but we should all apply our minds and courage to the task. Fine officers, who joined a global service with the rest of us, are vanishing from view. No doubt, South of the Border, they are performing wonders; but might we not all benefit if they withdrew their hands—even briefly—from that gourd? And would they not profit too?

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The JOURNAL publishes these thoughtful suggestions in a spirit of true friendliness for our ARA colleagues and will welcome all constructive commentary. It must be pointed out that this article was written several months ago and was omitted from several issues for space reasons.*



Quality cigarettes by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company

25 YEARS AGO

NOVEMBER 1942

IN THE JOURNAL

by HENRY B. DAY

The JOURNAL Editor's Column for December 1942 included these words about the landings in North Africa:

Though the chief credit for the success of our action in North Africa naturally belongs to the armed forces, American diplomacy may claim a substantial share in this brilliant operation. The political preparations which preceded the maneuver, both in our relations with the Vichy Government and in the careful spadework performed by our consular staff in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia have been recognized everywhere as a complete vindication of the Department's policy and a cause for justifiable pride in what has occurred.

Harry Villard, then Chairman of the Editorial Board, had important official duties relating to the program for action under the Murphy-Weygand agreement of February 25, 1941, allowing American control officers for supervision of distribution of American non-military civilian supplies. His JOURNAL article in the December 1942 issue gave the names of the Vice Consuls in the order of their departure for North Africa:

Sidney L. Bartlett, Charles Denby Wilkes, David W. King, W. Stafford Reid, John Crawford Knox, Ridgway Brewster Knight, John Ellington Utter, Harry A. Woodruff, Leland L. Rounds, John H. Boyd, Franklin O.

Canfield, Donald Q. Coster, and Kenneth Pendar. Later, Frederic Paul Culbert went to Dakar and Casablanca. Others later assigned were Gordon H. Browne, George R. Hull, William Douglas Read, Lloyd Victor Jacquet, and Harry P. Blank, Jr.

At Gibraltar and Madrid

The Honorable Julian F. Harrington has written of an episode that occurred just before the landings:

On a trip to Gibraltar, which I was required to visit periodically during my assignment to Madrid, I was astounded to see a tremendous gathering of vessels of all sorts in the harbor of Gibraltar and spilling over into Algeciras Bay. There were hundreds of vessels of all sizes and descriptions and it seemed like an unusually large convoy of supplies massing to relieve besieged Malta. On my return to Madrid I found my associates in the Embassy busily engaged, in accordance with instructions from the Department, in burning confidential and most categories of secret material. Later that day a telegram arrived instructing the Ambassador (Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes) in concert with the British Ambassador (Sir Samuel Hoare) to call on General Franco at 2 a.m. the following day to inform him of the landings about to take place in North Africa and to assure General Franco that there would be no violation of Spanish territory. The vessels massed in and around Gibraltar were part of the invasion fleet and were about to sail on a more historic mission than the assumed relief of Malta. It was a sight long to be remembered.

The burning of the papers must have been carried out with a keen realization that violation of Spanish territory from another quarter was not out of the question or that the number of belligerents might expand.

DUpont 7-2480

Cable Address
BEGG—WASHINGTON

J. F. Begg, Inc.

SALES / RENTALS / MANAGEMENT

WASHINGTON

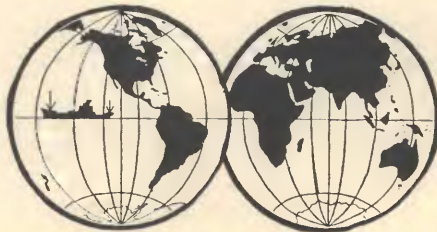
MARYLAND

VIRGINIA

1714 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20009

The Best in
Residential Properties
for Members
of the
Foreign Service



Seventeen Years
Have Given Us Unequaled
Experience in Solving
Your
Housing Problems

Diplomatic coup(e) of the year

If you buy a Cougar, as a member of the U.S. Foreign Service, you'll enjoy a full diplomatic discount, plus the pleasure of owning this unique sports/personal luxury car from Lincoln Mercury. And you'll pay no U.S. excise tax on cars sent abroad.

Of course, the diplomatic discount is available to you on any 1968 Ford-built car. Choose a lithe Cougar, or a new Mustang, Fairlane, Torino, Ford, Comet, Thunderbird, Mercury or superb Lincoln

Continental. Add the options you'd like. No matter where you're stationed, shipping will be arranged promptly, according to your instructions.

Like to order? Consult your Administration Officer's personnel purchase file. Or, visit our Sales Offices in Washington or the New York area. Or simply write to:

Diplomatic Sales Office, Ford Motor Company, 9th floor, 815 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Telephone 298-7419. (815 Connecticut is between H and I Streets) Or... Individual Sales, Overseas Automotive Operations, Ford Motor Company, 153 Halsey Street, Newark, N.J. 07102. From New York phone WO 4-7883.

Made up your mind? Whichever fine new 1968 Ford Motor Company car you choose, you'll find that it will be full of better ideas!



...new '68 Cougar



At Casablanca

Samuel Eliot Morison, then Lieutenant Commander, USNR, wrote in the March 1943 JOURNAL of the landing at Cape Fedhala, 15 miles north of Casablanca, as he saw it from the cruiser *Cambridge*. He noted that if a single one of the several hundred officers and civilians who had to know beforehand what was afoot had talked, the resistance to the task force might have been tenfold more serious. As the landing boats were lowered just before midnight not a light gleamed but an off shore wind brought a scent of charcoal smoke and parched dry grass across the water. At morning twilight the shore battery of four 38 mm. guns at Sherki, then the 75 and 100 mm. batteries at Fedhala, opened fire, starting a fierce duel between shore batteries and vessels. For a time the *Cambridge* fired 150 shots a minute. Its mission was to draw fire away from the landing parties. The first assault wave captured a fleet of German cars. In one, Colonel Wilbur made a dash into Casablanca to persuade the Commander, an old friend at l'Ecole de Guerre, not to fight. He did not succeed. The French Navy put up a tough battle which did not end until early November 11 when Admiral Darlan ordered hostilities to cease.

At the Consulate General, Casablanca

Ernest de W. Mayer returned to Casablanca about 8 a.m. from a mission in Rabat and found the Consulate General guarded by French police with orders to allow no one to leave. He reported to Consul General Earle Russell through the gate. All but one of the staff and all wives but Mrs. Mayer were in the building. He fetched blankets, pillows and food from Mr. Russell's house. The gendarmes passed these to their charges in the Consulate General. Then he went home. That afternoon a man in a police car stopped him to ask the

address of an Englishman who worked at the Consulate General. Ernest's French was good enough to conceal his nationality and elicit the information that British and American nationals were being interned. Back home he and his wife decided she and the children would stay in the house. They then decided to open the bottle of champagne that was in the refrigerator. He had barely popped the cork when a police officer arrived and ordered him to report to the Consulate General with baggage. The consular personnel were to be sent inland somewhere. The officer seemed so sorry that the Mayers offered him a glass of champagne. Ernest proposed a toast to prompt resumption of normal relations. The visitor rose, clicked his heels, bowed formally and responded, "A votre libération, qui sera la nôtre."

The Americans of the consular staff were taken to Kasba Tadla but only had to stay there 24 hours.

First Frenchwoman to be French FSO

Clark E. Husted, First Secretary at Bern in 1942, wrote to the JOURNAL at this time about Suzanne Nancy Borel, a calm, tall, blue-eyed brunette, who was the first woman to pass the written and oral exams for the French Foreign Service. She was 28, daughter of an Army officer, and had taught school in Saigon. As an employee of the Information Ministry she had followed the government from Paris to Tours and Bordeaux, had taken the exams, and had then been given a job in the Foreign Office in Vichy. She worked in the Hôtel du Parc, using her room as an office during the day, her bed as a filing cabinet or sofa for visitors, and her dressing table as a desk.

She later became Mme. Georges Bidault.

Exchange of Persons

On November 16, 1942, the State Department announced that certain personnel of the French Embassy would be taken

Worldwide All-Risk Insurance Coverage For Government Employees

Special rates for American Foreign Service Association members

The annual Government Service Policy was designed more than 40 years ago especially to meet the personal property insurance needs of all employees of the United States Government. It covers *all* household and personal effects—including, as declared, furs, jewelry, silverware, paintings, antiques, cameras, liquor—against fire, theft, mysterious disappearance, windstorms, floods, breakage and general average—at any location in the world including accompanying luggage.

The premium is the same throughout the world. Yearly premium computed as follows: first \$1,000, 2%; next \$4,000, 1½%; and 1% for any value thereafter. Thus, for \$10,000 valuation, you pay only \$130 yearly. Lower rates available to AFSA members.

The policy may be extended to cover goods in transit—premium charge dependent upon origin and destination—always one-half or more off the normal transit rate.

AUTOMOBILE TRANSIT COVERAGE: Security also writes an all-risk automobile transit policy with a \$50.00 deductible to any destination in the world. Contact us for rates.

For more information,
without obligation, call
or write today . . .

Security Storage Company
of Washington

INSURANCE
DEPARTMENT

Tel. (202) 234-5600

1701 Florida Avenue, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20009 Cable: STORAGE



ACCIDENTAL DEATH and SPECIFIC LOSS INSURANCE

- Members may be insured for up to \$200,000.00.
- Low-rate—only 72¢ annually per thousand dollars of insurance for each person.
- World-wide coverage

INDIVIDUAL and FAMILY PLANS designed exclusively for members of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Details have been mailed to all members. If you are a new member, or a prospective new member, and you would like full information, just write the administrator:



Joseph E. Jones
1666 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20009

Underwritten by **MUTUAL OF OMAHA INSURANCE COMPANY HOME OFFICE — OMAHA, NEBRASKA**



“... have you seen the
WRIGHT investment record?”

WRIGHT INVESTORS' SERVICE has recommended 300 NYSE listed common stocks in 325 weeks (through 6/30/67) since beginning operation in 1961. Their investment growth, including dividends and after deducting brokerage commissions, has averaged a +16.5% compound annual rate—*doubles investment values in less than five years!*

Past performance cannot guarantee the future, but there is no better foundation for an investment program than a thoroughly well-established record of sound and successful investment judgment.

The WRIGHT Investment Management Plan combines (a) thoroughly proven, WRIGHT professional investment methods with (b) custody of each client's individual investment funds and securities by any approved major bank and (c) complete accounting reports certified by public accountants.

A *proven*, successful investment record is an indispensable credential for a professional investment advisory service. The complete 6-year record of all WRIGHT investment recommendations is available upon request without cost or obligation. Inquiries may be directed to:

WRIGHT INVESTORS' SERVICE

Foreign Service Office

1025 Vermont Ave., N.W., Suite 606

Washington, D. C. 20005

to Hershey, Pennsylvania, to await exchange with the Americans of the Embassy in Vichy. There was a deliberate delay in assembling French consular officers at Hershey as it was decided that some should not be required to go there.

In the Department

A Departmental Order of November 2, 1942, created a Committee on Political Planning. It was composed of the four Political Officers, the Adviser on International Economic Affairs, and a representative of each of these Divisions: Foreign Activity Correlation, Current Information, and World Trade Intelligence. James C. Dunn was named Chairman and Selden Chapin Executive Secretary.

It was just 25 years ago that the title Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs was first used. The following FSOs were given the title which was to be recognized at their posts to mean head of all representatives of agencies engaged in economic work in order to prevent these representatives from working at cross purposes and to coordinate their activities:

Merwin L. Bohan, at Buenos Aires
Walter J. Donnelly, at Rio de Janeiro
Richard P. Butrick, at Santiago
Charles A. Livengood, at Bogota
Thomas H. Lockett, at Mexico City

Charles B. Hosmer

On November 16, 1942, the Foreign Service lost one of its most able and experienced members and most dedicated supporters with the death of Charles B. Hosmer at the age of 53. His work on plans to improve the Service, including new legislation, was prodigious. It won the gratitude and respect of his associates on top of the affection they all had for him. Among his many contributions was his instrumental role in putting in order the Foreign Service retirement system.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The time in 1942 at Tabriz described in the October issue by Bertel Kuniholm brings to mind that he was not the first to re-open a Consulate at Tabriz. Augustin William Ferrin was sent to Tabriz from Madrid in 1927 to re-open the Consulate. From Tehran he traveled over a camel track by truck loaded with Tabriz consular archives that had been stored in Tehran since 1920. The local Persian guardian of the long-closed Consulate met him at the gate after having arranged temporary lodging for Ferrin at a missionary's house. The Consulate was in the shadow of the Ark or huge citadel in the center of the town, where one faction in times of trouble would group in the Ark for defense and the other faction would bombard. The Consulate was in disrepair. The Turks had left scars when they occupied Tabriz in 1918 and in recent uprisings insurgents had left bullet holes in the walls and windows. The old walnut furniture was still there. It had been found too heavy to carry. A recent edict from Tehran had required the Tabrizis, who had been calling each other by personal names or official titles, to adopt cognomens. The civil governor, Beni Adam (son of Adam), maintained that the founder of his family lived in Azerbaijan and was the original man.

AUDIT

*A dillar, a dollar,
You must be a scholar,
To fill out a voucher so soon,
You said you left at ten o'clock,
We know you left at noon.*

William R. Van Buskirk



Town & Country 3-seat Station Wagon

Need a Car When You Get Home?

You can wash that back window without leaving the wheel. An optional wiper/washer inside the tail gate does it. Down.-Up. Cleaned! These luxury wagons come two ways. In two- and three-seat versions. The "2" seater features a 10 cubic foot lockable storage compartment.

Getting the spare tire out—if you ever have to—is no problem. Lower

the tail gate and remove the tire from its special compartment behind the right rear wheelwell. Town & Country tires are 8.85 x 14s to handle extra wagon weight with ease.

To see what other great ideas we have for you in the 1968 Stateside Delivery Program write to Box 1688, Detroit, Michigan 48231. If you think Chrysler means big money . . . you're in for a happy surprise.

EXPORT SALES DEPT.
P.O. BOX 1688
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

EXPORT-IMPORT DIVISION



CHRYSLER
CORPORATION



Citibank's Amsterdam staff.

In Amsterdam—the right bank in the right place

Windmills and wooden shoes are part of The Netherlands' colorful past. Vitality and progress are part of its dynamic present... with business opportunities growing almost as plentifully as their famous tulips. And Citibank's fully-staffed Amsterdam branch is on hand to help cultivate these opportunities in your best interests. You'll also find knowledgeable Citibankers at your service in our branches in major cities of eight other European countries. Wherever your interests lie, Citibank... with complete banks-on-the-scene in 48 countries on 5 continents... is the right bank in the right place to serve you.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK
PARTNERS IN PROGRESS AROUND THE WORLD

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



Fudge Watching

A REPORTER VIEWS THE STATE DEPARTMENT

DAVID K. WILLIS
The Christian Science Monitor



EIGHT floors of good manners, endless corridors of neatness and decorum, platoons of typewriters and innumerable meetings pitched at a sensible, no-nonsense, low-key hum. The Department of State is no gypsy, rose between her teeth; it is a middle-aged matron, in black, low-heeled shoes and black straw hat, thinking about an afternoon stroll.

And how cautious it can be!

The building is a monument of respectability—as befits the foreign-policy agency of the world's mightiest power, where rashness could be the greatest of sins. But a reporter assigned to walk its corridors every day finds caution almost everywhere.

Some of it, of course, is justifiable: despite the zeal with which we defend the “right of the people to know,” we suppose that there are some things that it cannot be told.

Some of it is caused by orders from above. In this fourth summer of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the White House is not exactly open-handed in its attitude to inquiring reporters. Public affairs officers throughout the government well know the risks of announcing anything before the President or his aides know about it. So tight a lid does the President keep—not just in the State Department—that reporters are finding it more difficult than for several years to follow the unfoldment of official thinking on the burning issues of the day.

Some of it is a combination of red tape, the ever-present Development Appraisal and Performance Rating Reports, the

inertia generated by the sheer size of the bureaucracy, the daily blizzard of telegrams, clearances, and briefings.

Some of it is caused by the reputation of the press—sometimes deserved—of misquoting or writing half-truths or slanting the facts to fit preconceived theses.

But much of it seems to be caused by the ingrained reluctance of many Foreign Service officers, especially in senior positions, to give anything but the most obvious facts or the “safest” of comments to newsmen. In part, this seems to reflect a lack of real knowledge about the ways of the press (and radio and television): how, properly handled, it can even be used to official advantage. It doesn't have to be constantly feared or suspected. Public opinion, which the press powerfully helps to form, can be an ally more often than the Department seems to believe.

Newspapers publish every day—an unfortunate occurrence to many Foreign Service officers, but nonetheless one that is not about to cease. The United States has a range of vital interests approached only by one other nation in the world. But, unlike that nation, it has a people who elect their own officials, and who, for the most part, take a keen interest in what its government is up to abroad. Again unlike that country, it boasts newspaper editors who order their reporters to find out. Informing the public is one reason; beating competitors is another.

So the reporter's questions are an inevitability inside the Department. If a newsmen isn't told what's happening, or at

least guided diplomatically so that he will not tell his readers (or viewers) something that is off-base, he will write something wrong. For write something, he must.

A friend of mine—an experienced man—says, "One of the best ways to work this building is from the Hill." He is right. But should he be? All of the newsmen in the building speak with the "valor of partial ignorance," to use Sir Robert Menzies' phrase; it is in the Department's interest, it seems to me, to reduce that ignorance, rather than to increase it.

There are outstanding exceptions to all this, of course. Many is the time I have been thankful for a thorough briefing by a desk officer—pardon me, country director—after some momentous event, or on the eve of a visit from a foreign dignitary; many is the sigh of relief I have uttered after putting down the phone, on deadline, with several notebook-pages of information from a State Department specialist whom I had not met and from whom I had expected the wariest of replies.

Whether or not one finds caution can depend on the type of question one asks. A call to, or a meeting with, a desk officer in search of background information for a feature article of some kind is for the most part met with courtesy and helpfulness. The closer one gets to sensitive policy matters, to changes or errors in established policy, the harder it is to find someone who will speak. One friend of mine from a well-known newspaper is at the stage where he is suspicious if an official talks freely about one point or another. "If he talks so much, then it can't be so sensitive after all," he comments.

Not every newsman who calls a Foreign Service officer for information is after a world-beating scoop. It depends what kind of story he is working on. Not even wire service reporters are always chasing a bulletin story. They write features too.

Nor should a Foreign Service officer in the Department in Washington assume that the newsman who calls him is inexperienced or inexpert in his craft. Some may be: but my brief time covering the building has taught me that the majority of the newsmen assigned to covering foreign policy are responsible men, who know the ropes and the rules. They will not quote you by name. If you request it, they will not identify your bureau or your office, or otherwise blot your career and blast your hopes for that desk or that DCM. It is entirely possible that, on the topic they call you about, they will be less-informed on background details than you; that is, after all, why they called. But that does not mean to say that they are incapable of understanding the subtleties of policy that is your daily fare—if you explain it to them. If you don't, they won't.

And here let me make a point with which, I think, most reporters would agree: the calibre of individual Foreign Service officers is frequently exceptional. Those who come into regular contact with the Department soon learn that it contains many of the brightest minds in town. One of the great pleasures of my time in the building has been getting to know so many men with sharp, informed minds, excellent conversation, and unselfish dedication to the public interest.

It is when these minds sink into the collective will of the Department that the image of the Service, and the building, changes. Frankness tends to fade. Caution takes over and Reticence is the order of the day.

The most obvious contacts that newsmen make in the building are with the public affairs officers in the bureaus, and



with Dixon Donnelley and his staff. The general standard of public affairs officers is fair, but not exciting. (I am excluding Bob McCloskey for the moment—more of him later. Suffice to say that he is perhaps the best public information officer in the government.) Of those public affairs men in the bureaus, only two receive real praise from reporters; both have been reporters in the past. The others range from adequate to not good. Pressure on them from above is undoubtedly heavy. But not many of them appear to chafe at it.

I recall sitting in the office of one man, whose name and bureau shall be nameless (I told you the press could be discreet). I asked him a routine question as we discussed the visit of a foreign statesman: how would he describe relations between Washington and the visitor's nation? He frowned. Still talking, he pulled open a desk drawer, rummaged around, and extracted a sheet of paper. He set it on his knee, below the level of the desk-top.

"Well, yes," he said, his eyes racing over the paper. "The United States and (country X) . . ." The eyes looked up, then strayed back down again, still he tried to be conversational. ". . . have a full and frank understanding. . . ." Up, then down, went the eyes. "Their two peoples, er, have a common bond of democracy . . . er . . ." This was super-caution. The exception, I hasten to add, not the rule but it does happen.

A Foreign Service officer should not be expected to simply spill out what he knows, even to a newsman he trusts; at times of great crisis, particularly, he ought to be very careful. Roger Hillsman, in his book "To Move a Nation," tells of McGeorge Bundy snapping to two reporters at the height of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962 that they wouldn't learn anything from him, but that the government would soon have an announcement of great importance, and that the press would NOT be told in advance. Piqued, the newsmen went back to their offices—the Washington Post and the New York Times, respectively. Determined to show Bundy what they could do, they concluded that a really big announcement would be a message from Khrushchev. So, each working independently, they began telephoning their contacts, asking if the "Khrushchev message said so-and-so. . ." When officials hastily tried to put them right, they knew that a message did in fact exist. By next morning, both had assembled accurate stories.

On the other hand, I have been struck at the relative scarcity of the deliberate "leak" from the State Department. Some of the reporters in the building, of course, have been around for many, many years, have close friends in key jobs, and are no strangers to "inside" information. Not every reporter can expect to be the channel for it: much depends on his own reputation and that of his newspaper.

But in London, Whitehall seems to be much more at ease in its press handling. On the whole, its briefings are better, more lucid. That is not to say they always give more substance; it is just that they win reporters' respect by their professionalism, their clarity, and their desire to be as frank as possible. (One should be fair: I have attended some excellent briefings at the State Department also.) Whitehall is adept at using the press to make or clarify a point abroad. A casual word, a quiet lunch, and the thing is done. This is born of confidence; the game must be done well or it can be a disaster. But one imagines that State ought to be able to handle it better. And here I'm talking about real stories, not just the official "line" warmed over. No newsmen likes fairytale disguised as solid rock.

A good part of this British assurance stems from London's policy of rotating its diplomats into public affairs slots as part of their regular training. A British press spokesman is not merely an information man; he is a diplomat who happens to be serving as an information man. There is a world of difference. Those State public affairs people who have least effectiveness with the press (from our point of view) are those who seem to be absent from the inner circles of knowledge that reporters are always trying to tap. So the "regulars" hardly bother with them. Those who have most respect are those who keep themselves well-informed, and who can be relied upon to guide their questioners into correct areas, even when they cannot give detailed information.

As one goes higher up the ladder, one finds the pressures on officials increasing. Desk officers are delightful gentlemen, on the whole, but it is a long, long way from them to the top, and room for evasion and playing it safe in between is virtually unlimited. Most newsmen can tick off the middle-level men they find it useless to approach. They can do the same with Assistant Secretaries (particularly with Assistant Secretaries). And with the august seventh floor.

When newsmen see the Secretary himself or other high-ranking officials, either in separate interviews or at a "backgrounder," they do not expect sensational copy. Rather, the journalistic sheep are separated from the goats, as the audience tries to sift what is new from the familiar-sounding words. Sometimes they're wrong. That's the price of a free press, after all. Look at the alternatives, and it doesn't seem so high.

Mr. Rusk is worth a separate article all to himself. He speaks freely in private, sometimes going off the record; but, technician's technician that he is, he hardly ever lapses into indiscretion. One hears what one is intended to hear.

He is a careful man. He once told Walter Cronkite that the gulf between him and the press was inevitable: the business of diplomacy, he said, was to prevent crisis headlines, not to make them. To the press, "no blood" was "no news." He has a point there. It's the crises that make life interesting, though without them we might not need as many reporters—but we might have less need of such a bulky State Department as well.

Nevertheless, Mr. Rusk contributes to the Department's caution with his own public style. His speeches and TV ap-

pearances are noteworthy—to those who must report them—for the sameness of their wording: "building a durable peace" . . . "sliding down the slippery slope to war . . ." "if the north will just let the south alone . . ." "I will be in Geneva tomorrow if . . ." (A notable exception was his October 12 press conference at which he was more forceful than before.)

There are reasons for this, of course. The State Department is not, after all, the center of power in Washington: the White House is. If something really new needs saying, the President will probably say it, rather than Mr. Rusk. In any case, the outlines of American policy, particularly on Vietnam, have changed very little in the past two years: there just hasn't been too much news to make. Whenever Mr. Rusk speaks, he must be careful to avoid giving erroneous impressions.

In addition, he is a most effective speaker, when heard in person. He is vigorous, quick-witted, strong, convincing. Yet his public image is one of careful self-restraint. This inevitably tends to set a tone for lower levels.

Consider for a minute the kind of pressures under which the newspaper reporter works. He too has superiors; though they don't actually fill in D.A.R.'s, they can fire him or refuse him his next raise. These superiors often have ideas, either out of the blue, or from the stratospheric heights at which such elevated personages revolve. Reporters are then required to check them. Or perhaps the TIMES, the POST or someone else digs out an exclusive. Other papers are required to jump on it and, if necessary, write a follow-up. Or perhaps one happens to work for a newspaper which has a Sunday edition (e.g. both the TIMES and the POST). Sunday editors are notorious for their curiosity. Or perhaps THE MONITOR, or TIME or NEWSWEEK, or even the wire services, want to elaborate the background of an event, to provide perspective.

All these are legitimate reasons for inquiry. They also mean, cynicism aside, an effort to better inform the people who will read the finished article. Not all questions proceed from a Machiavellian desire to work mischief.

Newspaper people do tend to be detached in their view of things. A reporter might prefer the adjective "dispassionate," or "impartial"; some Foreign Service officers might settle for "biased" or "cynical." Just as it is the task of the reporter to be as balanced and as informed as he can, so, it seems to me, the diplomat ought to be as straightforward as he can (based on his judgment of the reporter's integrity, either by his newspaper or by his questions) without endangering national security. Each must take a risk with the other; inevitably, each defines the other's task differently. But the more they see of each other, the easier it should be.

I cannot conclude without a bow in the direction of Bob McCloskey. A former reporter himself (The Bethlehem GLOBE-TIMES in Pennsylvania), Mr. McCloskey has the confidence of the State Department press corps. His integrity and his knowledge (both are important) are unquestioned. He helps us if he can; yet he leaves no doubt that there are lines beyond which he will not go. He is committed to public policy, and to the Secretary; he gains, rather than loses, from his loyalty.

Would that the Department had more Bob McCloskeys. The press room would still speak with the "valor of partial ignorance." But the ignorance would be less, the valor more, and the next day's stories closer to reality. Not a bad state of affairs at that; even preferable, perhaps, to a rose between the official teeth. ■

An Appreciation of a

ROBERT FOSTER CORRIGAN

A BABE RUTH or Knute Rockne is sometimes referred to as "Mr. Baseball" or "Mr. Football." An appropriate appellation for a diplomatic officer who has reached the very top and exercised his profession with singular aplomb and success over a long period is "Mr. with singular aplomb and success over a long period is "Mr. Diplomat." I suggest a worthy candidate for that designation is Jefferson Caffery of Louisiana.

Ambassador and Mrs. Caffery on the steps of the American Embassy residence, Rio de Janeiro.



Foreign Service in 1911 at the age of 24. Two years earlier, he had been admitted to the Louisiana bar. He proceeded to Caracas as a diplomatic secretary and sometimes Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. He retired from his last post, Cairo, in 1955 at the age of 68. He now lives much of the time in Rome, part of the time in Louisiana, and makes frequent visits to Washington. He logged a remarkable 44 years of continuous service.

Mr. Caffery's first post as Chief of Mission was El Salvador in 1926. He continued at the head of a legation or embassy, except for six months as Assistant Secretary of State in 1933, until his retirement. Thus, he had chief of mission status for almost thirty years, longer than many of us serve entire careers.

Before his appointment as Minister to El Salvador, this remarkable man had served as Chargé d'Affaires in such varied capitals as Athens, Tokyo, Madrid, and Stockholm. In addition, he served as protocol attaché for Woodrow Wilson during the Paris Peace Conference following World War I.

From San Salvador, Mr. Caffery went to Bogotá as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and subsequently served successively as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Cuba, Brazil, France and Egypt.

At the age of 42, in Bogotá, he took a step of profound personal meaning. After many years of spiritual reflection and wide inquiry, he entered the Catholic Church. Nine years later, in Rio de Janeiro, he took another step of deep personal significance by marrying Gertrude McCarthy, herself a deeply sincere Catholic and a woman of exceptional grace and character. She has ever since been his devoted companion and helpmeet. Her father, incidentally, was Quartermaster General of the United States Army during World War I.

When Mr. Caffery presented his letters of credence to General de Gaulle in 1944, he became the first career Foreign Service officer to serve as Ambassador to France in our nation's history. He remained there an impressive five years. He once mentioned to me in Paris that hardly a week went by that he did not hear of pressure in Washington to replace him with some well-known figure. Incidentally, the growth of the State Department during his career can be gauged by another remark he made. There were more people under him in Paris than there had been in the entire State Department in Washington when he joined the Service!

It is noteworthy that some of our best Foreign Service officers have served under his tutelage or have been, so to say, "Caffery boys." With lasting admiration and loyalty, these men still call him "Chief." Three such "Caffery boys," and a "Big Three" by any measure, are H. Freeman Matthews, Ellis O. Briggs, and Walter J. Donnelly. On separate occasions, recently, I crossed paths with these distinguished men. When I told them I planned to write an article on Mr. Caffery for the JOURNAL, they spurred me on but doubted that anyone could really do justice to this diplomat *par excellence*. All three exclaimed: "The Chief taught me everything I know!"

Diplomat

My own relationship with Ambassador Caffery began in Rio in 1941. I was sent there as an "Auxiliary Vice Consul" immediately after taking the three-and-half day written Foreign Service examination during a sweltering Washington summer. I was disappointed at not having been posted to Buenos Aires instead, for the skill and warmth of Norman Armour were legendary. In addition, I had a solid background in Spanish, having lived in El Salvador, Panama, and Venezuela, where my father was Chief of Mission. The idea of Brazil with its Portuguese, plus the severe Mr. Caffery, made me uneasy.

As I realized later, I was lucky. In five years at two posts (Rio and Natal), I came to know Brazil, our largest "Good Neighbor," and learned Portuguese. More importantly, as so many others before and since, I was privileged to serve as apprentice under a master craftsman.

One inescapable measure of a diplomat's worth is whether his nation's interests are advanced or at least not adversely affected by the policies and actions of the receiving state. With this in mind, let us look at Jefferson Caffery's mission to Brazil prior to and during World War II.

In previous experience as my father's private secretary, I had had an opportunity to observe diplomatic missions at close quarters. I had also gained some firsthand knowledge of the activities of the Axis powers in Latin America, a central problem plaguing Mr. Caffery in Brazil. In retrospect, the threat to Latin America posed by Italian Fascism and German National Socialism in the 1930's and 1940's is not sufficiently appreciated. This may be partly a reflection of the remarkably successful diplomacy carried out by the United States during those years. We have grown so accustomed to "crisis diplomacy" that genuinely successful "preventive diplomacy" is often not appreciated. Its moves are discreet and its very accomplishments preclude the occurrence of situations apt to degenerate into crisis configurations with their familiar panoplies of headlines, frantic conferences, troubleshooting missions and the like.

Our relations with Latin America during the 30's constituted our first major encounter with the "emerging nations" phenomenon. While much of Asia and most of Africa were still firmly locked into the colonial system, Latin American nations were already reacting to the phenomenon of "rising expectations." The radical revolutionary solution was beginning to suggest itself with force and insistence but not yet to any extent in the now familiar mode of the radical left. Communism was generally resisted on moral and religious grounds and the Soviet power base was still too weak to have any appreciable impact. Moreover, the "examples" of the Soviet Union, with the liquidation of the Kulaks and widespread famine, was far from inspiring to thinking Latin Americans.

Fascism and Nazism, however, were something else. Italy was a "Latin" nation where "the trains ran on time." Germany was lifting itself out of the Great Depression with a

display of political pomp and showmanship unequalled in modern times.

To many minds in Latin America, and especially in certain intellectual, political and military circles, the apparent logic and the efficiency of Fascism seemed to offer a blueprint for rapid development in the same way "socialism" has been invoked by some of the developing nations in the postwar era. There was the added attraction that Fascism appeared as a road to progress which promised independence of the traditionally suspect *coloso del norte*. It also provided a "European" example with all that that suggested in the way of cultural superiority over the United States. And, finally, Fascism and National Socialism appeared to provide, especially in the minds of Brazilians, an antidote to Communism.

In Brazil during the 1930's there were in fact two foreign and one national Fascist movements, the latter Plinio Salgado's "Green Shirts." While sharing a strong, simplistic "anti-Communist" conviction and certain basic totalitarian principles, they were not wholly harmonious. However, Getulio Vargas's assumption of dictatorial powers in 1930 and his suppression in 1935 of a revolt that was at least partly Communist-inspired, plus the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in which Franco was viewed as a paladin of a crusade against Bolshevism, served to amalgamate and strengthen the Nazi-Fascist-Integralist movement in Brazil.

Brazil began moving even closer to totalitarianism when, on November 10, 1937, Getulio Vargas abolished the Constitution and perpetuated his rule. A climate had thus developed in which Brazil not only sympathized with Hitler and Mussolini but was rumored to be close to formally joining the Rome-Berlin Axis. FORTUNE magazine, in a supplement to its December, 1937 issue, wrote: "The coup d'état in Brazil November 10 had given exciting confirmation to the thesis advanced in FORTUNE's article on page 92 of this issue entitled 'South America I: The Continent,' which went to press October 29. That thesis is that South America, and particularly Brazil, now lies between the United States and the Fascist powers of Europe and may well be the stage upon which the United States and the Fascist powers will meet. Further confirmation was given when on November 17 Mussolini's journalistic mouthpiece, Virgilio Gayda, named Brazil as the country ripe for membership in the new Holy Alliance of Japan, Germany and Italy 'against Communism.'"

From the point of view of the United States, of course, such a development would have been unfortunate in the extreme. The "Good Neighbor" policy, which today stands as a triumph in the history of our relations within our own hemisphere, would have had an ironic ring. From many standpoints a friendly and secure Latin America was essential. In addition to Fascism in Europe, Japan constituted a growing menace in the Pacific. To its undying credit, the Roosevelt Administration never questioned the proposition that the totalitarianism that characterized Nazism, Fascism, and Japanese militarism posed a threat to our basic concept of the rule of law combined with representative institutions of government.

It was in this world setting that Jefferson Caffery practiced diplomacy in Brazil. His *modus operandi* was to cultivate close, mutually confident relations with selected key officials and personages. He recognized that there are usually only a handful of such men in any community.

One such man committed to democracy convinced Caffery, shortly after the November 10 coup, that there was imminent danger of precipitate action on the part of the Brazilian Government to join the Axis. There was no time to report to Washington and seek instructions the tenor of which could have been anticipated in any case. Caffery knew he had to take immediate and bold action with President Vargas himself.

Through the loyal and efficient Ted Xanthaky, who had years of experience in Brazil and was married to a charming Brazilian, an appointment was sought with the President. The request was sidetracked. The President was too busy. This alarmed Caffery for it gave further credibility to the friend's report. The Ambassador insisted, through Xanthaky, on seeing the President. He was finally told the President would see him; but he was to come to the Palace on foot, not in his automobile.

Caffery walked to the Palace and was shown at once into the President's office where Vargas greeted him in a polite but reserved manner. The conversation that ensued was highly satisfactory to both sides and Brazil did not join the Axis.

Brazil not only did not join the Axis but subsequently, as the record shows, became an indispensable ally in World War II. By early 1942 we were ferrying numerous aircraft through Northeast Brazil, but each flight required a separate permit. We also had begun to carry on limited naval operations in Brazilian waters and were starting wide-ranging war procurement and economic cooperation activities. In February of that year, Washington instructed Caffery to seek the Brazilian Government's permission to establish a string of permanent bases in the Northeast for the passage of aircraft and military personnel to and from the fighting fronts. In effect, the United States sought blanket authority to pursue various wartime activities from Brazilian soil.

The American request was so sweeping that one of Caffery's closest friends, Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, counseled Caffery to eschew approaching Vargas on the matter. If frontally faced by Caffery, he argued, Vargas would have to refuse. But Washington had told the Ambassador the matter was pressing and that time was of the essence. Caffery informed Aranha he would chance the personal confrontation with the President.

The American Ambassador motored up to Vargas's summer residence at Therezopolis to try to get Brazil's immediate commitment on war-related concessions Washington had termed indispensable. In this instance, as in 1937 and so many other times before and since, Caffery moved boldly and with his special self-confidence. He had pitted his judgment against that of the seasoned and brilliant Aranha. The latter, incidentally, was a tower of strength to Allied diplomacy during the War and afterwards was elected President of the United Nations General Assembly.

When Caffery returned to Rio that Saturday afternoon, his telegram to Washington was a classic example of the succinct and telling message for which he was famous. Instead of repeating the manifold details of what Brazil had agreed to as specified in his instructions and making other recitations about gaining Brazil's consent, he telegraphed simply: "Reference Department's....., Vargas has given me the green light."

If diplomacy can be likened to a poker game, Caffery would have to be called a master player. He never showed his hand and bluffed so rarely and so very well that no one ever suspected him of it. Everything he did was designed essentially to bring a policy stance in the government to which he was accredited which accorded with United States policy.

Mr. Caffery knew that the Washington bureaucracy, with its tendency to take things for granted, needed to be prodded occasionally to give him the kind of timely support he demanded and to act on his recommendations. To back up his prodding he found it useful from time to time to remind Washington of his Embassy's accomplishments. He did this with style, in his unique and effective prose. An example of such reporting, which brings into relief both the difficulties and extraordinary success of his mission to Brazil, is the following excerpt from a 1943 report:

"As the Department is aware, during the summer of 1937 President Vargas, who had decided to remain in office notwithstanding the fact that his term was due to expire at the

end of that year, was looking for ways and means to put his wishes into effect. In early November he decided the time was ready to strike, and he struck on November 10: by a few strokes of the pen he cancelled the old Constitution, abolished the two Houses of Congress, and promulgated a new Constitution which was full of Fascist implications. I was warned that day in authoritative quarters that it was his intention immediately to join the Axis. With some difficulty I saw him and talked to him: he did not join the Axis.* However, his Government was strongly permeated with the Axis flavor and proceeded for some time to develop along Axis lines. At that period President Vargas and the Brazilian military forces and almost everyone in the Government, except Oswaldo Aranha, were not with us. The most important newspapers, however, were on our side.

"For several years, I, ably assisted in the Embassy, endeavored to bring the Government and especially Vargas over to our side. Slowly but surely we met with an increasing measure of success.

"As the war developed it became increasingly clear that the Plane Ferry Route over Northeast Brazil would play an increasingly important role in the war. For some time I was compelled to make a special request of the Brazilian authorities for permission for every plane that entered Brazilian territory and for every move that plane made. The requests were always granted but often grudgingly. In the meantime, also, we had to secure permission to build a number of air fields. Then, requests of all kinds of a military, naval, and air nature were multiplied; and for every act or action a special request still had to be made. At length, however, in February 1942, I received a telegram telling me to make some exceedingly broad requests for blanket permission for plane movements, construction of military and naval works of a varied character, etc., etc. This telegram set out that it was 'vital' to the war effort that I secure the permission. When I discussed this with the very friendly Foreign Minister he advised me not to take it up with President Vargas, saying that President Vargas could not possibly grant the request. I insisted; took it up with Vargas; he granted the request. From that moment his attitude was definitely changed for the good: he had made his decision; he was on our side. From then on he moved fast until, as the Department is aware, he is now definitely committed to our cause which he now enthusiastically and ardently espouses. The Department is aware also of the enthusiastic cooperation we are receiving from the Brazilian Army, Navy and Air Forces, etc., etc., in every direction we desire."

As noted earlier, Mr. Caffery concluded his long and brilliant career in Cairo. Some people who thought they knew him were sure he was too proud to accept that assignment after the pinnacle of Paris. Such people misread the man. He understood the importance of Egypt in 1949 and realized a grave threat was emerging from the totalitarian left.

The immediate postwar era in France had been a time of great hazard, requiring delicacy and tact. The Communists tried desperately to capitalize on their importance in the Maquis, as well as on their great strength among the French workers. But by 1949 the threat had receded in France and, with his long mission there at an end, Caffery looked forward to the challenge and opportunity of the Cairo assignment. He recognized the crucial position of the Middle East and the central importance of keeping the Arab nations, with their immense oil reserves, friendly to the West. The assignment, incidentally, would afford him an opportunity to

*Ambassador Caffery's original report on his conversation with Vargas may be found in "Foreign Relations of the United States," 1937, Vol. V, The American Republics, p. 314. Other messages by Ambassador Caffery referred to in this summary will be found in subsequent "American Republics" volumes in the same series.



Ambassador Caffery, center, with Governor Benedito Valadares, near industrial site. The author of this article, Robert Corrigan, is walking behind.

dig into archeological research, a subject in which he had more than passing interest and knowledge.

Characteristically, Mr. Caffery's performance in Egypt was outstanding. It included successful personal mediation in the British-Egyptian dispute over the Sudan and the maintenance of good relations with Egypt in the delicate period following King Farouk's overthrow.

Prior to the emergence of General Nasser, the prime figure among the revolutionists was thought to be General Naguib. I remember how struck I was at the time when I read an article by Naguib in *LIFE* magazine. He reported that as soon as the military group was sure the revolution against Farouk was successful, the first person they informed was the American Ambassador. As a matter of fact, the Revolutionary Committee informed Caffery during the night the revolution started that they were starting it.

Naguib's report particularly impressed me alongside earlier press reports that one of the few people on the pier when Farouk sailed into exile was Jefferson Caffery. How like him, I thought, to maintain a firm and steady foot in both camps. A lesser man would have been leaning too much one way or the other and in all likelihood would have been useless with the new regime.

No discussion of Mr. Caffery would be complete without reference to his wide learning and deep religious conviction. He has read every book of importance and is especially well versed in philosophy, theology and history. As mentioned previously, he entered the Catholic Church after years of study and contemplation. In the words of Walter Donnelly, himself a Catholic, who served some fifteen years with Caffery at three posts and was residing with him at the time of his conversion: "This was the first major and decisive influence in his adult life. The decision was reached only after years of deep meditation and was a voluntary act. The conversion opened up new horizons for him and strengthened his Christian understanding of the complex problems confronting the world and the measures that should be taken to alleviate the situation."

While in Paris Mr. Caffery became a friend of his diplomatic colleague, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Archbishop Roncalli, who was destined later, of course, to dramatize the

aggiornamento of the Church of Rome as Pope John XXIII. Caffery continued that friendship during the remainder of good Pope John's life.

Mr. Caffery possesses great wit. His wit and his appreciation of wit generally led him to admire what the Brazilians call *jeito* (pronounced jay-toe). He strove to practice *jeito* himself and to instill a respect for it in his subordinates. As those who have lived in Brazil know, there is no precise English equivalent of *jeito*. It is an ability to get things done, and done well, but not in the formal English sense of "getting the job done." *Jeito*, rather, represents resourcefulness, imagination, and a certain grace. It means somehow getting through under difficult circumstances, but doing so with style.

Jeito is expertness and artfulness combined. It might be Caffery's own way of persuading President Vargas to go this way or that. It might be the writing of a despatch, to report a situation in the proportion and with the precise message and emphasis that Caffery wanted to convey. His subordinates in Brazil strove to do their work with *jeito*. If one fell short, he would encounter, to his discomfiture, the "Chief's" pained expression. If for example a *jeito*-less draft of a telegram were submitted, it would be handed back with a rebuke, delivered more in sorrow than anger, and the injunction: "No, : Do it with *jeito*." Perhaps one of the reasons Jerry Drew got along well with Mr. Caffery in Paris was because he had learned *jeito* at his first post in Brazil; and Mr. Caffery once told me he had found in Paris, in the person of Doug MacArthur, a truly great *jeito* artist.

In the inner circle of diplomacy and society in which Mr. Caffery moved, his wit and sense of humor were well known. There was a young woman around Rio of very great attraction and sophistication. She had a strikingly beautiful face but a shape that departed in some areas from the classic feminine form. Nonetheless, artfully made up and elegantly attired, the panorama could only be viewed as altogether satisfactory. As a tribute to her and to the merriment of those present, Mr. Caffery once observed, when the young lady was under discussion, that she "sticks out all wrong in the right places." He and Foreign Minister Aranha often exchanged droll stories and anecdotes. He was amused by Aranha's definition

(Continued on page 50)

THE DISENFRANCHISED

JEAN COLLINS

IN 1775, the American Revolution began with the watchword attributed to James Otis: "Taxation without representation is tyranny." For a long time afterward, it was assumed the Revolution had achieved its representation goal because the British capitulated and the war was won.

It was not until 1870, almost a hundred years later, that the 15th Amendment to the Constitution, by telling us that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," notified us that all citizens had not been previously granted the vote. Another fifty years went by before the 19th Amendment, which became effective August 26, 1920, declared that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Forty-one more years were to pass before the 23rd Amendment, on March 29, 1961, permitted American citizens residing in the District of Columbia to help elect their President and Vice President. The 24th Amendment of the Constitution, banning the payment of poll or other taxes as a prerequisite for voting in Federal elections, became effective in January 1964, and PL. 89-110, the Voting Rights Bill of 1965, reinforced those Constitutional Amendments dealing with citizenship definitions and rights.

This bit of history shows us clearly that the right to vote has been important in the United States from its inception, and a continuing effort made so that all adult American citizens can participate in electing their representatives. Unfortunately, the job is not yet done. Almost two hundred years after the American Revolution, despite all the Constitutional Amendments and Federal laws since then, millions of Americans still suffer taxation without representation, merely because they are mobile.

In the 1964 national election, approximately 70 million Americans voted for their president. As we near the 200 million mark in population, who are the people who did not cast a vote? Are they all convicted felons, or under age, or are they the Apathetic Americans we hear so much about during each election campaign? Some people undoubtedly do come under at least one of these categories, but there are many non-voters who do not. These are the displaced Americans—misplaced when it comes to the vote.

Of the votes counted, less than 100,000 people voted by absentee ballot, and this number includes those who were away from home only briefly. According to the 1960 United States census report, at least 1,374,421 Americans were then living in foreign countries exclusive of American possessions. This number did not include those who were temporarily abroad on private business or travel. With the war in Vietnam, diplomatic relations and foreign aid programs ex-

tended to more newly-free countries, as well as the expansion of American business abroad due to the United States Government investment guaranty program, we can assume that the 1968 figure for overseas Americans will be even greater. Many of these Americans will be denied suffrage, not because of age, sex, color or creed, but simply because of our outmoded voting laws.

When these laws were originated, Americans were not the migrants they are today. Their employment did not take them in such large numbers to the far ends of the earth. The majority of mobile Americans pay the same Federal income taxes that other Americans do, yet many have lost their right to vote because they have no residence in a state. This is still taxation without representation.

In order to vote, some people maintain a dishonestly legal state residence, whether or not they intend to or have ever lived in that state. This, of course, requires them to pay the state's taxes, although they reap no benefits from that state. It also means, in essence, that they can have no representation without taxation. The prudent person is therefore wise, if he picks his fictitious home state from one of the taxless few.

Why is this necessary? There are absentee voter plans. All an American has to do if he is away from home for an election is request an absentee ballot, complete it, then mail it to his election board.

It sounds simple. It is not.

The American voting system, absentee or otherwise, starts with the premise that all Americans reside in one of the fifty states or Washington, D.C. The question "What if they do not?" always produces the same blank stare which interprets: "How can you be an American if you do not live in one of the states?"

Easily.

Let us start with the merchant seaman. "Run away to sea" is fine for the shipping company ads; if a boy under twenty-one does it, he not only loses out on his education, but his voting rights as well. If he makes a career of the sea, chances are poor that he will ever be in his home state during a registration period. If he cannot register, he cannot vote. It is rare to find a registration program for those without a residence in a state. It is not rare to find an American merchant seaman in his fifties who has never in his life been eligible to vote.

It is true that most Americans do not run away from home before their twenty-first birthdays, and can register to vote before they see the world. But can they remain registered—that is, qualified to vote?

In California, once a person has registered to vote, a permanent registration is in effect *unless*: (1) he changes his name; (2) he changes his address; (3) he does not vote in an even-numbered year.

On the face of it, this seems quite reasonable. How many Americans change their names, anyway? Most every woman does when she marries. If a California woman weds while she is abroad and cannot reregister, she loses her vote.

Changing one's address does not seem like an insurmountable problem—particularly if one moves next door. What if you change your address for an overseas one? You cannot return home merely to reregister. Ostensibly, a person could register his new address before leaving the state, and this true tale illustrates how that can work:

In July of an even-numbered year, a San Francisco man leaving for Africa on United States Government business, telephoned his Registrar of Voters before departure to report his changed address and to request an absentee ballot. He was told that he must apply for such a ballot in writing, and not before the middle of September. This was because California voting law states that the request for an absentee ballot must be received by the county clerk not more than twenty-nine nor less than seven days before the election. The completed ballot must be received by the clerk by five o'clock on the day before the election.

This timing is rather thin when living near Timbuctoo as this man was. He complied with the regulations and, approximately six months later via surface mail, he received an application for an absentee ballot—not even the ballot itself. The election had long been over; it was too late to vote. Because of the even-numbered year stipulation, he also lost his registration.

This man returned to his native state just before a Presidential election. He had no vote, because he could not meet the residence requirements. Ironically, a person must live in California for a year before he can register to vote in a general election, but he need be an American citizen for only ninety days to be eligible!

California, Arizona, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin have reduced their residence requirements for Presidential and Vice Presidential voting. But—they all add the proviso that voters must be qualified to vote in another state. The only state with a reduced residence requirement specifically for returned natives is Pennsylvania.

The United States Government, recognizing the need to right voting inequities for its overseas personnel, enacted Public Law 296, known as The Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955. Title I, Section 101 states: "The Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring and recommends that the several States take immediate legislative or administrative action to enable every person in any of the following categories [various civilian and military personnel and their dependents] who is absent from the place of his voting residence to vote by absentee ballot in any primary, special, or general election held in his election district or precinct, if he is otherwise eligible to vote in that election."

Section 102 (Procedures) recommends that each of the several States should waive the registration of persons covered by Section 101 who, by reason of their service, have been deprived of an opportunity to register. (Italics added.)

This Act is well-meaning but ineffectual because it makes no actual provision for voting; it merely recommends. Although it calls for a Presidential designee to implement the Act, he can do no more than suggest; he cannot circumvent state laws.

It is not only the government-connected overseas person who loses his franchise through mobility. There are American businessmen whose companies transfer them suddenly to various parts of the world and who, because of the time elements involved in getting absentee ballots according to the different state requirements, lose their vote. Even such transfers within continental United States can cause complications leading to disenfranchisement.

A young Seattle man was transferred by his company to

Chicago, then back to Seattle pending an eventual transfer to another state. While he was in Seattle temporarily, an election was held. This lifelong Washingtonian was told he was not eligible to vote because he was not a permanent resident of his home state.

Another case was that of the Los Angeles girl who married while studying at an Eastern university. Because the wedding took place at the wrong state and date, she lost out on an election.

What will the future problems be for voters, when more Americans may have to relocate because of automation?

For local elections, it seems logical that each state should have its own requirements. Nobody can know the local issues and candidates involved except the de facto residents. But this is not taken into account. Either you are eligible to vote in all elections—or you cannot vote at all.

A South Carolinian, having lived and taught in Asia for many years, felt unqualified to vote in his state's general elections since he was no longer acquainted with rural South Carolina politics. He was informed, however, that if he did not vote for water commissioner, dog catcher, county clerk, et al., he would lose his right to vote in the presidential elections.

Is it right for a person who does not know the local candidate and issues to vote in a general election?

Is it right for an adult American citizen not to be able to vote for his President?

Other countries' expatriates do not have this problem. At election times, they merely go to their embassy or consulate and cast their ballots. The American, who prides himself on free elections, cannot do this—unless he is registered in a certain state. Trying to explain to a European—or an African or an Asian—why an American cannot vote for his own President habitually leads to the questions: "Is that self-determination?" "Is that democracy?"

The 23rd Amendment to the Constitution giving District of Columbia residents the right to vote for their president and vice president showed us that voting for these offices is a national function and does not conflict with states' rights. Certainly overseas and other transient Americans could well come under this law for presidential elections. Even the electoral college argument is no longer valid, since Washington now has three electors without representation in Congress.

If it is impractical to declare that stateless Americans are ad hoc residents of Washington, D.C., perhaps a new office can be formed for this purpose, say a National Voting Agency. Such a headquarters is not without precedent. The Internal Revenue Service collects income taxes for overseas Americans at one location: Director of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20225. If the taxpayer has no state address, this office makes the process of paying taxes painless.

If taxation can be simplified, so should representation. The idea of a centralized Federal voting agency may seem revolutionary but, lest we forget, the last Revolution Americans had over the subject of taxation without representation was even more controversial.

We need no unsightly billboards to inform us that political signs in American history again point toward a Presidential election year. 1968 could well be a crucial year in determining America's future. In an age when America is involved with the entire world, can we afford to refuse the vote to those of our citizens who are, in many cases, most knowledgeable about world affairs by virtue of their experiences?

It is still not too late to enfranchise our disenfranchised Americans, nor is it politically impractical since both denominations stand to gain by such an act. But we cannot wait too long. Now is the time for all good legislators to come to the aid of all American parties. ■



Ambassador Robert D. Murphy briefs members of the Allied staff, AFHQ, Hotel St. George, Algiers, in 1942. In the foreground are General (later Marshal) Alphonse Juin and Admiral Henry Hewitt.

*It Was 25 Years Ago—
The Landing in
North Africa*

OPERATION TORCH

ROBERT D. MURPHY

When the JOURNAL asked Ambassador Robert D. Murphy to write a special article commemorating the North African landings of November 8, 1942, a request was made that the architect of the landings ransack his brain for hitherto unpublished material. It is with no little satisfaction that the JOURNAL publishes the article which, from this moment, acquires historical significance.

GERMANY'S blitzkrieg sweeping France in 1940 set in motion a train of events which shocked and galvanized our Foreign Service. Total chaos in France obscured the future. Most of our Embassy staff, led by Ambassador William C. Bullitt, traveled by automobile from Paris at the end of June to Vichy, the spa selected by the French Government as temporary headquarters largely because it offered substantial hotel space and housing. We left Maynard Barnes and a small staff in German-occupied Paris, and at Vichy were joined by Anthony Biddle and H. Freeman Matthews who had followed the French Government from Paris to Bordeaux, in May 1940.

In the shambles of the defeat, French North Africa became increasingly important. Hundreds of thousands of dazed Frenchmen fled across the Mediterranean. The wreckage of the military establishment disclosed two types of Frenchmen: a minority favorable to peaceful collaboration with the Nazi scheme for a New Europe and the bulk of Frenchmen who were determined to salvage what remained of the military establishment. For this majority the stretches of the Maghreb from Tunisia to Morocco offered refuge and a chance of revival.

Our Naval Attaché in Vichy, Commander (later Admiral) Roscoe Hillenkoetter, in 1940 surveyed the area. He wrote an encouraging analysis of the army, air and naval effectives, and the tattered but jealously guarded remnants of equipment and ammunition they had salvaged.

Compared with France there was in French North Africa comparative tolerance and freedom of movement. The substantial German-Italian armistice commission was in process of organization.

At the time of the Franco-German armistice in June, 1940, many in London and Washington hoped that the plan of a minority group in Bordeaux to transfer the French Government to Morocco would succeed. The plan was for it to continue as a belligerent with Casablanca as its base.

Others foresaw, and their view prevailed, that if such a French move was made, hard on the heels of France's staggering defeat when the Nazis were at the peak of military power, the Germans would occupy all of France and undoubtedly capture French North Africa and Gibraltar as well. Spain could have been forced to cooperate in the capture of Gibraltar which, in 1940, was pretty much a shell.

At any rate, French North Africa in 1940 was an open prize and conceivably offered a springboard for renewed

French and Allied military effort—an idea which had an immense appeal to the imagination of both Roosevelt and Churchill. Later, at the critical moment, it was Roosevelt's decision that made TORCH possible.

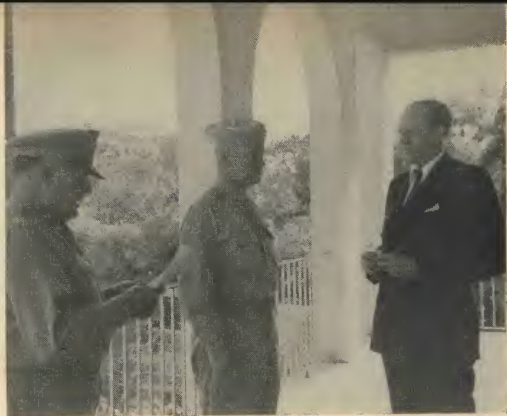
"Information having been received from a reliable source that the Germans and Italians are planning an intervention in French North Africa," President Roosevelt wrote, "the United States contemplates sending at an early date a sufficient number of American troops to land in that area with the purpose of preventing occupation by the Axis, and of preserving the French sovereignty in Algeria, and the French administration. Any resistance to the American landing will of course be put down by force of arms. The American forces will hope for and will welcome French assistance . . . the proposed expedition will be American, under American command, and it will not include any of the forces of General de Gaulle."

The foregoing is an excerpt from President Franklin Roosevelt's September, 1942, directive to the author, assigning the latter temporarily to the President as his "personal representative" before the arrival in November of military forces in French North Africa, and thereafter as "the Operating Executive Head of the Civil Affairs Section and Adviser for Civil Affairs under General Eisenhower." It came after almost two years of examination of the possibilities of French North Africa, even before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor plunged the United States into war against the Axis.

The directive involved a certain deception. It gave the impression that the expedition would be wholly American, but the planners were well aware that they had to depend to an important extent upon British armed forces. At the time most American troops were without combat experience, and of course unacquainted with the Mediterranean area and the Arab population of the Maghreb. I remember a young American soldier in Algiers, pointing to the Mediterranean, asking me, "Sir, what is the name of that lake?" Among the leaders of the French military forces in North Africa feeling ran high for a time against the British after Dunkirk, Dakar and the brutal destruction of French naval units anchored in the harbor of Mers el Kebir in July 1940, killing or wounding about 2,000 French sailors.

Under General Weygand's skillful and determined efforts, after the French debacle in June, 1940, and notwithstanding the German-Italian Armistice Commission, which numbered 450 members in French North Africa, the army, navy and air forces included 125,000 experienced, trained, combat personnel, together with an additional 200,000 reserves. It was this element on which we pinned hope of cooperation and support which were desperately needed if Allied plans eventually were to succeed. Among the French effectives many were temporarily but bitterly opposed to both the British and to de Gaulle; that was why we advertised the TORCH exercise as American.

There was also a curious dichotomy on the part of the American command. Some American officers, including General Marshall, were philosophically opposed to the enterprise in French North Africa; they stood for a cross channel operation at the earliest moment. But the British were solidly opposed and after the experimental but bloody effort at Dieppe cost 3,500 dead, many on the American side, including President Roosevelt, were convinced that a premature cross channel operation would be a disastrous slaughter of allied forces. But Stalin kept demanding the immediate establishment of a second front. With the colossal Russian losses and suffering, both the President and Mr. Churchill lost much sleep because of acute anxiety that the Soviet Union might just quit. In the tradition of the Russo-German agreement of August 23, 1939, which split Poland and precipitated the war in September, 1939, Stalin, it was feared, might make another deal with the Nazis. At any rate, TORCH was a compromise solution of the problem of a European second front. What



Ambassador Murphy confers the Army's Distinguished Service Medal on General Dwight D. Eisenhower in Tunisia, in 1943. Adjutant General Davis reads the citation.

with the war in the Pacific, TORCH represented the maximum effort that the United States and Britain could produce at the time. Our war machine had a long way to go and was just getting off the ground. Furthermore, the United States for its own reasons and morale needed a major success. Mr. Roosevelt rightly calculated that French North Africa provided the solution of the immediate problems then pressing in on him.

There are two other aspects of the plan and the wording of the directive covering it which are worthy of mention.

It was specified that the expeditionary force would not include any of the forces of General de Gaulle. Basically it was feared that the introduction of General de Gaulle at that moment would generate violent resistance on the part of the French North African military establishment. For two years our representatives in the area had cultivated officers and men in the French command from Tunis to Dakar. The unanimous conclusion of our representatives was that the immediate introduction in 1942 of Gaullist personnel would set off most unwelcome fighting which could well endanger the success of a venture which was highly speculative in any event. This was particularly true of French naval personnel, again, whose emotions related to Dunkirk, Dakar and Mers el Kebir. We did not overlook that the French navy was in command of the entire North African coast.

In this respect I have often thought that if General de Gaulle had only been a civilian, our problems would have been so much simpler. To most of the high ranking French officers in the armed forces in Africa, de Gaulle was a junior field officer and a dissident for whom even rancor was too mild. I had never realized until then how legalistic the French military could be. At the beginning General Henri Giraud with all his five stars suffered at the hands of his colleagues for the "irregularity" of his conduct in joining up with us.

The second aspect which occurs to me is the later criticism of TORCH by General MacArthur who said that TORCH was a plot of the Marshall cabal to deprive him of shipping and vitally needed equipment in the Pacific. That amused me because General Marshall promoted TORCH like the good soldier he was, not liking any part of it, but loyally carrying out a decision by his Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt.

Well, I don't know that this bit of ancient history is of interest to today's reader who has so many pages of current drama spread out before him. But, since this is the twenty-fifth, or silver, anniversary of TORCH, perhaps the reader will be tolerant.

I learned, too, with astonishment, that there prevailed split opinions in the Pentagon over the wisdom of seeking or

counting on French assistance and cooperation for TORCH. One school of thought seemed to believe our forces would be powerful enough to blast their way through on their own, no matter what the French did. No doubt after the easy German victory over France in 1940 various military people entertained a low opinion of French military capability. Even General Marshall had his doubts. However, those of us on the ground better appreciated the dimensions of North Africa, the speculative, seasonal features of coastal conditions in November, and the logistical situation in general, the volatile Arab population of twenty millions, to say nothing of German and Italian reaction. So we on the spot worked for every ounce of French support we could get.

We also appreciated the Washington military planners' insistence, for obvious reasons, on the element of surprise. We were aware of the cover plans which pointed to Dakar, including the casting off on the Portuguese coast of the body of a British airman in whose pockets were found phony plans pointing to Dakar, which then became the mecca of the German U-boat fleet. I did not, however, appreciate the limitation of only four days in advance of the landing on November 8 for communication with the French group of resistants with whom we had been working for many months. We simply could not get in touch with all the necessary people throughout the area and especially in Morocco, in that brief time. We could not, for instance, use the telephone. We were also hampered by the surveillance of the German and Italian Armistice Commission. The French military were under a general order from Marshal Pétain to resist any attempt on North Africa. Those units with whom we were unable to communicate in that brief time automatically obeyed their standing orders.

Pentagon planners, understandably but wrongly, feared that Spain might intervene on the side of the Axis. For that reason the emphasis of the landings was on the Moroccan coast. The limited Eastern Task force, commanded by the experienced Major General Charles Ryder, got no farther than points in Algeria. The President had informed me that landings would be made simultaneously in Tunisia in the hope of taking the naval base of Bizerte, and meeting the Afrika Korps forces under General Rommel under the most favorable circumstances.

Of course, limitations of shipping were important but the suspicions about Spain gnawing the minds of some of the planners reduced our initial effort in the Mediterranean and prolonged the North African campaign by many months. I sympathize with those sitting in Washington and London who pictured Franco as eager to jump into the fray. We who were in the area did not feel that way. One reason, in my mind, was the fact that Franco, in 1940, had dissuaded the Nazis from seizing Gibraltar. For me that failure always has remained as a classic German mistake. At the time Gibraltar was a shell. According to a German diplomat at the time, Hitler did not seem to know that the Mediterranean existed; his concentration on Russia was so intense. There was also later the incident of the crash in Spain of a military plane from London. A passenger on the plane was a courier carrying a sealed dispatch bag containing the entire TORCH plan. The pilot had strict orders not to overfly Spain but for some unknown reason did, and then crashed on Spanish territory. The Spanish authorities made no effort to open the dispatch bag which thus came into their possession but turned it over to the British Governor of Gibraltar. We even suspected that they might have opened the bag and read its contents. If they did, their attitude regarding North Africa was even more significant. Long before I had gathered from Lequerica, the Spanish Ambassador in Vichy, an intermediary in the Franco-German armistice negotiation, that Madrid looked on the Nazi war machine with the strongest misgivings. Everything in the Spanish character added up to opposition to Nazi forces

entering Spain for any purpose, whether the capture of Gibraltar or otherwise. Perhaps it was merely innocence on our part at Algiers before TORCH, but we completely discounted any thought of Spanish attack on allied forces. But the Washington planners had the responsibility and they took the long way home. Sitting in their place I probably would have done the same.

It became urgently necessary in October, 1942, that there be a minimum of staff talks between our French associates and General Eisenhower's staff. I asked for a meeting and General Eisenhower designated Major General Mark W. Clark to represent him.

Because of conditions the talks had to be clandestine. One of our French resistance group owned a farmhouse near Cherchell on the Algerian coast 117 kilometres west of Algiers. In former times that strip of coast had been a favorite rendezvous of Spanish smugglers. The farmhouse was on a small knoll with a fine sweep of beautiful Mediterranean beach. French naval control of all beaches was strict and all shipping down to rowboats was requisitioned. The only way our people could get there was to arrive on the coast some way at night. Eisenhower's HQ hit on the idea of a small British submarine commanded by our good friend, Commander N. L. A. Jewell. He was part of the flotilla under Captain Barney Fawkes whose ship *Maidstone* was in Algiers harbor a long time. It was a sort of dime novel plan. General Clark's party included eight—Captain Jerauld Wright USN; Colonel Lyman Lemnitzer, USA; Colonel Arch Hamlen, USA; Colonel Julius Holmes, USA; and three British rangers, Captains G. B. Courtney, R. P. Livingston and Lieutenant J. P. Foote. Our French friends made certain "informal" arrangements in advance—a light was to be shown from the third floor of the farmhouse. This would indicate to the submarine that all was clear. I was to meet the group on the beach after the submarine unloaded the eight men into canvas kayaks about four hundred yards from the shore. The depth of the water permitted the submarine to come so near and no nearer. The submarine was late and arrived only as dawn was breaking. The Clark party had to spend an additional day and evening submerged with bad air conditions. On shore we had to spend a miserable period of anxiety in fear of disclosure.

Back at the farmhouse in the dark of the second late evening we again showed the light from the top floor window. With Ridgway Knight and John Boyd, I waited on the beach in the shadow of some bushes until Julius Holmes' voice near the water edge rather petulantly inquired, "Murphy, where the hell are you?" I replied, "Welcome to Africa" and thereafter everything went smoothly. The kayaks were tucked under the bushes, and the Clark party was tucked in several bedrooms of the farmhouse for a few winks of much needed sleep until our French friends arrived the second time from Algiers for the staff talks.

Those talks lasted all day and under all the circumstances were valuable. On the American side we were under strict injunction not to divulge that allied landings were fixed for November 8. We were also forbidden to divulge the landing points. So these discussions inevitably misled our French associates who assumed they had some months perhaps in which to prepare for African D-Day whereas we Americans knew they had only sixteen days. The danger of German penetration was enormous! This deception, it must be admitted, was unfair to our French friends. In fact the first slow convoys of the expedition were starting across the Atlantic while we talked.

When General Giraud's representatives demanded from General Clark that Giraud be given over-all command of the Allied forces, Clark replied that this was impractical in the preliminary stages of the operation, but that Giraud would be given over-all command "as soon as possible," a purposely vague phrase. But the staff meeting produced some valuable

*Interim
Report
of the*
Committee
on
Career
Principles



The Board of Directors has authorized the printing of this supplement to the November issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The supplement contains, principally, the interim report of the Committee on Career Principles. The membership is urged to consider this report, which the Board of Directors considers the most important document to have come before the Association in many years, with care and imagination.

Since events may require that the Association take positions on one or more of the issues raised therein, members are urged to make known to the Association their views and suggestions—both on the general principles established in the report and on the specific topics on which the Committee is about to embark.

Communications on this subject should be addressed to the Career Principles Committee in care of the Association.



Lannon Walker, Esquire,
Chairman of the Board of Directors,
American Foreign Service Association,
Washington, D. C.

ON behalf of the Association's 1967 Career Principles Committee, I transmit to the Board of Directors a report of the main findings and tentative conclusions of the studies we have undertaken during the year.

This interim report summarizes our present thinking on general propositions and first principles. These are not specific proposals for organizational change but postulates concerning the identity and structure of a foreign affairs community organization and a personnel system that might best be suited to foreseeable needs. While some of us have reservations about one or more of them, there was a surprising Committee consensus on what the future might—and should—bring. We believe these propositions and principles deserve careful consideration within the Association.

We have found, in preparing this report, that our discussions have led us to accept most of the broad principles and many of the specific proposals which characterized, among others, the Foreign Service Act of 1946, the program of Wristonization begun in the mid-1950s, the Herter Report of 1963 and the Hays Bill of 1965. They have also led us to a better awareness of the problems of shepherding proposed changes through the executive and legislative machinery—much less of gaining their acceptance by those affected. While the membership of the Committee has been greatly enlarged this year, we believe it most important in this connection that the membership of the Association be involved as actively as may be possible in discussing the content and implications of our report.

I. The Year's Aim

As the 1967 Committee began its work, there were portents of change in the air. There were debates internal to the Foreign Service on present role and future purpose. There were stirrings elsewhere in the Executive Branch on new forms of reorganization and amalgamation. There were intimations from the Congress that the time might have come again to study the larger question of how the foreign affairs of the United States should be organized and conducted.

There were also strong views inside the Committee that the Association should be in position to make recommendations of its own in these matters or to participate in the shaping of proposals that others might advance. And there were subsequent informal indications that senior officers in the Department would welcome Association views.

So the Committee set itself a large and basic task, realizing that the product of a year's work could at best be only the end of a beginning. Two sentences from one of its earliest working papers defined its aim:

"The fundamental question to be considered is how the foreign affairs of the United States can best be organized and conducted consistent with NSAM-341 and various other directives related to the pre-eminent authority and responsibility of the Secretary of State. . . . [The Committee] believes that the psychological moment is at hand for a reexamination of the role of the Department of State and the Foreign Service in the over-all 'foreign affairs community' and the structure and organization of the career service or services required to carry out that role."

II. External Environment and Internal Implications

The Committee began its work by attempting to make some general statements about the environment in which foreign affairs might be conducted in the 1970s. The assumptions we derived are not startling. The main ones, included here, set a framework for much of what follows and helped shape many of our conclusions about first principles:

1. The central process of dealing with power and influencing the relations of states will remain. The problems will become increasingly complex and technical. Risks of nuclear proliferation, threats of rural insurgency, equations of food/population and development, decrease in psychological distance and reaction time between nations, and the impulse of a growing number of problems to require solutions which violate traditional geographic boundaries are a few of the parameters.

2. US responsibilities as a world power will not substantially diminish but the exercise of its authority will be more circumscribed by domestic and international constraints.

3. There will almost certainly be a greater number of independent players abroad and a larger number of agencies and institutions active in foreign affairs at home.

4. National resources available for foreign affairs will be scarce relative to demands. Claims on available resources inside our society will be more competitive.

5. Throughout the foreign affairs community, there will be requirements for wider ranges of functional competence and more advanced planning and programing tools to deal with instability in the world order, increasing scientific and technological information, and more rapid and more frequent national interactions.

6. In interagency matters, there will be more emphasis on integrated overseas programs, rapid response capabilities, and contingency planning. This emphasis will be reinforced by increasing demands upon the energies of the President and the Secretary of State and further centralization of responsibility at the Presidential level.

7. For the Department of State, new requirements will be levied for interagency leadership and coordination in the tasks of developing more orderly and lucid objectives, more rational allocations of resources, and more effective policy audits of the use of available assets.

8. Demand for sophisticated leadership in foreign affairs will grow. Supply of special skills required to deal effectively with foreign power structures will remain short.

III. A Set of General Propositions and First Principles

1. *Those who do not recall the past are condemned to repeat it.* This was perhaps the basic conclusion which emerged from our review of reform movements in the US foreign affairs community since the end of World War II. There were some in the Committee who drew a corollary: those who recoil from the future are likely to regress in the present.

2. *The Department of State has primary responsibility for direction and coordination of the overseas activities of the US Government.* The Committee found no persuasive arguments for a sweeping reorganization of the Executive Branch. It was not impressed by the case for an omnibus Department of Foreign Affairs. It believes that the Department of State will almost certainly share foreign affairs functions in the 1970s with a growing number of agencies, institutions, and individuals—if it continues to develop the role envisioned in NSAM 341.

3. *The authority of the Secretary of State and the Chief of Mission are the central elements in foreign affairs community architecture.* Nothing in the Committee's view of the period ahead suggested that the role and function of either would or should substantially alter in the 1970s. The new vigor being given the SIG/IRG concept in Washington and the continuing validity of the Country Team concept in the field seemed to us to mark the right forward movement. But both the Secretary and the Chief of Mission will need to be supported by greater use of managerial tools, more subtle and pertinent planning mechanisms, more sophisticated techniques of coordination, greatly increased technical skills among personnel, and qualitatively different ways of handling information. A few illustrations follow.

a. *The planning function* is now both too close to, and too removed from, operations: *too close* because so much of policy is made on an *ad hoc* basis in response to emergent and volatile situations and *too removed*, because planning institutions are not sufficiently related to operational concerns. As operations must increasingly be disciplined by well-defined and communicated objectives, so the policy-making mechanisms must be related more directly to the imperatives and deadlines of operational urgencies. If the SIG/IRG structure is the crucial element in the foreign affairs decision-making system, then it may be that both the SIG and the IRG should be supported by small but skilled analytical staffs drawing on resources now available in INR, the Bureau of Economic Affairs, the Policy Planning Council and other agencies in foreign affairs.

b. *The budgetary process* is now not systematically related to national policy objectives. There is only the loosest and most

inefficient mechanism for the allocation of increasingly scarce resources across a widening range of critical problems. The Committee believes that some form of program budgeting (which is not simply administrative gimcrackery) is essential to the rational conduct of foreign affairs and indispensable to the discharge of the Department of State's responsibilities under NSAM 341.

c. *Information-handling* is a much neglected area. Better coordination of policies requires as a minimum a common data base among participating agencies. The agencies in foreign affairs are already late in automating their information-handling facilities and have not yet begun to attack the related and even more fundamental problem of deciding what information is relevant to their tasks.

4. *Policy-making is a centralized function; operational control a decentralized responsibility.* In the Committee's view, these considerations strengthen the case for a programing system for foreign affairs—with the regional Assistant Secretaries as the pivotal offices for the integration of policy, programs and resources. In the field the role and the responsibility of the Chief of Mission should be extended and staffed to provide a strong link between policy planning and budget execution. The mission abroad should be expected to participate in a better definition and audit of US objectives in the country to which it is accredited. In Washington, the role and function of the Office of Country Director needs new attention, substantial upgrading, and broader interagency representation—as the basic support element of the IRGs and as the primary organizational equivalent in Washington of the Country Team in the field.

5. *The foreign affairs community in the 1970s should ideally be able to satisfy most of its personnel needs by recruitment at junior levels and promotion from within but it must remain open to regulated entry from the outside at all levels.*

While the Committee is deeply committed to the concept of a career foreign service, it believes the demands of the 1970s will require increasing numbers of professional and technical personnel from outside. The Committee sees no reason to blink this fact.

The public interest in seeking and finding the best man for each job will remain for the agencies in foreign affairs the overriding consideration of any durable personnel system—whatever the competitive claims of career mobility or security. And we doubt that the Department of State can perform its indispensable functions of interagency leadership and coordination without enlisting—by TDYs, exchange tours, or regulated lateral entry—larger numbers of qualified personnel from other departments and agencies.

We think certain innovations or extensions of present practice deserve new attention. A few follow:

a. An increasing use of professionals detailed from other actual or potential foreign services, such as those of the Departments of Agriculture or Treasury, seems to us to present few structural problems. We think the principle should be strengthened, however, that experts seconded to missions abroad—from whatever agency—report to the Ambassador and through him to the Secretary of State and their parent agencies. This was the solution devised by the Plowden Commission in its reform of the British foreign services, and it appears to have worked well in practice.

b. A good deal of the hostility and fear aroused by temporary appointments to a career service—and some of the abuses of the reserve category—might be avoided by more extensive use of the contracting mechanism for the employment of scarce or temporary skills. Both AID and USIA seem considerably ahead of the Department of State in this respect.

c. Not the least of the causes of what has been called

"organizational ineffectiveness" has been the closed nature of the foreign services. One can argue that the value of, for example, the Rand Corporation to the United States Air Force was less the research performed than the exchange of ideas and people back and forth between the bureaucracy and a more contemplative environment. The foreign services have no Rand Corporation, have tended to be isolated from outsiders with new or unorthodox ideas, and have wished (or been obliged) to maintain a guild-like structure out of keeping with the newer methodologies in foreign affairs. Our ability to recognize and reverse this process may be more indicative of our capacities to deal with the problems of the future than anything else we might do.

6. *Present distinctions between "generalists" and "specialists" (whether functional or language and area) and between "line" and "staff" are increasingly obsolescent.* Our discussions led us to suggest that more significant distinctions might be made among those in foreign service (a) whose role is to deal directly with foreign power structures, (b) whose role is primarily to analyze and interpret those power structures, and (c) whose role is to provide staff support or technical assistance. This distinction may have relevance for a reconsideration of present recruiting techniques and the examination process. Beyond entry criteria, it cuts across existing agency boundaries and may further reinforce the arguments in favor of broadening the selection and promotion base at all levels. Our attempts to define the older terms led only to the conclusion that the best "generalist" is likely to have the depth of training and the analytical capacities that characterize the "specialist"—plus the ability to deal effectively with people and operate systematically in policy terms.

7. *The problem of senior officer over-supply has for too long been regarded too negatively.* Too much of the discussion of this question has concentrated on the construction of freer exit systems for what has been regarded as a temporary post-Wristonization phenomenon that hardened promotion arteries throughout the system. There is a good deal to be said for the encouragement of voluntary early retirement—just as there is need for an honorable and recognized career goal within technical or functional fields short of the DCM level.

But we doubt that senior congestion is short-term. We think it more likely an inherent and persisting characteristic of the 1970s. We are reluctant to conclude that a superabundance of senior officers—short of retirement age but with a foreign affairs experience upwards of 20 years—should be viewed as either a national disaster or an institutional embarrassment. These officers may in fact be an under-exploited asset of considerable importance.

We think the possibility deserves new exploration. And, just as we suggest that personnel systems in foreign affairs be more open, so we urge the wider use of senior officers on tours outside—in details to other federal, state, and local agencies; to foreign policy associations or research institutions; to universities and staff colleges. The gains to foreign service, to our public relations, and to the officers concerned seem to us worth testing.

8. *"The Foreign Service of the United States" remains the goal.* It was formulated as a first principle in the Rogers Act of 1924. It was reaffirmed in the Foreign Service Act of 1946. On both occasions it was strongly supported by the Foreign Service officer corps. It has not yet been achieved.

The Committee generally and strongly favors the type of integration which would ultimately produce—from the several principal foreign services now extant—"The Foreign Service of the United States." It considers recent proposals to bring certain AID employees under the Foreign Service Retirement Plan and to establish a career service for the USIA steps in the right direction. It believes the three principal foreign services should move more

rapidly and energetically to eliminate superficial and artificial distinctions among the *de facto* career services and to achieve the longer term goal of effective integration of the foreign services of the Department of State, AID and USIA.

To the Committee, the case for this finding rests on (a) reducing the more obvious inefficiencies, inequalities, and frictions inherent in the present separation of career personnel systems; (b) broadening the career base from which senior officers—and those at other levels—can be selected for program direction responsibilities; and (c) making the foreign services a more flexible and dynamic instrument at the disposal of the President and the Secretary of State.

In reinstating "The Foreign Service of the United States" as the ultimate goal, it is important that the Committee's concept of integration be understood. We *do not propose* a single service without distinctions between kinds of skills or levels of responsibility. We *do believe* that the public interest requires a foreign service separate from a civil service. The Foreign Service's distinguishing elements—rank-in-man, operational effectiveness abroad, and world-wide availability will be no less indispensable to the pursuit of national purpose in the 1970s. We *also believe*, however:

a. that at given levels of skill or responsibility there are more similarities than differences across the boundaries of agencies which operate overseas;

b. that the extent of "commonality" should be thoroughly explored; and

c. that a start should now be made by establishing common standards of recruitment, promotion, and assignment for comparable levels of skill and responsibility.

In its own discussions the Committee has referred to these concepts as "commonality" within the foreign services. We consider there are now practical limits to the process of integration, but we believe that the elements of commonality should be pressed as far as they can logically be carried. We have no doubt that the personal and intellectual standards of the Foreign Service officer corps will make this process easier to accomplish. We believe that officers of comparable ability and background in the other services can help us take these further steps in the transition to "The Foreign Service of the United States."

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

Almost a Foreign Service generation ago, those who had entered the Service before World War II were confronted with something akin to the present Service crisis of identity, role, and purpose in a rapidly changing external environment. That period of ferment and creativity inside the administration led to the formulation of many of the concepts of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. Today the problems if not entirely dissimilar, involve, in much greater degree, not the Foreign Service alone but the foreign affairs community.

In summarizing its work to date, the Committee hopes that it has rescued from the past a number of ideas which have relevance for the future—and may have formulated a few suggestions of its own for more effective planning, coordination, and budgeting in the foreign affairs process at home and abroad.

We believe that the case for sweeping reorganization of the foreign affairs community is less persuasive than getting on with the significant improvements that are possible in the present system. We think the Association can and should play an active role in considering and proposing these improvements. None has greater stake in foreseeable changes than its members, and few can make as substantial inputs to the consideration of these fundamental problems of organization.

The Committee intends shortly to present to the Board a more detailed study of the operational implications of the foreign affairs

environment anticipated over the next decade. The Committee believes that it is now in position to develop its general propositions and principles into specific recommendations for the consideration of the Board and the membership of the Association on:

—the uses of "commonality" for a more effective integration of the several foreign service personnel systems

—implications in newer distinctions among foreign affairs functions for recruitment, examination, assignment and training

—future organization of the foreign affairs community and its planning and coordination requirements

—applications of programing techniques and information handling systems in foreign affairs

The Committee recommends that the Board approve the general directions it has taken, direct it to continue on these lines, and indicate the priorities the Board attaches to the tasks outlined above.

WILLIAM LEONHART
Chairman

The following people participated in the work of the Committee during February-October 1967, although not all of those listed were still active when this report was prepared:

William Leonhart, Chairman	Norris Haselton (Ret.)
Outerbridge Horsey, Vice Chairman	Thomas J. Hirschfeld
Richard W. Aherne	William E. Knight
M. R. Barnebey	Charles Nelson (AID)
Adrian A. Basora	W. Haven North (AID)
William Belton	Mary Olmstead
Charles W. Bray III	Hewson Ryan (USIA)
Gerald S. Bushnell	William Sherman
Frederic L. Chapin	Richard L. Sneider
R. T. Curran (USIA)	Peter Tarnoff
Curtis Cutter	Sheldon Vance
Morris Draper	Carol Westenhoefer
Robert Duemling	Frank S. Wile
John E. Harr	Larry Williamson



October 14, 1967

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I wish to acknowledge receipt of the interim report submitted by the Association's Career Principles Committee.

The Board has had an opportunity to consider and discuss the report, and has asked me to convey to you our warmest congratulations for a job well-done. We believe your report constitutes a milestone in the Association's history; for the first time, the Career Principles Committee has devoted its attention to the largest and most pressing issues now facing the foreign affairs community. The Committee's statement of "first principles" is lucid and forward-looking. I hope that it will stimulate the kind of discussion among our membership which will enable the Board of Directors to take a reasoned and reasonable position on these important issues.

The Board has asked me to inform you that it approves the specific projects recommended by the Committee at the end of its report. We hope that these supplementary reports will be available to the membership shortly after the first of the coming year.

Our warmest thanks to you personally and to the members of your Committee.

Sincerely,
Lannon Walker
Chairman of the Board

information which enabled Allied planners to include one additional military airfield—Blida, Algeria—in the plan and to make a number of other changes involving coastal points which avoided substantial casualties and had other advantages. On the French side our associates had their eyes opened to the dimensions of TORCH, the seriousness of the Allied intentions, and their confidence and enthusiasm grew by the minute. At last they felt they were back on the highway and out of the brambles of the 1940 defeat.

I said that the meeting at Cherchell went smoothly and it did, up to a point. Then the unexpected happened. Our fellow conspirator, Jacques Teissier, the proprietor of the farmhouse, had wisely given his several Arab domestics a two-day holiday so they were all absent. But one of the Arabs was suspicious and believed that his employer was engaged in a smuggling operation, and on that account he wanted nobody around. The Arab went to the nearby police precinct and reported his suspicions, eager to earn the substantial money reward paid by the French authorities in such cases. Suddenly we learned from the guards we had posted that French motorcycle police were charging down the country road leading to the farmhouse. I have not mentioned my enormous surprise on the arrival of General Clark's party to find the eight of them in uniform, five American and three British, all equipped with small arms—pistols and carbines. Their discovery by the police would have had disastrous consequences. Teissier urged the military party down into the wine cellar and our French military friends, some of them in uniform, made a lightning escape, that would have aroused Houdini's envy, through the woods. Ridgway Knight and I received the police who were polite but firm, while Teissier explained to them that I was an American diplomat, Counselor of Embassy at Vichy, temporarily in Algiers, his guest for a pleasant party which included some imaginary ladies upstairs. He skillfully persuaded them that the smuggling story was ridiculous while Ridgway and I made appropriate noises. It might even have been the case that an appropriate gift was made to the police welfare fund. At any rate, with expressions of mutual esteem, the police took their leave in a very friendly atmosphere. We hardly dared to breathe until the sound of their departing motorcycles died away before descending to the pitch-black wine cellar where the eight brave men still had their carbines ready to shoot their way out if necessary. One of the British

The launching of the kayaks after the meeting at Cherchell, as visualized by a cartoonist.



officers almost choked trying to stifle a cough.

Our French associates gradually returned from the woods, and the meeting finally was concluded about nine P.M. Nobody except the then Captain Wright had paid any attention to a strong wind which was kicking up the surf on the beach below the farmhouse. He did not like the looks of it. So when we all rather briskly descended to the beach and got the kayaks out from the bushes for the return trip of the few hundred yards to the waiting submarine, the surf was two meters high. We tried to push one kayak through with General Clark and Captain Wright but it capsized and almost broke in half. There was nothing to do but wait it out in the cold of the night. It was October 22 and Algeria is definitely not tropical. I still have a mind's eye picture of the present NATO C-in-C General Lemnitzer dressed only in a very wet suit of underwear as his uniform had got sopping wet, shivering in that October air but clutching his carbine. At one point he drilled a shadow which perhaps did look like an Arab.

Just as dawn was breaking after that long night's work, in the gloomy gray of the first light, the wind subsided enough so that we of the shore party could push a kayak through the second breaker to relatively calm water, and so with the rest of the party. The water was choppy around the submarine but all eight got into the ship and even succeeded in folding up the kayaks. The only mishap was that Holmes's musette bag slipped off his shoulder and sank. In it was a batch of secret material for Gibraltar and when I first learned of the mishap I did not know that the musette also contained the six hundred dollars in gold coin which each member of the party carried in case of capture to buy his way out if possible. The weight of the gold fortunately sank the bag and its contents. Later the press took up the story and the amount grew to fifty thousand dollars. We policed the beach and in the early daylight found several pieces of military clothing and equipment including the trousers of General Clark. It was just as well that the French beach patrol did not find these souvenirs. I believe the trousers are now in the Citadel Museum in Charleston, South Carolina. They were returned to him carefully pressed.

Returning to Algiers from Cherchell was rather a blurred experience. Not having slept at all for three days and nights produces a curious mental attitude.

The sixteen day interval before the landing of Allied forces passed with lightning rapidity, and was crammed with every conceivable problem. When I was able, four days before the Allied Force arrival, to notify the key French personalities, pandemonium broke loose, and we almost lost grip on them. Jacques Lemaigre Dubreuil immediately flew to France and with enormous effort persuaded General Giraud and Major Beaufre (now General Beaufre) to proceed clandestinely by submarine to Gibraltar for personal discussion with General Eisenhower.

Fortunately Colonel William Donovan, Director of the Office of Strategic Services, had provided me with four portable radio sending and receiving sets and this invaluable network, set up only in October in Tunis, Algiers, Oran and Casablanca, with trustworthy French operators, worked like a charm and gave us fairly immediate communication with Gibraltar and London.

It was too much to expect of such a large and complicated operation that TORCH would proceed smoothly according to plan. That it turned out so successfully is undoubtedly due in part to good luck. This was particularly true concerning the weather. It was the season when violent storms are natural. Our forces enjoyed beautifully calm weather and the Arab comment at the time was "Allah is with them!" Yet there were disappointments. In Algiers we worked with a French group which included about 500 men—all poorly armed. These, when they received a coded B. B. C. signal from

(Continued on page 53)

WASHINGTON LETTER

by LOREN CARROLL

When Calvin Coolidge felt the need for exercise during his White House days he betook himself to his electric horse. Economical of effort, as economical in everything else, he remarked that the electric horse "provides all needed exercise without consuming time in a round of golf or a ride in the park." Along with the electric steed he bought a snazzy riding suit.

Warren Harding, of course, diverted himself at poker. But he was also addicted to riding.

Andrew Jackson was keen on cockfights.

Andrew Johnson combined two whims. He went fishing frequently and while waiting for a bite he brushed up on Latin literature.

All this and much more you can learn by hieing yourself to "Pastimes of the Presidents," an exhibit to be seen on the third floor of the Smithsonian's Museum of History and Technology till November 15. Here you may see President Wilson's golf clubs and tennis racket, George Washington's chess set and spy glass, Lincoln's handball, Herbert Hoover's medicine ball, President Truman's collection of Chopin waltzes which he ripped off at his own piano and a few stamps from Franklin D. Roosevelt's notable collection.

President Eisenhower is addicted to golf and painting. There is an example of his Sunday painting which need not detain you long but oddly enough this picture is accompanied by a charming bit of writing explaining his interest in painting—this from a man who has got no credit for an ability to write even passable prose. The exhibit brings us right up to 1967 with a saddle used by President Lyndon Johnson on his ranch.

This delightful show was conceived and put together by Herbert R. Collins, assistant curator in the Smithsonian's Division of History. Assembling the material took him seven years and these seven years were preceded by a long stretch of specialization in the history of the Presidency. As a matter of fact his interest in the subject began when he was ten years old and found himself beguiled by the "Our Presidents" series that turned up in Kellogg's corn flakes packages. Mr. Collins has written two books on presidential subjects "White House Stables and Garages" and "White House

Transportation."

One of Mr. Collins' purposes in organizing "Pastimes of the Presidents" was to undo the impression created in many biographies that the Presidents were so utterly absorbed in the duties of their office that they spurned leisure and diversion.

Not all the Presidents however, are represented in the show. Some, e.g. Pierce and Polk, limited themselves to such prosaic sports as taking a walk. William Howard Taft is unrepresented, too, although he was an ardent horseman. On one occasion when he announced he was taking a very long trip on horseback on a rainy day, the then President, Theodore Roosevelt, attempted to dissuade him, pointing out the dangerous slippery surface of the roads, but tactfully refraining from mentioning Taft's vast bulk that must have constituted an imposition on any horse. Taft insisted however, and the President said, "At least promise to send me a telegram when you arrive." That evening the telegram reached the White House: "Arrived safely." Roosevelt sent one right back, "And how about the horse?"

The Dingy Era Is Over

If you wish to find out what brand of American painting will be on view in American embassies in the next year or so, you must betake yourself forthwith to the exhibit "Art for Embassies" at the Washington Gallery of Modern Art, 1503 21st Street.

There was a time—and not so long ago either—when Europeans used to say that all modern American painters were dingy, dreary conservatives. No such label can be applied to this show. Just roam at random and everything you see is vividly 1967. For instance: "Blueberry Eyes" (nearly all of them have frisky titles) by Franz Kline, "Red Parable" by Hans Hoffman, "Round Sum" by Robert Rauschenberg, "Stravinsky" by Larry Rivers, "Sculptmetal Numbers" by Jasper Johns, "Homage to the Square White Line—Red" by Joseph Albers, "Crest of Pillar" by Morris Louis, "The Little Mysteries," by Alexander Lieberman and "Turkey Girl" by Jules Olitski.

Altogether the exhibit consists of 56 paintings by 34 painters, all assembled by the Woodward Foundation which was established in 1959 by the Honorable and Mrs. Stanley Woodward. The

Foundation has a dual aim: it collects art for embassies and it encourages living American artists through the acquisition and distribution of their work abroad. Up to date the Foundation has acquired 350 paintings and lithographs. Its artistic adviser is Henry Geldzahler, curator of contemporary arts at the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

When an ambassador requests an exhibit, the Foundation sends out 10 to 25 items for display. Some two dozen collections have so far been sent out.

Skirts Too Long

Mrs. Dorothy McCardle, a reliable thinker on contemporary capers hid herself to the Department's Eighth Floor where a reception was in progress in honor of 28 foreign editors. She picked up such staggering news that had it been anyone but Mrs. McCardle reporting it, we wouldn't believe it. A group of English observers had reached unfavorable conclusions on American women's fashions. Sheila Black, women's editor of the London FINANCIAL NEWS described the American woman's "covered wagon" approach to style. "American women still go in for wagon train sex appeal," said Miss Black. "Their clothes are pretty but they murder style by not showing enough leg. They are all oriented to a mother type appeal. Their necklines plunge, but their skirts are too long."

All the other English types dénichés by Mrs. McCardle agreed that skirts around here are too long. Oh, what are we coming to? Who would have thought we would ever reach the day when the English would start lecturing us on women's fashions? What will they do next, tell us how to make coffee? How to mix martinis? How to keep toast hot? How to keep rooms warm in winter?

Let all these English types take another look. With every passing hour mini-skirts are appearing on older girls and legs of all ages are coming into fuller view. We have, in fact, reached the ideal described by Robert Herrick in "Hesperides: The Vision":

"Her legs were such Diana shows
When tuckt up the a-hunting goes
With buskins shortened to descry
The happy dawning of her thigh."

Abuse in Five Languages

There was a time when, if you were affronted in a foreign country, you could turn to your phrase book and find some appropriate counterstroke such as, "If you do not desist, sir, from your unwelcome attentions I shall report you to the American Consul!" That was back in the dear, dead days beyond recall.

We live in a tougher era. Instead of buying a phrase book you buy "The Insult Dictionary" just published by James H. Heineman, Inc., New York, N. Y. How to sass back, indeed take the offensive, is explained in sections, i.e. in a taxi, at the garage, driving, dining, etc. Each insult is listed in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish and in each case the pronunciation is indicated.

Some examples:

"I asked for a porter, not a pygmy."

"What do you mean, the tip is not enough? For what you have done, it's twice as much as you deserve."

"Do your trains ever run on time?"

"Take your fat behind off that seat."

"Get that great big suitcase over your own fat head. I see no reason why it should fall on me."

"Why should I want to sit at the Captain's table? To listen to his damn fool ramblings?"

"Carry this suitcase of mine and hurry up about it."

"Can't you go faster than a snail, you fool?"

"No, I don't want to share my cab with any fat people like you."

"Your behind is big enough for three seats, but you have only paid for half a seat. Move over!"

"Give me the rest of my change, you chiseler!"

"I suppose you have been letting my room by the hour while I have been out."

"How many times a year do you wash your hands?"

"Do you serve indigestion tablets with every course?"

"Keep away, you rotten queer."

Use of this book is certain to stir up waves of international good-will and each user is guaranteed to be a popular favorite wherever he goes. Washington Letter recommends that each user carry around his own little kit containing arnica, bandaids and splints.

Peaks On Parnassus

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

Au calme clair de lune triste et beau,

Qui fait rêver les oiseaux dans les arbres
Et sangloter d'extase les jets d'eau,
Les jets d'eau sveltes parmi les marbres.

—Paul Verlaine

(The sad light of the moon, so lovely and fair,
Makes all the birds muse in the leafy shade,
And the slim fountains sough into the air
Amid the marble statues in the glade.)

"The Jawbones of the Ungodly"

For 431 years doughty Christians intoning the psalms in church have experienced a certain exhilaration in the ringing, virile words provided for them by Miles Coverdale who wrote a pre-King James version of the Bible. In Psalm 58, for instance, the doughty Christian chants, "Break their teeth, O God, in their mouth; smite the jawbones of the ungodly." Psalm 137 is no less forthright: "Blessed be he that taketh thy children and throweth them against the stones." Hurling blockbusters like these made any Christian feel better.

But now all this will soon be changed. The Church of England, seeking to make the psalms "less bloodthirsty and easier to sing," has issued a new and more mellifluous

version. But many Christians will never be able to banish the memory of "the jawbones of the ungodly."

It can't be repeated too often: our liberties are being taken from us one by one.

November Award

If all stickup men would follow the example of Gérard Marteau of Lyon, France, there would be a revolution in law enforcement. The revolution would make it possible to reduce police forces and save us taxpayers millions. Gérard robbed a jewelry shop and carried away loot estimated at \$14,000. Police investigating the crime found on the floor a calling card that had fallen from Gérard's pocket. For this pioneer contribution to the science of detection Gérard gets the November award.

Bouncing the Beatniks

A despatch from Katmandu says that Nepal has decided to bounce some 200 beatniks from different parts of the Western world. Only one reason was given: the beatniks were "a nuisance."

This is dispiriting news. We had felt elated by the beatniks' enthusiasm for dear old Nepal. We liked to think of them whirring around on the backs of yaks. To think of all those beatniks returning to M Street in Georgetown!

Life and Love in the Foreign Service

S. I. Nadler



"Your interest may well be genuine, but, under the circumstances, I see no point in telling you what OTHER recommendations were made by the Inspector!"

AFSA

THE DAYS TO COME

FOY KOHLER

I am, of course, flattered to have been asked to undertake a second term as President of your Association. I think the next several years will be important ones for the Association, and am pleased to have been elected to serve with a group of officers whose professional reputations are excellent and who have already demonstrated something of the energies and imagination they will bring to the conduct of the Association's affairs.

When members of the group told me in early July of their "activist" plans, my reaction was that it was about time someone cared enough about the Association to make a run for office. It has seemed to me for some years past now that an ingredient too frequently absent from the affairs of both the Association and the Foreign Service officer corps was a sense of passion, of caring deeply about matters of importance and daring to do something about them. Dr. Argyris informs us that passion is not regarded as a virtue among Type A's: if such is the case, perhaps we are beginning to learn from the Type B's.

I am also pleased by an attitude I think I detect among the members of the new Board of Directors—and perhaps more generally among the younger members of the three principal foreign services. I refer to an inclination to look the world straight in the eye, take its measure without flinching or equivocation and to respond to its challenges. There is something *more* than a response involved, though: it appears to be a predisposition to lead, to participate in the shaping of the future. This is an attitude that has not been much with us since the end of World War II, when the Foreign Service officer corps last participated actively and positively in shaping its own future. At that time the Association, through its Board of Directors, played a major role in developing and promoting the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

In the wake of World War I, Paul Valéry wrote that "We hope vaguely; we dread precisely." For many years now, I think the Association and the Foreign Service officer corps, at

least, have had very precise ideas about what they dreaded—and most of all we have given the appearance of dreading change. I believe the time has come, however, when we must face up to our problems and spell our hopes out as clearly and simply as we have spelled out our fears. The portents of change are many; the actions and statements of the Congress this past summer suggest a predisposition to consider new ways to conduct foreign affairs; rumblings in the Bureau of the Budget, the Civil Service Commission and elsewhere in the Executive Branch suggest unhappiness with the manner in which the foreign affairs community is now organized; and, finally, the continuing debate in the pages of the *FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL* and the dialogue junior officers have opened in the past year with their seniors suggest an inclination to consider new ways of doing tasks which are sometimes old and sometimes new.

I think, then, that we owe a considerable debt of gratitude to the retiring Board of Directors for having had the foresight to establish a Planning Committee whose only charge was to look into the future and suggest possible changes in the Association's course. The Planning Committee's report was submitted to the retiring Board, which has had it printed in the September issue of the *FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL* together with a request that the membership make known its reactions. I think we also owe a debt of gratitude to the retiring Board for having enlarged and widened the membership of the Career Principles Committee. While it has not yet submitted an interim report on its work this year, I am told that it has been wrestling for some months with the kinds of problems on which the Association may have to take reasoned positions in the near future if the portents of change should be borne out. I have in mind such questions as: how best to organize the agencies of foreign affairs to facilitate the conduct of our foreign policies; are present personnel systems adequate?; and so on.

I shall leave these last questions for subsequent discussion—although they raise issues which the membership must begin to discuss intelligently and urgently. Instead, I shall focus this noon on the narrower question of the activities the Association might undertake in the coming months. I do so in an attempt to further the dialogue begun with the publication of

Speech by the Honorable Foy D. Kohler, Deputy Under Secretary of State, before the American Foreign Service Association Thursday, September 28, 1967.



Ambassador Kohler, at right, confers with outgoing Board Chairman, David H. McKillop, and new Chairman, Lannon Walker.

the Planning Committee report, and in order to invite your participation in debate.

While we are waiting for your opinions, I will say that the incoming officers and Board of Directors strongly endorse the general goals set out in the Planning Committee report, which recommended that: "... the Association must concentrate in the years immediately ahead on the essential tasks of becoming an organization with a serious intellectual base and an active—even combative—concern for the people at the heart of foreign affairs, regardless of their agency affiliation." The report went on to suggest that: "Should it succeed in these tasks, the Association may attract to active membership the many who now stand aloof from the Association and may also elicit greater understanding and support from those in American society who have a special interest in the conduct of foreign affairs."

While our time today precludes a discussion of all of the specific recommendations made by the Planning Committee, I do think you will be interested in the progress the incoming Board has made with respect to some of them. I chose the following examples both because they suggest the directions in which the Board hopes to work and because the progress in each case highlights the somewhat surprising extent to which others may be willing to support us in new departures.

The Planning Committee recommended that the Association undertake to become "the seed-bed of new ideas and insights in foreign affairs." To this end it suggested an extensive—and potentially quite expensive—series of seminars and colloquia which would bring together officers of the foreign services, academics, professionals and businessmen to consider new approaches to old problems—in effect, to examine the unconventional wisdom, to borrow Professor Galbraith's phrase, and, in general, to provide a forum for the examination of the substance and techniques of foreign affairs with particular emphasis on the new and untried. To dramatize this attempt to break new ground, the Planning Committee recommended a series of substantial cash awards. The Board has altered one of these recommendations: instead

of offering pre-doctoral fellowships to graduate students, it now proposes to make it possible for members of the Association to take leave without pay to undertake critical or creative contributions to the literature and thought of foreign affairs. I think the Board hopes that the result will be more contributions such as Bill Eagleton's book on the Kurdish Republic of 1946, Isaiah Frank's thoughts about the Common Market, and Fisher Howe's contemplation of the computer. We hope to make it possible for five to ten members of the Association to withdraw temporarily from active duty for this purpose every year. It seems to us that this will fill an obvious void in present training programs, which are very much job-related, and which don't often afford the participant the opportunity to make a more basic contribution either to his own thoughts or to the sum of human knowledge.

Obviously, these proposals will involve very heavy expenses and a much heavier administrative burden for the Association—burdens which we are not now prepared to meet. Our very rough preliminary estimate is that they will require a capitalization of several millions of dollars, or the equivalent in recurring annual gifts of operating income. Based on very preliminary contacts with a few potential institutional donors, the new Board believes there will be enthusiastic support for this kind of program. In addition, it is a very distinct pleasure to announce that Governor Harriman, our most senior and distinguished career diplomat, has assigned to the Association the sum of \$5,000 that he received as an honorarium from LOOK magazine for his contribution to the current issue devoted to the Russian Revolution. The funds are a first step toward capitalizing an award recommended by the Planning Committee. That is, an award of \$1,000 to be given each year to an outstanding junior officer serving in the foreign affairs community.

I should note that the new Board has had interested reactions in several quarters—including one of the most prestigious Eastern universities—to the possibility that the Association and other organizations might co-sponsor the kinds of seminars that the Planning Committee had in mind. The Board will be moving rapidly in the coming weeks to

develop the kinds of detailed proposals with which it can solicit firm support. We would welcome your suggestions of possible seminar topics or of the criteria for these awards and fellowships.

Turning for the moment from problems of the mind, I may say to you that I am greatly taken by the Planning Committee's recommendation that the Association have a "combative concern for the people at the heart of foreign affairs, regardless of their agency affiliation." We have made a good start in this direction during the past year: as you know, the Association testified before the Congress in behalf of the principle of comparability in pay; we have actively supported a proposal that employees of the Agency for International Development be brought under the Foreign Service retirement fund; and we are now actively supporting a bill before the Congress which would give employees of the United States Information Agency career status.

These, however, are what I would call *reactive* positions, taken in the wake of a decision already made. I would hope that the Association could do more. I think, for example, that the Planning Committee recommendation that the Association develop positions on matters of welfare and communicate them regularly to members and committees of Congress is a good one. I would hope, too, that the Association might develop the kind of independence and vigor which would suggest to the agencies involved that it would be politic to consult with the Association before undertaking major changes in administration and personnel policies.

In addition, I am delighted that the Planning Committee recommended that the Association undertake the role of advocate for those in the foreign services who have professional problems. I hope that the standing Committee on Welfare will play this role actively, and that the membership will come to recognize this mechanism as useful. My own experience suggests to me that the errors a large organization commits with regard to its employees are more frequently errors of omission than of commission, of style rather than substance. Hence, I hope that the agencies in foreign affairs will regard the advocate as being in their interests, too.

Throughout the Planning Committee report you will note a concern that the Association develop the kind of independence which would enable it to act effectively in behalf of its membership. I understand that it was in this spirit that the report suggested exploration of the extent to which some formal or informal ties with, for example, the National Federation of Professional Organizations or the American Federation of Government Employees might be desirable and useful. The new Board has already begun exploratory talks with these two organizations, and with others, and has tentatively concluded that it is very much in the Association's interest to cooperate with these similar organizations and that we can do so actively without undertaking more formal ties.

I am concerned, as I know the new Board of Directors is concerned, that increased interest in the welfare of the membership not degenerate into the kind of "What's in it for me?" attitude which so clearly characterizes the postal unions. For, basically, the first concern of our Association must always be the definition and maintenance of the highest standards of professional capabilities and performance, the promotion of high morale among our members and the demonstration of an unquestionable dedication to the national interest.

Toward these ends, the Association can serve as a goad to the agencies in foreign affairs in the largest and most constructive sense. We should be prepared to offer new ideas and new techniques to replace what we regard as inadequate or outmoded: we should be in a position—as the Association frequently has not in the past—to offer the useful and creative alternative. The bureaucracy has few visions: it should be our task as an Association to have those visions and to communicate them to our agencies for implementation. I might just

add in this connection that the new Board intends to make active use of the editorial pages of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

Finally, I think that we should consider a few problems of organization.

Not least of these, and by all odds the most pressing, is the question of what your new Board is to do with the recently-purchased building. Most of you who responded to the original questionnaire seeking your views as to the facilities you would like to see in the new building expressed interest in some type of club. Most of you will have now received a second questionnaire which asks you to commit yourself to membership by late October. The new Board's problem, quite frankly, is that a club is expensive both to equip and to operate. I would be surprised if the costs of setting up the club came to less than \$150,000. Since it is clear that we cannot expect to amortize these costs from operating revenues, we need your commitment of support if we are to proceed. Without it, the new board may simply have to decide against any type of social facility.

Two other serious and sensitive problems are also before us. One, to which the new Board is committed by its campaign statements, is reform of the present election process to insure more direct elections and—hopefully—more consistently active leadership. The other problem is that of membership. The trend in the Association over the past several years has been to broaden the membership base beyond the Foreign Service officer corps to include foreign service officers from AID and USIA. The basic question now before us, I think, is whether we wish to broaden the category of active membership still further to include all of those government employees participating in the conduct of foreign affairs, or whether we wish to retain the distinction between those who serve abroad and those who serve at home.

This is a complicated question and one which, quite obviously, has implications considerably beyond the narrow problem of membership in the Association. Our response to this question will suggest quite strongly our *present* attitude toward the kinds of integration of the domestic and foreign services which began with the Rogers Act and continued with the Hays Bill. My own view, and that of the Board of Directors, is that the distinctions between the kinds of skills and personal qualities required at home and abroad are disappearing with breathtaking speed, and that differences of appellation and administration based on this kind of distinction are increasingly artificial and irrelevant. I hope that you will consider this problem very carefully; and I hope, too, that the Career Principles Committee will soon be in a position to share with us the results of its own deliberations on this matter.

In any event, both the problem of electoral reform and changes in membership categories—if any—will require amendment of the by-laws. The new Board is now thinking tentatively of holding a second general business meeting in the winter, both so that we can inform you of our progress and so that we can submit to your judgment various amendments to the by-laws. Since both questions—that of elections and that of membership—are likely to be complicated and controversial, I hope that you will give them careful thought in the intervening months. Your ideas on both subjects would be welcomed by the Board.

In conclusion, I would like to say again how impressed I am both with the quality of the spadework done by the retiring Board and with the willingness and ability of the new Board to move ahead with energy and imagination to face the problems of the future. If, indeed, the winds of change are blowing in Washington, then I think the Association may be in a fair way to put forward our thoughts and advance our interests: in the process, I hope, however, that we shall also keep in mind the public interest. This, after all, is what our oaths of offices are all about! ■

"Ideas Won't Keep; Something Must Be Done About Them!"

Prospectus for the Future

A NEW vision of the future of the foreign affairs community is not the most immediate objective of the newly elected AFSA leadership, but the evocation of that vision epitomizes the boldness with which the group of 18 positivists have campaigned and won a mandate to lead the Association.

Interpreting electoral mandates is a notoriously imprecise art even in the Foreign Service. Even so, this summer's precedent-shattering balloting has removed the doubt—if there ever was any—that the members of AFSA do care about their Association. With the resounding simplicity of Samuel Gompers' classic response, AFSA members have said they want "More!"

More of what?

The 18 positivists signaled something of the collective sentiment when they published their campaign flier (entitled with studied understatement "Un Peu de Zèle"): a full-fledged Association in more than just name, more effective influence on major administrative decisions, more communication between the members and the AFSA leadership.

The 18 and their campaign collaborators acknowledge their debt to the outgoing AFSA leaders. The new plan of work, as outlined by the AFSA President at the 1967 General Meeting, builds consciously on the efforts of their predecessors, especially on the achievements of the planning committee, the building committee, and the committee on career principles, and on the results of the world-wide membership campaign of 1966.

The 18 are unanimous in their recognition and praise of the devoted work of David McKillop and the Board of Directors over which he has presided so skillfully. The sense of continuity and of building on past labors is dramatized in the decision to ask Ambassador Foy Kohler to continue as President of the Association.

President Kohler, in launching the "escalation" of AFSA activity at the General Meeting, spelled out some of the concrete projects that the new Board of Directors intends to carry out. The text of President Kohler's address is printed in this issue of the JOURNAL. The guiding principles behind the program of work he outlined were put forward at the beginning of the summer when the slate of 18 published its five-point set of "feelings" about the Association:

"1. The Association can and should function as an effective professional organization; it can and should speak up on matters affecting the professional interests of its membership; it can and should become the focal point of ideas and debate—and perhaps even a new vision of the future of the foreign affairs community.

"2. The Association can and should protect and advance the well-being of its membership; it can and should expect to be heard before decisions of major importance in the areas of administration and personnel are made by the agencies of the foreign affairs community; its members should be able to bring their professional grievances and problems to the Association in the expectation of

prompt and energetic assistance.

"3. The Association can and should take the necessary steps to assure itself an effective and independent voice before the foreign affairs community, the Congress and the American public.

"4. The Association can and should accord effective representation in its purposes and among its officials and committees to employees of AID and USIA; they can and should expect equal privileges and protection.

"5. The Association, among other possible organizational improvements, should move promptly to establish effective two-way communications with posts abroad by organizing chapters in major missions and encouraging election of AFSA representatives at other posts."

Just how to give reality to such "feelings" is a question that demands the best thoughts and the best judgment not only of AFSA's new leadership but of all who join in the demand for "more!" from the Association. The urge for two-way communication puts a burden on the rank-and-file as well as on the leadership who asked for and got the mandate.

The new officers of the Association in setting out to organize AFSA's work do so in the spirit of Alfred North Whitehead's admonition on the vitality of thought: "Ideas won't keep; something must be done about them!"

Ideas have never been lacking in the Foreign Service. Doing something about those ideas will require more than feeling and judgment. It will need much time, much money, and much hard work by all who care about a new vision of the foreign affairs community. ■

Foreign Service Day

WHEN Foreign Service Day was inaugurated in 1965, the idea was to dedicate the day to retired Foreign Service officers, providing them with private briefings on the perennial problems of American activities in the world. Then on top of this a number of social occasions were arranged, permitting people now spread out throughout the country, to say nothing of foreign countries, to keep alive old friendships.

But now the idea has evolved. The concept for the third Foreign Service Day, to be held in the Department on November 2 and 3, is to extend the emphasis to include the whole Foreign Service *as an institution*. This means not only retired but active Foreign Service officers, plus representatives of AID and USIA. This poses a few space problems. Invitations have gone out to *all* retired officers but the inclusion of active officers will require a bit of selection; the space in the auditorium is not limitless. Incidentally, advance acceptances have indicated that the attendance of retired officers will be at least as great as last year.

In keeping with this widened concept, programs have been much expanded as was indicated on page 2 of the October issue. The Secretary will speak as will Idar Rimestad, John M. Steeves and Nicholas deB. Katzenbach. A number of top officers will speak on specific policy problems. All these talks are private, meaning closed to the press.

Foreign Service Day was an admirable idea in the beginning and now its enlarged purpose it is doubly admirable. ■

AFSA

Results of Biennial Election

THE Association's biennial election this year was unique in two respects: (1) the record number of votes cast and (2) the campaign of a group of 18 officers who sought responsibility for the conduct of the Association's affairs. The total ballots cast were 1782 as compared with 1423 in the 1965 election. This increase can be attributed in part to the total increase in the membership of approximately 1400, but principally to the campaign of the group.

There were approximately 200 names on the list for the electoral college. An additional 46 names were write-in candidates, of whom 8 were among the members of the group which campaigned for election. The 18 elected to the electoral college are listed below:

Adrian A. Basora, FSO-6—681
Robert Blackburn, FSO-4—519
Charles W. Bray, FSO-4—521
L. Dean Brown, FSO-1—538
Robert T. Curran, FSCR-3 (USIA)
—515
Richard S. Dawson, Jr., FSO-4—
591
Morris Draper, FSO-3—657
Theodore L. Eliot, Jr., FSO-2—713
Philip Habib, FSO-1—526
Harmon Kirby, FSO-5—518
Harry K. Lennon, FSR-2 (AID)—
507
Thomas W. McElhiney, FSO-1—
677
Michael A. Michaud, FSO-6—679
Daniel Newberry, FSO-3—522
Charles E. Rushing, FSO-4—581
Lannon Walker, FSO-5—577
Frank S. Wile, FSO-3—631
Larry C. Williamson, FSO-4—551

The leading 18 candidates were invited to meet at the Electoral College on September 18, 1967. Thomas W. McElhiney and Richard S. Dawson, Jr. were unable to be present at this meeting and were replaced by John H. Stutesman, Jr. and M. Virginia Schafer.

The chairman of the meeting was W. Steen McCall, Vice Chairman of the outgoing Board of Directors. The following officers were elected by unanimous vote of those present:

Ambassador Foy D. Kohler, President

Philip Habib, First Vice President
Harry K. Lennon, Second Vice President

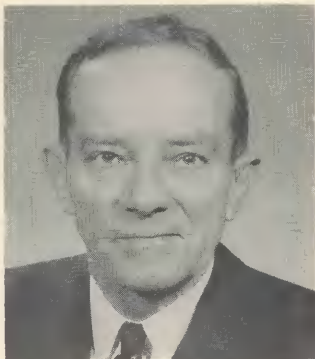
The names of the following persons were placed in nomination for Directors and also elected unanimously:

Lannon Walker
Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
Robert T. Curran
Robert Blackburn
Larry C. Williamson
Charles E. Rushing

L. Dean Brown
Thomas W. McElhiney
Charles W. Bray
Adrian A. Basora
Michael Michaud

Subsequently, the new Board of Directors, in accordance with the By-Laws, elected Lannon Walker Chairman of the Board, Theodore Eliot as Vice Chairman of the Board, Robert T. Curran as Secretary-Treasurer and Robert Blackburn as Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

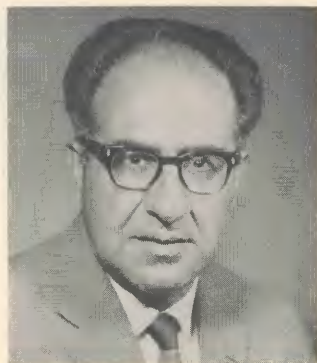
FOY D. KOHLER



It is not surprising that Ambassador Kohler should find himself President of AFSA again. He has made a career of being where the action is: bank teller in the booming 1920's; junior diplomat in the Balkans in the 1930's; advisor at the UN Conference in San Francisco in 1945; observer of the Greek elections a year later; director of the Berlin Task Force; Ambassador to Moscow during the Cuban missile crisis; Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs since 1966. Service as Director of the Voice of America and with the International Cooperation Administration, together with his experience in the Department of State, make him practically *sui generis* among the nation's principal foreign affairs experts.

"Just say he's a pro," said a newsman in Moscow. He's the kind of person you like to find beside you in diplomatic foxholes, said Secretary Rusk. It is characteristic, then, that in recalling President Truman's remark about the heat in the kitchen, Ambassador Kohler should have observed to a group of new officers recently that "the heat also gives warmth and satisfaction."

PHILIP C. HABIB



East and West meet in AFSA's new first vice president. Philip C. Habib was born in New York City and took his formal education at the University of Idaho (BS) and the University of California at Berkeley (Ph.D.). He was an army captain during World War II.

Mr. Habib's Foreign Service career, which began in 1949, included assignments to Ottawa, Wellington, Port of Spain and Seoul. Most recently in Saigon he was Minister-Counselor for Political Affairs until March 1967 when he returned to Washington to be Deputy Undersecretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Mr. Habib and his wife, Marjorie, have two daughters—Phyllis and Susan.

HARRY K. LENNON



Harry K. Lennon has been serving the foreign aid administrations for 17 years. He came to ECA in 1950 from war-time duty in Greenland, England, and France followed by a brief career as financial writer for *TIME* and *FORTUNE*.

Born in Belgium, Mr. Lennon has been a US citizen since 1936. He was graduated from Williams College in 1939. His AID field posts have been Tunis and Algiers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lennon have two teen-age daughters. His current assignment is Director of Policy and Evaluation for the War on Hunger. Mr. Lennon lists his hobbies as tennis, bridge, travel and speculation—intellectual speculation, that is.

LANNON WALKER

Now it can be told. It was Lannon Walker who sketched out the first blueprint for Operation "Un Peu de Zèle." For his pains as campaign manager and indefatigable work-horse, Mr. Walker was unanimously chosen by the "group of 18" to shoulder the load of work in store for AFSA's new board chairman.

Just how he managed to find the time and energy to devote to the recent campaign remains a mystery, for Mr. Walker was putting in a 70-hour-plus work week throughout the summer as NEA "line officer" in



the Executive Secretariat.

As the notorious exigencies of the Service would have it, Mr. Walker was absent from the AFSA general meeting at which elevation to board chairman was announced. He was in New York as a member of the Secretary's staff during opening weeks of the UN General Assembly.

As a 31-year-old FSO-5, Mr. Walker is the youngest and least senior chairman of the AFSA board within living memory.

THEODORE L. ELIOT, JR.



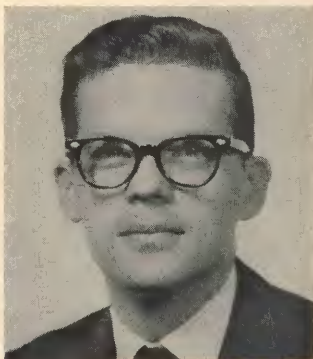
One of the four members of the "group of 18" who served briefly on the outgoing AFSA board, Theodore L. Eliot, Jr., is nevertheless an AFSA veteran. The new vice chairman of the board was also on the *JOURNAL* editorial board in 1960-62.

Mr. Eliot joined the Foreign Service in 1949. His overseas posts have been Colombo, Stuttgart, Moscow, and Tehran. He is currently Country Director for Iran in NEA. Mr. and Mrs. Eliot are raising four children aged from 9 to 15.

A front-runner in this summer's electoral college balloting, Mr. Eliot somehow contrived to do the electioneering in such moments as could be spared in the myriad preparations

for the Washington visit of the Shah of Iran.

ROBERT T. CURRAN



Ted Curran, the new AFSA secretary-treasurer, joined USIA in 1956 after graduate studies in Soviet affairs at Columbia and employment at IBM's Watson Laboratories in New York. Mr. Curran is a graduate of Haverford College in Pennsylvania.

The Currans (Mrs. Curran is the former Marcia Mattson) served in Berlin and Tuebingen before returning to Washington in 1959 for Arabic language training. Curran was named Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer in Jordan in 1961 and a year later sent to Taiz to open the first USIS post in Yemen.

Since 1964, Ted Curran has been in Washington as desk officer in Near East South Asia and since September 1966 as Special Assistant to Director Leonard H. Marks.

ROBERT BLACKBURN

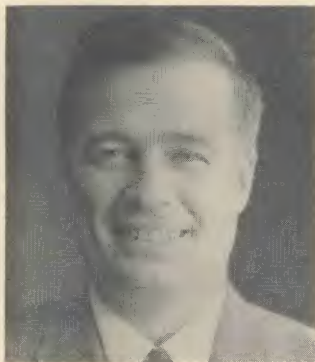


Robert Blackburn was born in California. He attended Stanford University and the University of Pennsylvania. After serving in the US Navy, in the Near East, he went to the State Department in 1958; his posts have been Kuala Lumpur, Medan and

Djakarta. He has been president of JFSOC. He goes in for bridge and spectator sports. He is single.

Mr. Blackburn eagerly "accepted recruitment" into the group of 18 because it provided him with an opportunity to treat the Foreign Service's "two-by-two Noah's Ark Syndrome." "Did you know," he asks, "that the single individual receives a 15-day transfer allowance on returning to Washington while the married person has 30 days?"

LARRY C. WILLIAMSON



Larry C. Williamson's Foreign Service overseas career, which began in 1958, has so far been exclusively in Africa. His present position is that of staff assistant to the Counselor of the Department. Prior to joining the service Mr. Williamson served as a Marine lieutenant in Korea, after which he worked for several years for a coffee importing firm. His academic credentials derive from the University of Louisville (AB) and the University of California at Berkeley (MA). The Williamsons have two children.

Mr. Williamson, in the vanguard of the group of 18's electoral campaign, was elected to membership in the outgoing board last July. Mr. Williamson is an ardent advocate of reform from within. In answer to the JOURNAL's request for biographic information, Mr. Williamson penned a warning that "if we fail in the task, there are many people outside the Service who are ready and willing to do the job for us."

CHARLES EVAN RUSHING

Charles Evan Rushing, from Illinois, received an AB from Augustana College in Rock Island in 1951 and an LLB from Duke University in 1954. He is a member of the District of Columbia Bar and was Associate Editor of the DUKE LAW JOURNAL. His account of his brief career as an Army private in 1954-55



reads like a medic's version of "No Time for Sergeants."

Mr. Rushing has had a variety of Foreign Service jobs—mostly in African affairs—since he joined in 1956 and is presently in Mid-Career Personnel's "body shop." He acknowledges his good-looking wife and children as his best claim to fame. His professed ambition is to introduce himself by all of his three names when first arriving at a new post.

DEAN BROWN



Dean Brown after graduating from Wesleyan in 1942 joined the Army and served as Signal Corps Sergeant and Infantry Lieutenant. He took his Foreign Service exams in Brussels while in the Army. On entering the Foreign Service in June 1946, he asked for assignment to Belgium and was sent to the Belgian Congo.

He has since served in St. John, Ottawa, Paris, Rabat, and the Department as consular, economic and political officer. Since 1965 he has been Country Director for the Congo, thus making a full circle in two decades.

THOMAS W. McELHINEY

Born in West Union, West Virginia, Mr. McElhiney studied at Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and at Johns Hopkins University. He did wartime



service as an army lieutenant and came into the Foreign Service in 1946. His overseas posts have been Amsterdam, Berlin, and Khartoum. During his current Washington assignment he has served successively on the Congo Working Group, the office of eastern and southern African affairs, and now as Country Director for Southeastern Africa—which includes Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, and Zambia.

Mr. McElhiney's earlier Washington tours of duty included the German desk in 1951 and 1952, EUR personnel from 1956 to 1958, deputy director of the executive secretariat from 1958 to 1960, and the National War College in 1960-1961.

Mr. McElhiney and his wife, the former Helen Lippincott, have three children: Helen, 16, Richard, 15, and William, 12.

CHARLES W. BRAY III



Charles Bray joined the Foreign Service in 1958 after what he recalls as "two delightful years gambling in Baden-Baden at military expense." He has subsequently served in Cebu and Bangui before returning to Washington in 1965. He majored in French literature, considers himself a political officer, is the only Foreign Service officer to have received AID's Merito-

rious Honor Award and has just returned from a year of graduate study in economics and systems analysis at the University of Maryland.

For the past 18 months, Mr. Bray has been involved with the growing number of officers who are beginning to cast a critical and worried eye at the future of foreign service. He was one of the six officers who, a year ago in the JOURNAL asked the Director General: "Are we Obsolete?" The Department, by way of reply, recently assigned Mr. Bray to be Special Assistant to the Deputy Undersecretary for Political Affairs.

ADRIAN A. BASORA



Adrian Basora has been an AFSA and JFSOC activist ever since his entry into the Foreign Service five years ago. He has been a member of the JFSOC board of directors and was chairman of its committee on professional affairs. Last year he joined the AFSA planning committee and since last March has been on the AFSA career principles committee.

Born in New York City, Mr. Basora holds a BA from Fordham and MPA from the Woodrow Wilson School. He served his first tour as a general complement officer at Lima. Upon his return to the Department in 1965 he was assigned as analyst for Cuba and regional communism in INR. He is now at FSI taking Romanian language training to be followed by an assignment to Bucharest next year. He already has an S-4 rating in French and S-5 in Spanish.

MICHAEL MICHAUD

Michael Michaud, a native Californian, studied Political Science at UCLA, receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1960. After duty with the US Army, he returned to UCLA and received his Master's degree in 1963. Michaud entered the Foreign Service in June, 1963 and was assigned to Dacca. There he married Grace Rus-



so, then a teacher at the Dacca American School.

Michaud returned to the Department in November, 1965 for a tour with the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, where he worked on Middle Eastern Affairs. In January 1967 he was assigned to be staff assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. The Michauds have one son, Jon.

Mr. Michaud's service on the AFSA board will be necessarily brief, for he has now been detailed to FSI for Persian language training prior to assignment to Tehran before the end of the year.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD

DANIEL O. NEWBERRY



Daniel O. Newberry might be called a journalist *manqué*. After an early start at the age of 14 doubling as Georgia's youngest high school newspaper editor and a night-shift job as mat boy in the stereotype room of the ATLANTA JOURNAL, he abandoned journalism for 18 years. Then followed college years at Emory University and World War II service as a prisoner-of-war interrogator.

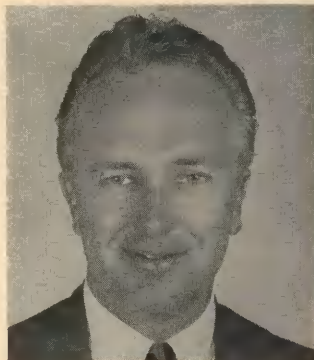
During a Foreign Service assign-

ment as deputy director of news services at USUN, Mr. Newberry met and married Susanne Davis, a United Nations correspondent of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Then it was Mrs. Newberry's turn to abandon journalism, for three little Newberrys were born successively in Bangkok, Tehran and Washington.

Profiting by FSI's after-hours university program, Mr. Newberry on his current Washington tour has undertaken and completed an MA program in Middle Eastern studies at the American University School of International Service.

He was recently assigned to be Special Assistant to Ambassador at Large W. Averell Harriman.

MORRIS DRAPER



Morris Draper writes "I was born February 18, 1928 in Berkeley, California. I met my wife while we were both attending the University of Southern California. We have three children, a daughter, Courtney, aged 17, who is now attending college; and two boys, Blair and Jonathan, aged 12 and 7 respectively."

"After serving in the Army, working at Los Alamos for the Manhattan Project and graduating from college, I entered the State Department under the Junior Management Program while awaiting appointment as an FSO, having passed the examinations. This occurred in late 1954 and I served thereafter in Singapore, Baghdad, Beirut and Jidda before coming to the Department in 1964. I am currently in the Office of Turkish Affairs, and I am looking forward to an early return to the Middle East.

"I live behind the crabgrass curtain in Virginia and try my hand at an occasional game of tennis or golf, observing with some awe and more than a little satisfaction the changes in American life that occurred during my nearly ten years absence from the country."

Where Retired Foreign Service Officers Retire

GARDNER RICHARDSON

FSO Retired

WHERE do I go from here? This is the question which confronts every Foreign Service officer when the inevitable day for his retirement rolls around. His situation is basically different from the vast majority of businessmen, doctors, lawyers, and professional men when their moment for retirement comes. They usually have established homes which they own and have built up many local interests such as fraternal organizations, country clubs, and a great variety of community activities which attach them to the place where they live. Moreover, most of them have lived in their present homes many years and have both relatives and a circle of friends. They have taken root and to move elsewhere would be a decided wrench. The easiest and most natural procedure is to stay where they are rather than to pull up stakes.

Retiring Foreign Service officers are faced with an entirely different situation. Except for the few who elect to remain in their last post, they must move. So, after being ordered to posts around the world without any choice, they suddenly find that they must move and have the whole world to choose from.

In the November 1955 issue of the Foreign Service JOURNAL, the names and addresses of 584 FSOs retired were listed. Of these, 491 settled in the United States and 93 settled in foreign countries.

The American Foreign Service Association issued a list of retired members as of September 1966 containing 1,168 names. By a curious mathematical coincidence, this is exactly twice the number in 1955. Theoretically, there should be twice as many retirees in each place as about ten years ago, but this is far from being the case. For the sake of comparison, the following is the distribution in 1955:

STATES IN WHICH FSOs RETIRED SETTLED IN 1955

Washington, D.C.	93	Alabama	3
California	69	Illinois	3
New York	47	Indiana	3
Florida	44	Michigan	3
Virginia	34	Minnesota	3
Maryland	30	New Mexico	3
Connecticut	24	Washington	3
Massachusetts	15	Kansas	2
North Carolina	15	Ohio	2
New Jersey	13	Oregon	2
Pennsylvania	12	Tennessee	2
Maine	8	Arkansas	1
Colorado	6	Delaware	1
South Carolina	6	Iowa	1
Texas	6	Nebraska	1
Mississippi	5	Oklahoma	1
New Hampshire	5	Rhode Island	1
Arizona	4	South Dakota	1
Georgia	4	Utah	1
Louisiana	4	West Virginia	1
Missouri	4	Wisconsin	1
Vermont	4	Total	491

In the study of the 1955 figures this writer pointed out the startling result that a surprisingly large number of retirees chose Washington as a place to retire. The number choosing Washington was entirely out of proportion to the population of the different states.

A number of reasons were given for this choice. Most FSOs have served in Washington during their careers and know the city. Some farsighted ones acquired property while serving in Washington. Others, who were transferred to Washington at the end of their career service and were established there, remained where they were. Probably the most compelling reason was that they found a community of interests in Washington among other retirees and various international organizations. Another important attraction to Washington is DACOR (Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired).

The following are the states in which the FSOs retired in the 1966 list chose to live:

STATES IN WHICH FSOs RETIRED SETTLED IN 1966

Washington, D.C.	238	Maine	6
Virginia	111	Vermont	6
California	104	Tennessee	5
Maryland	88	Iowa	5
Florida	83	Delaware	4
New York	79	Idaho	4
Massachusetts	33	Louisiana	4
Connecticut	29	New Mexico	4
Texas	29	Washington	4
New Jersey	23	Utah	3
Pennsylvania	16	Kansas	2
Illinois	15	Nebraska	2
North Carolina	15	Nevada	2
Arizona	13	Oklahoma	2
New Hampshire	13	Oregon	2
Colorado	12	Rhode Island	2
Ohio	11	Mississippi	2
Michigan	9	West Virginia	2
Minnesota	9	Alaska	1
Missouri	9	Arkansas	1
South Carolina	9	Kentucky	1
Georgia	8	South Dakota	1
Alabama	7	Wisconsin	1
Hawaii	7		
Indiana	6	Total	1,045



In comparing the 1966 figures with those of 1955, the question arises, "Does Washington continue its attraction to retirees?" The answer is a decided "Yes." As 93 chose

Washington in 1955, with twice as many retirees in 1966, the theoretical number would be 186, but it is actually 238. This indicates that the attraction of Washington has increased. Even more startling are the increases in Virginia and Maryland. Virginia, which stood in fifth place in 1955 with 34 retirees, moved up to second place with 111 in 1966. Maryland, which stood in sixth place in 1955 with 30 retirees, moved up to fourth place with 88 in 1966. As most of the Virginia and Maryland addresses are in the vicinity, it is indicated that Washington is the magnet. Adding the number of retirees in Washington, Virginia, and Maryland together makes 437 retirees, which out of a total of 1,045 in all the states, makes approximately one-half or in any case over two-fifths in the Washington area.

Next in popularity to the Washington area come California with 104 retirees and Florida with 83. The agreeable climate probably has a good deal to do with this, but here also there is the consideration that many retirees have chosen this area because there is an opportunity of keeping up friendships and sharing common interests. As an indication of this, the DACOR BULLETIN for November 1966 reports a gathering of retirees for a luncheon on October 1, 1966, at Redwood City, California, largely organized by David Maynard, attended by 58 retirees, and their wives. There also was a gathering of retirees for a dinner on October 28, 1966, at Pompano Beach, Florida, organized by Gerald Smith, attended by 35 retirees, and their wives.

A striking feature of the places FSOs choose to retire is the avoidance of our great Middle West. Populous states such as Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana are sparsely represented and this is even more true for Kansas and Nebraska. An example of the attraction of the Washington area over California, its leading competitor, is the decision of Herbert and Cora Goold, both Californians by birth and upbringing, to settle in Washington instead of returning to California.

In the 1955 list there were six states without representation; namely, Idaho, Kentucky, Nevada, North Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. This number of neglected states is reduced to three in the 1966 list; namely, North Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. In our two new states, Hawaii has been chosen by seven retirees and Alaska has been saved from the neglected column by Harry Jacobs, listed at Palmer, Alaska.

As in 1955, many retirees chose to settle or remain in foreign countries. After serving in several posts, most FSOs have a favorite one, to which they have often thought of returning, and on retiring they are free to carry out this wish. Others, in their last post, have already taken root and prefer not to move again. In the 1955 list FSOs retired settled in the following countries:

FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN WHICH RETIREES SETTLED IN 1955

France	15	Australia	1
Switzerland	8	Belgium	1
Canada	7	Denmark	1
Mexico	7	Egypt	1
Spain	6	Finland	1
England	5	Guatemala	1
Sweden	5	Lebanon	1
Germany	4	Monaco	1
Brazil	2	Morocco	1
Cuba	2	Netherlands	1
Ireland	2	Rhodesia	1
Austria	2	Norway	1
Italy	2	Sumatra	1
Greece	2	Turkey	1
Dominican Republic	2	Uruguay	1
Peru	2	Virgin Islands	1
Portugal	2		
Union of So. Africa	2	Total	93

In the 1966 list those who settled in foreign countries increased from 93 to 123. The following are the foreign countries chosen:

FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN WHICH RETIREES SETTLED IN 1966

France	19	Chile	1
Italy	14	Egypt	1
Switzerland	10	Guatemala	1
England	9	Indonesia	1
Canada	8	Ireland	1
Mexico	6	Israel	1
Germany	5	Kenya	1
Spain	5	Japan	1
Brazil	4	Lebanon	1
Austria	3	Monaco	1
India	3	Morocco	1
Venezuela	3	Nigeria	1
Greece	2	Pakistan	1
Netherlands	2	Panama	1
Norway	2	Santo Domingo	1
Sweden	2	Thailand	1
Puerto Rico	2	Tobago	1
Argentina	1	Turkey	1
Bahamas	1	Virgin Islands	1
Barbados	1		
Belgium	1	Total	123

As before, France led all other countries with 19. Canada and Switzerland were about the same, but Italy showed a large increase, from two in 1955 to 14 in 1966. FSOs retired are listed in such far-flung countries as Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, Tobago and Barbados.

Some who remained abroad did so for business reasons. Hugh Fullerton, for instance, on his retirement was stationed in Paris and was appointed director of the American Hospital in Paris, where he continues to serve with distinction. Pinkney Tuck after his retirement was elected a director of the Suez Canal Company and divided his time between France and Switzerland.

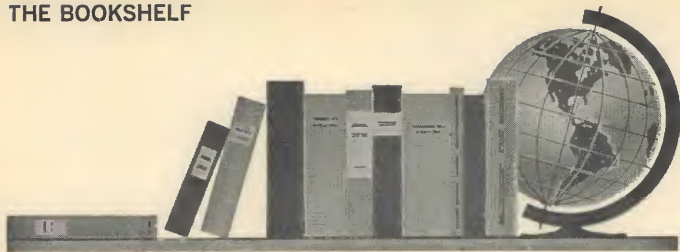
Others chose to settle in countries to which they had been especially attached. James Dunn, after a long and distinguished service in Italy where he served as Ambassador, apparently preferred to establish his home in Rome instead of returning to his birthplace in Newark, New Jersey. Karl Rankin did not return to his native Wisconsin, but after several increasingly important tours of duty in Greece, now spends half the year in Athens and the other half in Maine, the home of his wife.

Donald Bigelow, who was twice stationed in Switzerland, decided not to return to his native Minnesota, and with good foresight while still in the service built a chalet in Gstaad, Switzerland, where he now resides.

Others who settled in foreign countries where they once were stationed are Maurice Altaffer in Zurich, Merritt Cootes in Florence, Walter Donnelly in Caracas, Miss Elizabeth Humes in Rome, Leo Keena in South Africa and Robert Longyear in Geneva.

The great attraction of Washington as a place for FSOs to settle was brought out in the figures for 1955. In the first report the influence of DACOR was mentioned as one of the attractions of Washington in bringing retired FSOs to a place where they could renew old friendships and find common interests. Great credit is due to George Gregg Fuller for his initiative in creating DACOR and guiding it through its early years. The success of DACOR is shown by the fact that while it had 674 members and associate members in April 1956, this number had grown to 1,600 by the end of 1966.

As for the conclusions one can draw from these figures, the adage that "birds of a feather flock together" seems to apply by the gathering of FSOs retired in groups in Washington, Florida, and California. Also, the large number in foreign lands shows that the spirit of adventure, which undoubtedly was a factor in joining the Foreign Service, still exists. Many foreign addresses indicate a business connection and that the men have taken positions abroad after their retirement from the service. It may be that some of them, for their final retirement, will take wing and join the flocks in Washington, Florida, and California. ■



News, History, and the Arab-Israeli War

AMONG its other accomplishments, the swift Israeli victory of 1967 proved that publishers can move quickly, too: the first book to be written on the war reached us in Tel Aviv about 14 days after the shooting stopped. There have been a number of others published since, and one or two of them are worth reading.

The book that appeared so quickly in Tel Aviv was the product of a Los Angeles TIMES collective headed by Washington Correspondent Robert Donovan. It is titled "6 Days in June—Israel's Fight for Survival," and is an excellent record of what went on before and during the crisis, in Washington and at the United Nations. It is not heavily weighted with the chronicle of the fighting itself, but that weakness results from an obvious compromise with a publishing deadline. The book is nonetheless valuable as a record of the events which took place around the central military action, and its detailed recounting of the political and diplomatic maneuvering will be of value in the future to students of the crisis.

The first paperbacks on the war have been followed by some hardcover editions, one of which is described as a commemorative edition. This is "Lightning out of Israel," put together by a team of veteran writers for the Associated Press. As a souvenir of the war, it is not a bad book, but it is flawed by some uneven writing, particularly some sections written in a *publibco*-newsmagazine style which combines Dean Rusk's breakfast menu ("While the Secretary dressed, Mrs. Rusk, an understanding veteran of crisis, put on a pot of coffee and fixed a plate of poached eggs and sausage.") with some leads which seem rather strong for the old A.P. ("And so it had come to pass that the cohorts of Zion, Egypt and Arabia would do battle yet again in the land of their fathers.") The book abounds with this kind of writing, which unfortunately gets mixed in with some able

and valuable reporting on the war and the actions which surrounded it.

The maps are sadly inadequate in "Lightning out of Israel"; one of them is decorated with a scroll reading, "The land of Abraham and the sons of Abraham. The land of Jesus and of Mohammed, of Tamerlane and of Saladin and Richard the Lion Hearted... framed in today's bloody boundaries." Another commemorative volume about the war has been published by American Heritage Magazine and United Press International. It is called "Swift Sword," and much of it is written in the authoritative barracks-room prose of one of the most gifted military writers of the day, Brig. General S. L. A. Marshall. This is a superior and first-rate book.

"Swift Sword" benefits from the expertise of General Marshall and his wide range of friendships among the senior officers of the Israeli Defense Forces. General Marshall usually gives the impression that he knows what he is talking about, and the reporting he does in this book must be considered to be as carefully-sourced as his other works.

In "Swift Sword," General Marshall takes issue with one of the legends of the Arab-Israeli war. He claims that the celebrated "end run" of the Israeli Air Force on the first day of the war did *not* involve a flight plan which carried the planes far out over the Mediterranean Sea. The generally accepted theory is that the low-flying Israeli planes flew straight out over the sea, turned and struck the Egyptian air bases from, as it were, behind.

"Swift Sword" prints a map which indicates the flight path of the Israeli planes on the first strike: those shown all come in from the direction of Israel. This could start some arguments, particularly with reporters who were told in Israel that the Israeli Air Force hit the Egyptians from a totally unexpected direction.

The Associated Press book, "Light-

ning out of Israel" shows a flight path indicating a strike from the West; its caption says Israeli planes "... swung wide out over the Mediterranean, and came in low over Egypt from the west."

The United Press book, "Swift Sword," shows other flight paths on its map, which is captioned, "Although first reports said Israeli planes hooked far west... the first day air strike was actually made as shown on the map above." And the map shows them coming in from the direction of Israel.

Of the two books, the United Press book spends more time on the broad historical view. The United Press-American Heritage book deals in far greater detail with the substance of the military conflict, and its value is enhanced by a chronology and an excellent chart showing number and category of forces involved in the war, on both sides.

Of all of these books, "Swift Sword" is surely the best for the serious reader, while the others, in their varying degrees of quality, will serve the casual reader well.

Beyond this crop of quickly-produced books lie the histories which will be written in the years to come. They are likely to differ, somewhat, in their approach, since all of the books mentioned here tell the story mainly from the Israeli side.

Telling things from the Israeli side is one of the more interesting characteristics of the six-day war of June 1967. It was a military *and* a public-relations victory for Israel. The Israeli press people were well organized, held frequent briefings, did what they could (and sometimes what they shouldn't have) in arranging trips to fighting areas, and, in general, got their side out to the world audience.

The Syrians, as I recall, were jailing and expelling foreign correspondents; the Egyptians locked the foreign press up in a hotel and then, with one or two exceptions, sent them out of the country; in Jordan, things were better, but they weren't very good.

It ought to be noted that the Israelis were the winners, and that always makes press coverage easier for the press. But, in my view, it goes beyond that. Part of it is made understandable by Peregrine Worsthorne's intelligent observation that the Arab-Israeli war was the first post-colonial conflict between a developed country and some undeveloped ones.

It comes down, in the end, to the basic Arab attitude toward information. The performances of Radio Cairo and Radio Damascus during the war were, to put it very precisely, beyond belief for a journalist trained

in the west. Jean LaCouture has observed that the Arabs live in a "universe of overcompensation." Their words seem often totally unrelated to their actions.

This is, in many ways, a pity. There are Arab arguments, Arab positions, and Arab explanations which deserve a proper airing. But because of the basic Arab attitudes toward information (and, possibly, toward language itself) the Arab side of things is not going to get a hearing in many world publications.

Many Arabs realize that they are in deep "public relations" trouble, through their treatment of the foreign press, through their oratory in the United Nations, and through the excesses of their own state-operated radios. Some of them complain that they are in this sort of trouble because the main channels of world media are controlled by Jews.

This is a sorry argument. What is needed, along with other kinds of technological assistance to the Middle East, are some lessons in how information can serve a contemporary society—lessons so far unlearned by many Arab countries.

—JOHN CHANCELLOR

The Early American Experience In The Middle East

ALL Foreign Service officers assigned to the Middle East, together with those who have served there, should read David Finnie's new book, in which he has told the story of the early American experience in the Middle East from the end of the Eighteenth Century to about 1850. Here is an account of the travelers, the crackpots, the missionaries, the explorers and the diplomats, many of them long forgotten, which will whet the appetite of the reader. There is an excellent account of the negotiation of the Ottoman-American Treaty of 1830, in which particular interest is centered on the work of Henry Eckford and Foster Rhodes in rebuilding the Ottoman navy after the disaster of Navarino (1827), as part of the inducement to secure the Sultan's ratification. It is also interesting to recall that, as early as 1826, under Henry Clay, the Department of State, in effect, established the first FSI field language training program in Tunis, Tripoli and Algiers for training in Arabic and Turkish, and that John P. Brown, who served for forty years (1832-1872) in Constantinople, was evidently the first national and official of any country to become dragoman in a legation, anticipating both the British and the French in Constantinople.

Much attention, of course, is given to the pioneering work of the missionaries and the educators who went out to the Middle East in this period and who laid the foundations for Robert College, the Syrian Protestant College (AUB) and other schools. Theirs was a rich legacy, now in jeopardy. But there was also commerce. Imports from the United States included cotton goods, tobacco, gunpowder and breadstuffs, to say nothing of the main item—12 million gallons of "Boston Particular" New England rum sent through Constantinople in the first six months of 1830! As Mr. Finnie notes, to bring all these characters, diplomats, naval officers, traders and missionaries, back to life is more than a sentimental pastime; "it is an exercise in the rehabilitation of a significant aspect of our national heritage."

—HARRY N. HOWARD

PIONEERS EAST: THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, by David H. Finnie. Harvard University Press, \$7.50.

Suspense

WHEN somebody produces a genuinely suspenseful, well-written tale of espionage, as did Ross Thomas with "The Cold War Swap," the inevitable question is: "Can he do it again?"

Ross Thomas has done it again. The new one is entitled "Cast a Yellow Shadow." The characters are believable, the action is swift, the plot is full of surprises—expected and unexpected, and a welcome thread of humor is woven through the yarn. The entire action takes place in Washington, D. C., and the city is accurately, if not always kindly, depicted.

—S. I. NADLER

CAST A YELLOW SHADOW, by Ross Thomas. Morrow, \$4.50.

Evolution by Revolution

TO anyone who is seriously interested in understanding the politics and economics of the Brazil of 1967, Professor Skidmore's book is a valuable, if not an indispensable, study. Well-written, carefully documented, and as objective as it is possible (or desirable) to be, it presents an orderly summary of political and economic developments in that great nation from the first assumption of power by Getulio Vargas as Provisional President in the Revolution of 1930 to the overthrow of Vargas' political heir, President João Goulart, in the Revolution of 1964. In an Epilogue and an Appendix the author discusses respectively the aftermath of the 1964 Revolution and "the United States role" (if any) therein. Although one who has been personally acquainted with the events and personages in this

book might be tempted to argue with an assessment of an event here or the appraisal of a political figure there, this is a work which gives promise of standing up well, in the soundness of its major facts and judgments, before the second thoughts of history.

—NILES W. BOND

POLITICS IN BRAZIL, 1930-1964, by Thomas E. Skidmore. Oxford University Press, \$8.75.

A Few Kind Words For U. S. Foreign Policy

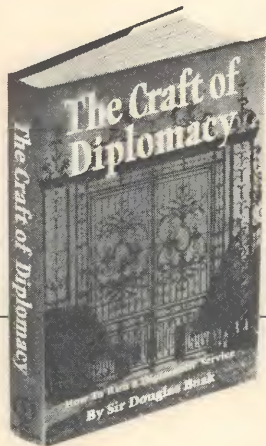
PROFESSOR DEXTER PERKINS' latest review of recent US policy abroad will not offer much that is new to the practitioners of the trade, but they will take comfort from the fact that he thinks they have been doing pretty well, everything considered.

Indeed, his "Diplomacy of a New Age," subtitled "Major Issues in US Policy since 1945," takes issue with the Fulbrights and the other hand-wringers, and concludes that, if "there is no reason for complacency," the postwar foreign policy of the US "in its broad outlines" gives "reason for pride."

This book comprises the lightly updated and edited Patten Lectures that Perkins delivered at Indiana University in 1966; and in them he pretty well covers the waterfront. He cites failures; but he thinks our successes outweigh them. In specific exception to the Senator from Arkansas, he sees no "arrogance," no abuse of power in the conduct of our foreign affairs. Events, not our greed for power, have forced our global commitments on us, he contends—and he does not believe we are overextended. A heartening book, amid the encircling gloom. . . .

John Hohenberg's exhaustively researched "Between Two Worlds—Policy, Press, and Public Opinion in Asian-American Relations" is an examination of the influence of the foreign correspondent, his editor, and, indeed, all the media on the shaping of foreign policy, particularly as it affects our Asian affairs. Published for the Council on Foreign Relations, it appears along with James Reston's "Artillery of the Press"; and, like Reston's shorter volume, it gives much attention to the conflict between the newsman's insistence on the public's "right to know" and the diplomat's frequent need to operate in secrecy. A working newspaperman for 25 years who is now professor of journalism at Columbia University, Hohenberg studies also (pp. 283-332 and *passim*) the well-publicized problem of the US press in Vietnam—and, while he works hard to maintain scholarly detachment, his sympathies appear to lie

**"Highly recommended
for foreign service
institutes."***



"A dryly amusing but meticulously thorough and correct exposition of the conduct of foreign embassies. . . . The book is a tactful guide for diplomats to everything from security problems to hospitality. Anyone who is enjoying the Harold Nicolson diaries will savor this, and admire the author's polish, humor, and wealth of information, and his sense of duty and obligation."

—Publishers' Weekly.

"Commendable for its presentation of the art and practice of diplomacy. . . . It is written with verve, drama, humor, and frankness."—*Library Journal*. 312 pp., appendixes, bibliog., index. \$6.95

The Craft of Diplomacy

How To Run a
Diplomatic Service

by **SIR DOUGLAS BUSK**

Former British Ambassador to
Ethiopia, Finland, and Venezuela

FREDERICK A. PRAEGER

111 Fourth Ave., New York, 10003

with his erstwhile colleagues.

Zbigniew K. Brzezinski, one of the country's leading Kremlinologists who is currently on leave from Columbia University to serve on the State Department's Policy Planning Staff, has revised and expanded his seminal "Ideology and Power in Soviet Politics." Its eight (as against the original five) essays constitute one of the best and easiest-to-read expositions of the interplay of these factors in the USSR's handling of its internal and external affairs. In the seventh and eighth articles, he cites growing evidence that Russia is more and more "becoming susceptible to the attraction of Europe," thus reinforcing hopes for her eventual "grand reconciliation with the West." And he suggests some Western and US policies that may conduce to that end.

If the Soviets are indeed moving in that direction, we may expect of them less "adventurism" abroad. But we still have the Chinese and the Cubans to stir trouble. That is to say, we may still expect Communist subversion. Thus Julian Paget's "Counter-Insurgency Operations—Techniques of Guerrilla Warfare" will be welcomed to the growing literature on that subject, especially since this British Lieut. Colonel uses the case study method to analyze the British Army's successful anti-guerrilla campaign in Cyprus, Malaya, and Kenya.

The Muscovite heresy (as the Chinese see it) and the Cuban heresy (as Moscow, and perhaps, even, Peiping see it) derive in part from Communist insistence "that their international harmony be based on an unrealistically high level of agreement on ideology." The phrase is from Professor Robert H. McNeal's 46-page introduction to his collection of 45 Communist documents—from the breakup of the Comintern in 1943 to the vitriolic Sino-Soviet exchanges of 1961-66—gathered up in his "International Relations Among Communists." Ideology, he remarks, serves "less to provide real unity and strength [in the Communist camp] than to aggravate the difficulties in achieving the desired goal."

It is perhaps not too late to mention briefly two older books, published last year. One is "Essays in Political Science," edited by Edward H. Buehrig, the other Lucian W. Pye's "Aspects of Political Development." The former has Anatol Rapoport's absorbing if difficult essay on "The Use of Theory in the Study of Politics" (difficult because of the jargon) plus pieces by Charles B. Martin and Quincy Wright on foreign affairs, and three others. Pye's book, consisting of some published and some new materi-

al, was designed for classroom use, but its consideration of the role of an expanded political science in solving the problems of nation-building deserves wider readership.

—JOHN P. MCKNIGHT

THE DIPLOMACY OF A NEW AGE—MAJOR ISSUES IN U. S. POLICY SINCE 1945, by Dexter Perkins. Indiana, \$5.75. BETWEEN TWO WORLDS—POLICY, PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION IN ASIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS, by John Hohenberg. Praeger, \$8.95. IDEOLOGY AND POWER IN SOVIET POLITICS, by Zbigniew K. Brzezinski. Praeger, \$6.50. COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATIONS—TECHNIQUES OF GUERRILLA WARFARE, by Julian Paget, Walker, \$5.95. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AMONG COMMUNISTS, edited by Robert H. McNeal. Prentice-Hall, \$4.95. (Paper, \$2.45.) ESSAYS IN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT, edited by Edward H. Buehrig. Indiana, \$5.00. ASPECTS OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT, by Lucian W. Pye. (Paper.) Little, Brown, \$2.50.

Chicoms in Action

EVEN in this age of nuclear armaments, Mao Tse-tung and his disciples insist that man is more important than weapons. Deriving their military doctrine and military organization from success in guerrilla warfare, the Chinese Communists strive to enhance the "human element" in their forces in order to counter the military advantages of better-equipped foes.

In this connection, Dr. Alexander George, a Rand social scientist, during the spring of 1951 conducted interviews with 300 Chinese prisoners-of-war in an effort to learn how the Chinese Communists tried to heighten and exploit the "human element" in their army during the Korean War. Specifically, he inquired into the social organization, political controls and morale system of the army.

His findings, revised and brought up to date in the light of later information, are of timely interest, for the Peking regime (having abandoned the creation of a more rational military structure along the lines of the professionally-oriented Soviet military system) has now returned to the egalitarian ethos and practices of guerrilla days—thus seeking to strengthen the "human element" in the army. His data are also of value as the Chinese Communist army has been a model for guerrillas and armies in Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

Erosion of morale and breakdown of organizational controls in the Chinese Communist forces in the spring of 1951—shortly before Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik asked for a cease-fire on June 23, 1951—revealed that the Chinese Communist com-

manders had relied excessively on "man-over-weapons." This near-traumatic experience is one leaders of the People's Liberation Army are not likely to forget "when assessing the capabilities of their armed forces in various future contingencies."

The Chinese Communist army—against a stronger opponent with superior firepower—"will do better in relatively small-scale operations in which its leaders can control the time, place, and directions of actual engagements rather than in protracted, large-scale fighting along fixed lines of battle," George believes.

Scholarly yet readable, this study will appeal especially to students of Communist Chinese military affairs and of guerrilla warfare.

—ROBERT W. RINDEN

THE CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY IN ACTION, by Alexander L. George. Columbia University Press, \$6.95.

Diplomacy Analyzed

THIS newly revised and up-dated third edition of Professor Plischke's standard work on the origin and present operations of the institutions charged with the conduct of American diplomacy—primarily, therefore, of the Department and the Foreign Service—is most welcome. There is no lack of books in this field, to be sure, but few are as comprehensive in coverage and as balanced in treatment of controversial aspects of the subject as this one. Embassy libraries—particularly those in missions opened since 1961 when the second edition came out—will find it a useful work of reference to add to their collections.

If fault may still be found with a work which includes so much, it is that administrative and personnel matters deserve fuller treatment. These are areas so susceptible to hokum and hocus pocus—and yet of such great importance in the ultimate management of our affairs—that one would like to know more of what the author thinks about them. Additional statistical data on the changing nature of the Service would also have been desirable. I note, for example, from the book's one table on the make-up of the Service, that the number of Reserve Officers employed by the Department increased by over 50 per cent between 1950 and 1965 (from 947 to 1429), as against an increase of only two per cent in the size of the basic officer corps in the same period. Has this expansion been necessary and useful? How effectively do the Corps as a whole and its separate bureaucratic components function today as compared with ten years ago, or twenty? And so on.



You can dry his tears

ORLANDO MARTINEZ, SOUTH AMERICAN, AGE 3. One of five children. Father mason's helper. Earns \$22.50 per month occasionally. Live in hut in squatter area. Tin roof. One room. One bed. One blanket. One trunk. Gasoline stove in room. No facilities. Only food corn soup, bread and native drink made of brown sugar and water. No milk ever. Need vitamins and better food. No toys. Plays with stones. Help to Orlando means help to entire family, medical care included.

Thousands of children as needy as Orlando anxiously await "adoption" by you or your group. Choose a boy or girl from Greece, South Korea, Viet Nam, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador or Peru. Your child and his family receive a monthly cash grant, as well as counselling, medical care, blankets, household equipment, clothing—and primary school education. You receive a case history and photograph. Each month you write and receive a letter (original and translation). Learn how your "adoption" benefits the entire family. Soon, through the regular letters and progress reports, you and your child develop a warm, loving relationship.

CHECK YOUR CHARITY! We eagerly offer our financial statement upon request because we are so proud of the handling of our funds.

PLAN is a non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief organization, approved by the United States Government, registered under No. VFA019 with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the Agency for International Development and filed with the National Better Business Bureau in New York City.

© Foster Parents Plan, Inc. 1967

Foster Parents Plan, Inc.

352 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010—Founded 1927

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS AND FOSTER PARENTS

Steve Allen
Sen. Paul H. Douglas
Helen Hayes
Conrad N. Hilton
Sen. Jacob K. Javits
Sen. Robert F. Kennedy
Art Linkletter
Amb. & Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge
Garry Moore
Sen. William Proxmire
Dr. Howard A. Rusk
Mr. & Mrs. Robert W. Sarnoff
Gov. & Mrs. William W. Scranton
Sen. John C. Tower

FOSTER PARENTS PLAN, INC. FSJ-11-67
352 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010
In Canada: P. O. Box 65, Station B, Montreal, Que.

A. I wish to become a Foster Parent of a needy child for one year or more. If possible, sex _____ age _____, nationality _____
I will pay \$15 a month for one year or more (\$180 per year).
Payment will be monthly (), quarterly (), semi-annually (), annually ().
I enclose herewith my first payment \$ _____

B. I cannot "adopt" a child but I would like to help a child by contributing \$ _____

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Date _____

Contributions are income tax deductible

Seeking a College?

Consider

YAMPA VALLEY COLLEGE

Steamboat Springs, Colorado 80477

- Four year coeducational liberal arts
- Experimental living-learning programs and interdisciplinary studies
- Emphasis in International Living

Yampa Valley College seeks Bi-cultural American students from abroad for the enrichment of its experimental living-learning environments.

Yampa Valley College has specially designed environments and programs to re-introduce American youth abroad into the United States. Degree programs in:

Humanities
Behavioral Sciences
Creative Arts
Social Sciences
Mathematics and Logic

For further information write:

Mr. Donald Matthews

Director of Admissions, Unit A

Yampa Valley College

Steamboat Springs, Colorado 80477

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

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

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

to: AFSA, 2101 E St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C. 20037

Surely, too, the loyalty and security programs should have been treated at greater length—given at least as much space, say, as the rules on marriage with aliens. It may be true, incidentally, that the formal restrictions on such marriages are still “substantially unchanged” from the time of President Franklin Roosevelt. But are not such marriages now generally permitted in practice (though the principals may be subject to a certain amount of administrative harassment in the process), whereas no such marriages at all were allowed under Roosevelt’s petulant handling of these and other Service concerns?

Andrew Berding’s short collection of sketches on the policy making process and the political framework in which the policy maker operates nicely complements Professor Plischke’s more systematic, methodological compilation. Readers seeking a quick introduction to the subject, or foreigners puzzled by how policy decisions are arrived at in this country can safely be referred to Mr. Berding for authoritative, responsible briefing.

—THOMAS A. DONOVAN

CONDUCT OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, by Elmer Plischke. 3rd Edition. Van Nostrand.

THE MAKING OF FOREIGN POLICY, by Andrew H. Berding. Potomac Books, \$3.00.

Congo Documentation

ONCE again the historians are indebted to C.R.I.S.P. of Brussels for assembling the key documents of the political, economic and military history of the Congo. This volume, the seventh in the annual series of C.R.I.S.P., has been published by Princeton University Press with an excellent introduction in English by Herbert Weiss which summarizes and analyzes the major developments. This summary, together with an English table of contents and an extensive listing (in French) of the documents themselves, as well as a comprehensive index at the back of the volume, makes it possible for the reader to use this volume as a handy reference source.

The documents themselves include communiqués of the Congolese and other Governments, as well as the Organization of African Unity, statements of political parties and leaders, selected press comments, and captured documents of the Congolese rebel leaders. These are divided into major chapter groupings, dealing with internal political relations and rivalries, the military campaign against the rebellion, economic conditions, foreign relations, and the origins and consequence of the political crisis cul-

minating in the military assumption of power in November, 1965. The documents are linked together by short textual paragraphs which, considering the highly controversial nature of the subject matter, are notably objective and dispassionate.

This book is not an apology for any special viewpoint. It is a compendium of basic source material which permits the reader to form his own judgements. But it inevitably dispels much of the mythology which has grown up over the nature of the rebellion, the role of the army and the mercenaries, and the political forces at work in the constitutional crisis of 1965 in the Congo.

—ARMISTEAD LEE

CONGO 1965: *Political Documents of a Developing Nation. Centre de Recherche et d'Information Socio-Politique, Brussels. Princeton University Press, \$12.50 (text in French).*

Common Market Optimist

PROFESSOR CLARK of Carlton College was inspired by Common Market Commission President’s observation before a Harvard-MIT audience in 1961: “We are not in business at all; we are in politics.” Clark claims that his is a neutral inquiry, but in fact he believes the Common Market can evolve into an influential diplomatic power on the Continent and therefore on the world-wide scene as well. His preference for this eventuality is transient.

Considering the theme, too much of this short book discusses the organizational structure of the Common Market: the Council, the Commission, the Administration, the Parliament, the Court, and, disappointingly, politics and personalities do not come through. More interesting, but too brief and too thin, is the chapter on “Political Forces” in which Clark seeks to illustrate that sundry party and pressure group phenomena are reorienting politics from their traditional national focus to a wider Common Market framework.

Almost as optimistic is his inference about the “rapidity” with which other groups have moved to copy the Common Market venture (Central America, Latin America, West Africa, Arabs, EFTA, Comecon) and his conclusion that progress toward European union is more credible today than after World War II—“since so many successful beginnings have been made . . . habit may maintain what fear helped create.”

—IRVING CHESLAW

THE POLITICS OF THE COMMON MARKET, by W. Hartley Clark. Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$4.95 (cloth); \$1.95 (paper).

HANOI
OCTOBER 1954



The grey rain dulls the red flags flying along empty streets
and silence rules the city.
Then, like crow calls far in the distance, the thin
cheering reaches out through alley and across terrace
stiffening grim French faces stubblegrown under mushroom helmets.

Block by block the tide rolls in along damp streets,
past shuttered shop fronts.
A new Asia of pokerfaced robots with red stars twinkling on dull
uniforms receives the unknowing, innocent homage of a confused
people with drained, unfeeling grace.

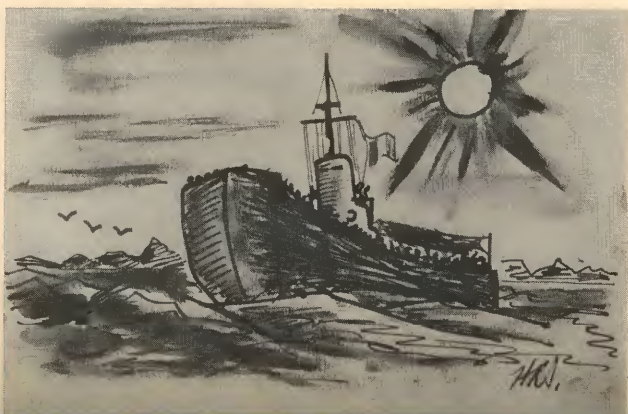
Waving bright flowers, incongruous among weaponed steel,
the new order installs and a blood red flag mounts above
a rain streaked building, yellow star flashing, as a well
trained chorus reaches out musically for the people.

POEMS AND
DRAWINGS BY
HOWARD R. SIMPSON

REFUGEE SHIP
FROM HAIPHONG
1954

Rising and falling the grey nosed landing craft argues with the swell.
Below are the uprooted, more silent than cattle.
Retching but alive, quietly asking for water under a red gold sun
that ricochets off the steel and devours the canvas with unreasonable heat.

The refugees are being led to safety.
Dull eyed, they await instructions.
Overhead a loudspeaker rasps an alien tongue, carrying it across
the blue walls of water where it dies on the gull hung air.



**Increase your estate
today by**

\$12,000 \$18,000 \$24,000

You may do this through a convenient financial planning service combining a voluntary investment program with low-cost group life insurance coverage. Through such a plan, you may increase your estate from \$6,000 up to as much as \$135,000, in the event of death.

To obtain details about available plans, simply call or visit us, or you may use the coupon below.

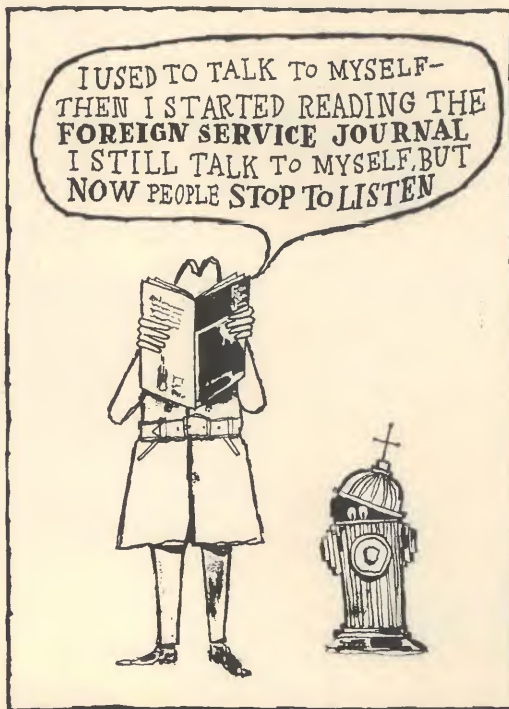
SERVICE INVESTMENT CORPORATION
927 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Please send me, without obligation, details about advantages, risks and costs of plans combining investments with life insurance.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE..... ZIP.....



APPRECIATION (from page 25)

that "an Englishman is a Portuguese without a mustache."

Mr. Caffery was known as a stickler for protocol. Yet according to his own criteria and always sensible of representing the most powerful nation on earth, he would take liberties with protocol when he felt it appropriate to make his own rules. This surprises me less since having served as Deputy Chief of Protocol in the State Department. In U/PR in 1958 and 1959, I would occasionally hear the then Chief, Wiley Buchanan, make authoritative pronouncements on controversial or ill-defined points of etiquette and protocol. When I inquired as to the basis for such dicta, Wiley would blandly reply: "I am Chief of Protocol and have just established the rule."

Mr. Caffery was keen on physical fitness. He kept himself in excellent physical condition by careful eating habits and a routine of vigorous physical exercises which included regular week-end mountain climbing. He found official luncheons anathema and avoided them except in most compelling circumstances. He customarily took only a glass or two of milk and a very light repast at his desk, followed by walking back and forth on the balcony outside his office overlooking the patio. This is when he did some of his best thinking and engaged in both banter and fruitful collaboration with his staff. As Donnelly observed: "The Chief was at his best in concentrating on problems as he strolled up and down the corridor of the Chancery after having consumed a frugal lunch consisting as a rule of a sandwich, apple and an occasional glass of milk or cup of tea. The stroll was exercise and formed part of his meticulous physical fitness program. It was during these 'caminados' that the Chief, while indulging in one of the six black tobacco cigarettes he allotted himself daily, would make a mental inventory of pending problems and plans to handle them."

No description of Ambassador Caffery could be complete without mention of what can only be termed his sartorial elegance. He always dressed conservatively in the best taste and in absolutely correct fashion. His suits were tailored in Savile Row; his English shoes were custom-made. Thus attired, with walking stick and Homburg hat, and lean and tanned from outdoor activity, he was an imposing figure.

Because of some of his characteristics and idiosyncracies, a few of his compatriots were suspicious or resentful of Mr. Caffery. They did not know him. Ironically some of the resentment of people in the American colony stemmed from their conviction he did not know them. He knew them full well and assiduously looked after their interests; but he lacked that hail-fellow, well-met, iron-handclasp and piercing-look mannerism that is not uncommon in the world of Dale Carnegie.

Mr. Caffery was basically a shy man and was not very happy at large gatherings. He was no orator and played the game of mass or popular diplomacy to a minimum. Yet he fully appreciated the importance of public relations and propaganda techniques and insisted on, and always had, a strong public and cultural affairs team. Bill Wieland did yeoman work in that specialty in the Rio Embassy.

Ambassador Caffery was sometimes accused of playing favorites with his staff. I think he was no more guilty of that trait than anyone else in a position of command. In fact he was perhaps less guilty than most. He quite simply wanted effective men around him; and once he found someone who worked well for him, he used him fully and would often try to prolong his tour.

He was completely loyal to these men, and sensitive enough and sure enough of himself, to push them to the forefront, as he did Donnelly. In this connection, Donnelly wrote in a recent letter: "Without detracting one iota from the Chief's abilities, I am sure he would proudly admit that he always

surrounded himself with capable, dedicated and experienced officers. He furnished the leadership and delegated broad authority to his staff and they carried out the mandate. He was discreet, tolerant and understanding. The Chief was proud of his staff and never missed an opportunity to commend them in reports to the Department. The Chief's loyalty to his aides was gratefully reciprocated."

If anyone thinks the Country Team concept is something new, or doubts that it was very much alive during Caffery's Rio mission, he would be reassured by the testimony of Major General Bob Walsh who, as Commander of our air activities in the Northeast, played a major role in getting our aircraft and much needed personnel and supplies to Africa and beyond; or Berent Friele, the able representative of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; or the colorful and effective Admiral Jonas Igram and Captains Eddie Brady and Charley Rend of the United States Navy; or the skilled Brazilian veteran, Bob Winans, of the Foreign Economic Administration; or the imaginative Sam MacAshari of Texas and the Rubber Development Corporation; or soldierly Brigadier General Hayes Kroner or his outstanding assistant, Captain (now Brigadier General) Vernon Walters who did so much to help the Brazilian Expeditionary Force; or legal expert Eddie Miller, later to become Assistant Secretary of State; or a score of other patriotic men who worked in different specialties and for diverse agencies during those war years.

In an important sense Caffery anticipated the age of "summit" diplomacy simply by making sure he was always the other end of a continuous summit. He thought highly of the role of an Ambassador and did everything he could to maximize its importance while never losing sight of his duty to advance the American cause of freedom and justice. But he always conceived of his duty within the strict and often frustrating limitations imposed by diplomacy. Like an artist who is forced to accept the limitations imposed by the nature of his medium, Caffery accepted the limitations and proceeded to create masterpieces of diplomacy. When all the records are released, many of his missions and feats will serve as case studies in the effective exercise of our profession. But I fear the written record will often fail to convey a whole series of decisions and personal moves designed to bring about the success he sought and so consistently achieved.

In closing, let me say that careers of our top veteran diplomats, such men as Jefferson Caffery, Robert Murphy, Loy Henderson, the three "Caffery boys" mentioned earlier, and many others, give the lie in convincing fashion to the often repeated taunt that America, as a young and somewhat crass country, has not produced great diplomats. In fact, stretching back to the time that Franklin and Jefferson represented us in Paris, we have had innumerable good and some great diplomats.

Jefferson Caffery was not alone in furthering our nation's successful diplomatic campaign against Fascism in Latin America during the 1930's and 1940's. With very little in the way of financial resources, our diplomatic effort in Latin America in those years stands as one of our finest hours in diplomacy. No nation in Latin America took part in the struggle against us and they all became charter members of the United Nations. I note this because I think Mr. Caffery would prefer to have his mission in Brazil, as well as his previous years of service in Latin America, viewed in this larger context: a context of America's continuing commitment to peace and friendship among nation, with freedom and representative government the birthright of all men.

Jefferson Caffery was a great and true professional who was a faithful advocate of the American tradition through the instrumentality of the Foreign Service for which he always had, and continues to have, an abiding love. He was a diplomat's diplomat, truly a "Mr. Diplomat." ■

WHERE DIPLOMATS DINE

CHEZ FRANCOIS, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW, ME 8-1849. Le Rendezvous des Gourmets où les mets sont bons et les vins de choix. French cuisine at moderate prices. Open daily except Saturday and Sunday for lunch, 12-2:30; open daily except Sunday for dinner, 6:00 till 9:45.

★ ★ ★
THE FOUR GEORGES RESTAURANTS—Four distinctively designed dining rooms, each created in a mood and motif reflective of its culinary achievements. Located in the famous Georgetown Inn in the heart of Georgetown—luxurious accommodations. 1310 Wisconsin Ave., N.W. Free Parking, 333-8900.

★ ★ ★
LA FONDA, 1639 "R" St., N.W., AD 2-6965. For years the favorite of true aficionados of delectable Spanish and Mexican food served in a romantic atmosphere. Complete bar. Lunch and dinner parties. Credit cards honored. Open daily 11:30 to midnight, Sunday, 2 to 10 p.m.

★ ★ ★
THE SKY ROOM . . . Hotel Washington, Penn. Ave. & 15th . . . A panoramic view of the Washington scene is a breath-taking backdrop to sophisticated atmosphere here . . . International menu, with a French accent, includes flaming sword medallions of beef tenderloin bourguignonne.

★ ★ ★
TOM ROSS' CHARCOAL HEARTH, 2001 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., FE 8-8070, specializing in prime ribs of beef, charcoal-broiled steaks and seafood. Free parking in rear. Open daily for lunch 11:30 to 2:30, dinner 5:30 to 10:30, Saturday dinner 5-11. Closed Sundays. Wide selection of cocktails and liquors.

T. C. Sanderson

OF VIRGINIA, INC.

REALTORS

Sales—Management—Rentals

1437 CENTER ST. — McLEAN, VA. 22101
SERVING ALL OF NORTHERN VA.

Member: Multiple Listing Service

Telephone 356-1300

AUTHORIZED EXPORTER

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

-U.S.A.-

Refrigerators—Freezers—Ranges
Washers—Dryers—Air Conditioners
Dishwashers—Radios—Phonos
Small Appliances

Available for All Electrical Currents
Local Warehousing for Immediate Shipment

ALLIED EXPORT DISTRIBUTORS

522 Merchant St.

San Francisco, Calif. 94111

Almost A Blank Check!

Yes, SECURITY NATIONAL BANK comes very close to giving its world-wide depositors a blank check.



Its name is PERSER, our registered cable address. It means PERSONAL SERVICES for you and yours, providing a multitude of services to make life happier for Americans at home and abroad.

We are not one of the banking giants in Metropolitan Washington. Maybe this is why most of our depositors think we understand their needs.

Security National Bank

FALLS CHURCH, VA.
CABLE—PERSER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Co.
Federal Reserve System



Depository for:
U. S. Government
Commonwealth of Virginia
County of Fairfax, Va.



by HELEN K. BEHRENS

I fear that before the ultimate eradication of hepatitis, every Foreign Service officer will have known its effect upon him or a member of his family. These are the risks we take for granted when we are sent to tropical climes, but would you believe hepatitis in Paris? And the entire family? Well, it happened to us, and as an extra fillip, (a completely unnecessary joke on the part of Fate) my husband, the first victim of this concerted attack, succumbed to it in the middle of a much-anticipated assault on all the one and two-star restaurants of Normandy and Brittany. Trusting the *Guide Michelin*, as do all travelers through France whose palates function, we had barely begun the carefully planned itinerary (how much time to allow to get from a late one-star lunch to a two-star dinner and manage to be just a little hungry?) when we had to return to Paris and the American Hospital. The only thing which sustained us during the next several weeks of starvation and sobriety was the lovely memory of the one meal we had enjoyed, which was:

Lobster Au Porto

For each person:

- 1 chicken lobster
- 1 tablespoon oil
- ½ glass cognac (this measure means "of the liquor used," i.e., ½ of a brand glass—but please not a "ballon.")
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon cayenne pepper
- 1 glass Alsatian or white Burgundy wine (a dry wine)
- 1 tablespoon tomato paste
- 2 shallots, chopped fine
- a touch of saffron, if available
- a bouquet garni: thyme, parsley, and bay leaf tied together
- 1 tablespoon finely diced lard (or blanched bacon fat)
- ½ glass of port
- ¼ cup heavy cream

Cut the lobster while still alive; the tail should be in three sections, the large claws cracked. Remove stomach and gill "feathers." Heat the oil and cook the lobster in it until red. Heat the cognac, pour it over the lobster, and light it. When the flame dies down, salt and pepper the lobster and set it aside. To the same pan, add the next six ingredients (wine through lard). Bring to a gentle simmer, replace the lobster, and simmer carefully 15- to 20 minutes. Mix the port and the cream, add a tablespoon of the sauce to this, and stir. Now pour this mixture into the saucepan, stirring carefully until blended, but do not allow to boil. Serve at once.

FINANCIAL WORRIES ?

the
STATE DEPARTMENT
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

IS
FOR YOUR
CONVENIENCE



USE IT TO HELP SOLVE THOSE
FINANCIAL PROBLEMS. SEE YOUR
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
FOR DETAILS.

TOTAL LOANS-\$ 9,716,057
SHARES-\$ 11,584,815

London—"Allo! Robert Franklin arrives"—were to seize, just before the arrival of our troops, the strategic points in the city—the XIX French Army Corps H. Q., the police, power and telephone centrals, and certain governmental offices. According to my directive the Allied forces were to land at a point west of Algiers at about midnight November 8 and we would expect advance contingents in the city about 2 A. M. So our brave Algiers resistance group carried out the directive in superb fashion; the surprise was total. But instead of 2 A. M. our forces did not begin to arrive in Algiers until 3 P.M. The British Navy warily had changed landing points involving a different road network and there were other causes of delay.

At midnight I called on the Villa des Oliviers which housed the French Ground Commander in Africa, General (later Field Marshal) Alphonse Juin. A good friend, he was deliberately not included in our advance information to avoid embarrassment. We never doubted that he was on our side. Awakened from a sound sleep when his Senegalese sentries finally permitted me to enter, he could not believe his ears when I described the situation. Then he said that of course he would be with us if all that were true, but that the French Commander in Chief, Admiral Darlan, was nearby, a guest of Admiral Fenard, which of course we knew. What Juin ordered could be counter commanded by Darlan. Juin telephoned the Admiral who was also sound asleep. Darlan arrived at Juin's house in a matter of minutes, and took my message very badly. He started by saying, as a strong Anglophobe, that he already knew that the British were stupid, but now he began to believe that we Americans were even more so. After that he settled down but he always had the conviction that TORCH should have included simultaneous landing in metropolitan France to save it from total German occupation. We did not want to tell him that our shortage of shipping prevented.

As we know, Mr. Churchill had said—"If I could meet Darlan, much as I hate him, I would cheerfully crawl on my hands and knees for a mile if by doing so I could get him to bring that fleet of his into the circle of Allied Forces." So on the exciting night of the allied landing that thought was in my mind, as was Darlan's own comment to Admiral Leahy in Vichy—in substance, "if you Americans are ever able to come with a half million men, with appropriate tanks and planes, please talk to me." I could then tell him that was finally the case, and we were now talking to him. There was, too, the tempting thought that by some miracle Darlan could bring over from Toulon the French naval units anchored there. Darlan later tried, but Admiral De La Borde, commanding at Toulon, did not like Darlan and scuttled almost all of his French naval units. It would tire the reader to retell well-known historical events. At Algiers immediately after the landings there was an ordeal of immediate negotiations leading to a local cease fire which happily avoided substantial casualties in Algiers. These were followed by days of more difficult negotiations looking to a cease fire everywhere in North Africa, and then finally to the cooperation and joint effort of French and Americans in the subsequent successful joining of forces with Marshal Montgomery in Tunisia and the destruction of Rommel's Afrika Korps and its Italian allies. Some three hundred and fifty thousand prisoners were taken and French North Africa liberated.

TORCH thus led to the first Allied victory in World War II, so essential to allied morale although it only partially satisfied Stalin who kept urging a second front in Europe at once. But Vishinsky and Bogomolov who later came to Algiers were able to report to the insatiable chief that notwithstanding doubts in the Kremlin, heavy fighting in the Mediterranean was taking off some of the pressure on the Eastern Front. The tide had turned. ■

auto accident in BRASILIA clothing lost between LONDON and LAGOS furniture lowered into sea at RANGOON

Whatever the inconveniences of long distance or frequent travel, de Sibour protection can make things a little bit easier. Over 40 years of service to the Foreign Service has tuned de Sibour in to your unique needs for world-wide coverage and immediate service . . . protecting your life, your personal property, your automobile—in-transit and once you've gotten there.

And low-cost group accident insurance exclusively for Department of State personnel can provide up to \$100,000 protection on all your travels, business or pleasure, at home or abroad.

Phone or write for information on
"world-wide" insurance and Group Accident Policies

J. Blaise de Sibour & Co.
1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009
Tel.: (202) 483-4700



Shift your househunting headache here

Homerica will help you find the home you need, without charge. America's oldest, largest and most helpful home-finders will search out the perfect place for your family.—in any of 4000 desirable suburban communities of the U.S. and Canada.

Homerica screens the good properties (starting at \$25,000) against your family's stated requirements, in suburbs where schools, commuting, and resale potential are all in your favor. Homerica safeguards your interests through its Member-Realtors, each hand-picked as the most knowing, most responsible, and most considerate in his area.

So shift your househunting headache to Homerica. Tell us frankly what you require and what you are prepared to invest. We'll respect your confidence. Phone or write D. McPherson for brochure.



200 Park Avenue
New York 10017
(212) 661-3111

3460 Wilshire Blvd
Los Angeles 90005
(213) 387-3111

Marina City, Chicago 60610 (312) 527-3111



AIRWAYS RENT-A-CAR for HOME LEAVE

Offices in Over 225 Major Cities
in the United States and Overseas

Being practical, this man knows when he returns to the States on Leave, he will need a car... And, he also knows he will SAVE MORE with AIRWAYS RENT-A-CAR's Special Discount Card for State Dept. Personnel... Write today for yours - Any AIRWAYS Office will serve you promptly with the 1967 car of your choice!

If you are seeking a Profit Making Business - then investigate AIRWAYS proven, successful Franchise Program in the United States as well as Overseas.

FREE Internat'l Directory upon request.

For information write: James B. Ford, Vice Pres.
AIRWAYS RENT-A-CAR SYSTEM, INC.
8405 Pershing Drive Playa Del Rey, Calif. 90291
Phone: (213) 390-4050



When in
Washington
Stay At...

THE ANTHONY HOUSE

We welcome the sophisticated traveler with beautifully appointed executive suites that boast fully equipped kitchens. A gem of convenience just one block from smart Connecticut Avenue in downtown Washington. Reasonable rates by the day or month.

1823 I. Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
PHONE: Area Code 202 223-4320

Copenhaver

Fine Stationers and Engravers

Members of the Foreign Service of the United States of America can depend on **Copenhaver** for quality, service and correct counseling on questions of protocol for their calling cards, informals and invitations, etc.

Urgent requests filled promptly

ADAMS 2-1200
Connecticut Avenue
Courtesy Parking

1521 CONNECTICUT AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

A SOUND EDUCATION for English-Speaking Children

KINDERGARTEN—EIGHTH GRADE

Wherever you may be stationed, Calvert SCHOOL-AT-HOME Courses can provide, by mail, a sound education for your child. Courses maintain their quality because of continuous development in Calvert's laboratory-school in Baltimore. Calvert guides your teaching with helpful step-by-step instructions. Courses stress the three R's and cultural subjects; are often used to enrich the educational experience of the above-average child. Children may start any time, transfer easily to other schools. More than 100,000 children all over the world have used Calvert Courses. 62nd year. Non-profit.

Write for catalog (give age, grade).

CALVERT

The School That
Comes to You



SCHOOL

130 Tuscan Road
Baltimore, Md. 21210

AFSA's Scholarship Winners

SOME YOUNG OLD FRIENDS

(continued from October issue)

by HENRY B. DAY

Girls

1946—Genevieve M. Doyle, daughter of Albert M. Doyle. Graduated with B.A. from Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, then in New York City. After graduation she decided to consecrate her life to religion. She became a nun in the order of the Sacred Heart. She has just earned an M.A. at the School of Library Service of Columbia University and expects to do library work in the educational institutions of the order.

1946—Lucienne Doyle, daughter of Albert M. Doyle. Graduated with a B.A. from Trinity College, Washington. In 1949, married Dr. Robert W. Regan, now practicing medicine in Burlingame, California. They have eight children: three boys and five girls and are active in community and school activities.

1949—Jane Macatee, daughter of the Honorable Robert B. Macatee. Graduated with a B.A. from Bryn Mawr. She was President of the Alliance for Political Affairs which coordinated political club activities and arranged for speakers. She helped meet expenses by running the dry cleaning concession for her residence hall. She is married to Alan E. Davidson of the British Foreign Service. He now holds the rank of Counsellor. They are now in London after having been stationed in Washington, The Hague, Cairo, Tunis, and London. They have three small daughters, all in school and showing academic promise.

1949—Margaret Helen Funk, daughter of Ilo C. Funk. Graduated from the University of Texas with degrees of B.A. and B.S.Ed. She won membership in Phi Beta Kappa. She is married to C. Alan Hutchinson, Associate Professor of Latin American History at the University of Virginia. She has taught school in Gallup, New Mexico, and Charlottesville, Virginia. They have three children.

1950—Catherine Lord, daughter of John Hayes Lord. Graduated from Bryn Mawr with a B.A., took up graduate studies in philosophy, earned an M.A. at Columbia in 1955 and a Ph.D. at Indiana University in 1959. She is married to Jose A. Benardete, Professor of Philosophy at Syracuse University. She herself is now an Associate Professor of Philosophy at Syracuse University.

1951—Barbara Jean Gordon, daughter of Hartley P. Gordon. In high school in Washington she won honors and a prize in French and was decorated by the French Ambassador. She graduated from Bennett Junior College, Milbrook, N.Y., with an A.A. She worked for TIME-LIFE in New York and then went abroad. She had jobs with the US Army in Frankfurt, the Air Force in Wiesbaden, and American business firms in Germany. She is now married to Heinz Harbeck, a German national, war veteran, lawyer, and glider pilot. They live in Schwalbach-am-Taunus, West Germany. He represents a chemical manufacturer. She accompanies him on frequent trips abroad.

1953—Sonja Strom, daughter of Carl W. Strom. Graduated with an A.B. from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. She studied library science at the University of Michigan and earned an A.M.L.S. degree in 1954. In June 1954 she married William E. Scarseth. He teaches languages at the Batavia High School in Batavia, Illinois. She is continuing to do library work

as a cataloguer. She teaches Sunday School, helps a Girl Scout troop, sings in her church choir, and looks after their two small daughters.

1954—Sheila Mills, daughter of the Honorable Sheldon T. Mills. Graduated with honors from Swarthmore where she was on the Faculty-Student Curriculum Committee and was busy as a freshman adviser, in the Little Theatre, at the radio station, and with basketball and a modern dance troupe. She studied secondary school teaching at the Harvard School of Education, earned an A.M.T. degree in 1955, and taught at the Needham Junior High School for four years. She is married to Marcel Kessel Richter, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Minnesota. They have two small daughters. She is the Foreign Policy Chairman of the St. Paul League of Women Voters and Chairman of the Board of Directors of a Nursery School.

1960—Marjorie Madonne, daughter of John H. Madonne. Graduated with a B.A. from the University of California at Berkeley where she won Phi Beta Kappa membership. She did post graduate studies in American colonial history at Harvard, earned an M.A. in 1964, and was admitted to candidacy for a Ph.D. Now she is about to begin her third year at the University of California Law School and looks forward to an LL.B. in 1968. While studying she has worked as a research assistant and courses assistant for professors at Harvard and the University of California. She plans to practice law.

1960—Margaret L. Simpson, daughter of R. Smith Simpson. Graduated with B.A. magna cum laude from Bryn Mawr where she sang in the choir, was president of her freshman dorm and class vice president in her junior year. She has continued studies at Bryn Mawr and is working for a Ph.D. in June 1968. Her subject is French literature. She has worked at Bryn Mawr and Haverford as an instructor in French language and literature. During summers of undergraduate years she had a job as a summer counsellor at Sanford Preparatory School and in the Bureau of African Affairs in the Department of State. She is married to Mario Maurin.

1961—Nancy Acly, daughter of R. Austin Acly. Studied at Bennington College where she majored in drama. In the summer she worked with the Peterborough Players in New Hampshire. She left college to pursue an active career on the stage. Since 1961 she has acted in plays, including several off-Broadway productions, and in a number of television shows.

1961—Elizabeth B. Warner, daughter of Gerald Warner. Graduated with a B.A. from George Washington University after attending schools in Bangkok and Melbourne. She held part time jobs in summers while at college. One was secretary to the Dean of Women at George Washington. After graduating she became a secretary at the Corcoran Art Gallery. She later did secretarial work at the Yamaha Piano Company and then in a public relations office in Los Angeles. She married Gilbert Gontard and is now living in New York. She paints and plays the piano. She plans to continue work in the fine arts.

1963—Margaret M. Phelan, daughter of Raymond Phelan. She graduated with a B.A. from the San Francisco College for Women and has been working for a post graduate degree at the University of San Francisco. Her field of study has been theology. In college she was the secretary of the Philosophy Club and was active in the International Relations, Spanish, Italian, and Science Clubs. She was a chemistry and biology lab assistant for a year, a Bell telephone operator for six months, and a Bank of America teller. She is now Mother Margaret Mary Phelan, R.S.C.J., at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in San Francisco. She plans to follow a career of teaching.

1963—A. Stephanie Wells, daughter of H. Bartlett Wells. Graduated with an A.B. from the Georgetown Institute of Languages and Linguistics after going to schools in Helsinki, Mexico, Bucharest, Watchung, New Jersey, and to Mt. Ver-

Neither Rain, Nor Sleet,
Nor Snow Can Stay Our
Baffled Hound In His Search
For The Secret Pockets
In Our . . .



WINTER TRAVEL SUITS

(With Sixteen Pockets)

A regular weight Travel Suit for the Fall and Winter globe trotter. These truly handsome suits feature **SIXTEEN FUNCTIONAL POCKETS**, including (PICK-POCKET-PROOF) extra large inside breast pocket with security button flaps for passports and important papers, change pocket and removable camera pocket. We have a limited amount so get yours soon. **\$85.**

FARNSWORTH REED Ltd.

Clothiers & Haberdashers for Men & Women

1625 H St. nw 1341 F St. nw Seven Corners, Va.
5420 Wisc. Ave., Chevy Chase 3059 M St., nw
Suburban Shops Open Mon., Thurs. & Fri.: Noon to 9 P.M.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (Act of October 23, 1962; Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code)

- Date of filing: September 27, 1967.
- Title of publication: FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL
- Frequency of issue: Monthly
- Location of known office of publication: 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037 (as of October 1, 1967)
- Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers: 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037
- Names and addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor:
Publisher: American Foreign Service Association, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037
Editor: Loren Carroll, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037
Executive Editor: Shirley R. Newhall, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037
- Owner: American Foreign Service Assn. General Manager: Gardner E. Palmer, 2101 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037
- Known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: American Foreign Service Protective Assn., 1908 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006
- For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at special rates (Section 132.122, Postal Manual)
The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes have not changed during preceding 12 months.

10. Extent and nature of circulation.

	Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 mos.	Single issue nearest to filing date
A. Total no. copies printed (net press run)	9117	9400
B. Paid Circulation		
1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales	25	43
2. Mail subscriptions	8474	8665
C. Total Paid Circulation	8499	8708
D. Free Distribution (including samples) by mail, carrier or other means	326	340
E. Total Distribution (Sum of C and D)	8825	9005
F. Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing	618	395
G. Total (Sum of E & F—should equal net press run shown in A)	9117	9400

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
Gardner E. Palmer, General Manager

INVESTMENT AND ESTATE PLANNING

How IT Can Help YOU And YOUR FAMILY!

Edmund J. Dorsz, American Consul General-Retired, offers Information and Guidance on Stocks and Bonds, Mutual Funds, Insurance Reviews, Oil and Gas Program, Real Estate Trusts, Gift and Estate Taxes. With no obligation, Telephone, Cable, Write or Call on Consul General Dorsz at

HAIGHT & CO., INC.
1101 - 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Tel. No. 296-1300

Cable: HODGDONCO



REAL ESTATE

Specialists in

TOWN HOUSES

CAPITOL HILL • GEORGETOWN
FOGGY BOTTOM

Phone: LI 6-2676

RHEA RADIN, Inc.

REALTOR

201 MARYLAND AVE., N.E.



"SHOP IN AN AMERICAN DRUG STORE BY MAIL"

"AN ICE CREAM SODA" is one of the few items we cannot mail. **Drugs, cosmetics, sundries** mailed daily to every country in the world.

We Maintain
"Permanent Family Prescription Records"
"SEND NO MONEY"

Pay only AFTER satisfactory
receipt of order.



Western Pharmacy

1665 35th Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20007

ASSIGNMENT WASHINGTON!

TOWN OR COUNTRY? Top Virginia locations for city, suburban or rural properties. "TOWN & COUNTRY" has an excellent selection of available homes in beautiful Northern Virginia. FHA In-Service, G.I., and Conventional Financing. Four offices to serve you.

A complete property management and rental service.

Write for our free brochure

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTIES, INC.

REALTORS

3807 Mt. Vernon Ave., Alexandria
5165 Lee Highway, Arlington
7030 Columbia Pike, Annandale
1384 Chain Bridge Road, McLean

TE 6-8915
KE 6-6900
CL 6-9100
EL 6-1323

non Junior College in Washington. Until 1965 she was engaged in secretarial work at the International Monetary Fund. This year she took a position with UNESCO in Paris.

1963—**Evangeline M. Haring**, daughter of Philip E. Haring. She went to schools in Beirut, Cairo, and Bethesda and graduated with a B.A. from Pembroke College of Brown University. During summers she held civil service positions in the Department of State and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. She is married to David A. Rocha, now working for an M.F.A. at the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. She is a systems engineer with IBM in Royal Oak, Michigan. She hopes later to take up data processing in linguistics, working with Semitic and ancient languages.

1963—**Carolyn A. Braddock**, daughter of the Honorable Daniel M. Braddock. After schools in India and Cuba she studied two years at Smith and two at the School of International Service in American University, graduating with an A.B. She is married to Ricardo Palma. They live in Tyson's Green, Vienna, Virginia. He is a Conference Officer in the Inter-American Development Bank. She is an editor-translator for the Organization of American States, Washington.

1963—**Nancy E. Johnson**, daughter of Guy Anderson Lee. She graduated with a B.A. from Oberlin after spending her junior year at the University of Edinburgh. For two years she worked as an analyst for the Government. In 1965 she began post graduate studies in history at the Lady Margaret College at Oxford. This spring she was sitting exams for the B.A., which would automatically be followed by an M.A. in 1971. She will be working for a Ph.D. in nineteenth century British history with a view to a career in teaching at the university level.

1964—**Eleanor R. Lee**, daughter of Armistead M. Lee. She graduated with a B.A. from Barnard College. Summers she worked for LIFE and did some modeling. After graduation she worked in the Department of Correspondence at LIFE, the Department of Publications at Teachers' College, Columbia, editing two teachers' magazines, and in Foreign Admissions at the University of California. She is a stringer for TIME. She is married to Robert Pack Browning who is a graduate student at Berkeley and plans to teach and write.

1964—**Nancy H. Conover**, daughter of Harry Conover. Graduated with a B.A. from Radcliffe where she was a member of the Cum Laude Honor Society. She has been holding a position entailing supervision of 15 student assistants, as Slide Librarian in the Art Department of the University of Texas, in charge of all visual equipment. She is married to Robert W. Hogeback who received a Ph.D. in clinical psychology from Texas University in August 1967. They are moving to Norwich, Connecticut, where her husband has a one year internship at the State Hospital.

1965—**Anne L. Warner**, daughter of Gerald Warner. After three years of school in Melbourne and three in Washington, she entered Pembroke College of Brown University, majoring in math and statistical economics and graduating with a B.A. There she conducted and arranged music for a girls' chorus (Chatterbox). Then she took up post graduate studies in music at Stanford and received an M.A. this year. She has held GS-3 civil service positions in Okinawa. At present she is a private secretary to the Vice President of Capitol Records Company, Los Angeles. She hopes to have opportunities to compose, conduct, and direct singing groups. She is a skilled piano and guitar player.

1965—**Patricia B. Armijo**, daughter of Patrick H. Armijo. She graduated with an A.B. from Vassar. During those years she had summer jobs proof-reading manuscript for a professor, as cashier at a theatre, and as an intern for the Bureau of Mines. She is now an assessor and classifier in the Division of Selection of the Peace Corps. She evaluates volunteers for their applications and references, and grants interviews with a

view to placing them effectively in the light of requests of host countries. She has post graduate studies in mind.

1966—Margaret Jill Robinson, daughter of Thomas C. M. Robinson. After three years of school in Karachi and one at Sidwell Friends in Washington, she entered Swarthmore and graduated with a B.A. She commences her studies this fall for an M.A. in education and English at the University of Wisconsin. She plans to go into the Peace Corps after that.

1967—Mary Margaret Witt, daughter of William H. Witt. In 1963 she studied at the University of Natal in Durban and in 1964 entered the University of Capetown. She plans to complete work for a degree in architecture; she was the only girl in her class to pass the third year in architecture. In June 1967 she married Douglas Alexander of Bulawayo, Rhodesia, already a qualified architect. She combines her study with work in a Cape Town architectural firm and may ultimately work with her husband in this field. ■

CHARLES STUART

Rating the Wife and the Secretary

Unlike much other Foreign Service writing, performance reports are often models of imprecision wherein the supervisor sometimes administers a "soft kill," either deliberately or by inadvertence. Nowhere is this process more evident than in performance material submitted on wives and secretaries. It is an unfortunate but perhaps accurate truism, that ratings in this delicate era often reflect other considerations than performance, including the attitudes of rating officers' wives.

Listed below are some characteristic examples of rating-officer jargon, as applied to the ladies. Suggested translations into standard English are appended to each example, as appropriate.

"It would not be too far off the mark to speculate that further behavior of this kind may tend to expose Mrs. Erp to criticism."

Translation: After the third martini, Mrs. Erp made a point of telling the DCM's wife that she would jolly well choose her own clothes.

Alternate Translation: Mrs. Erp missed three meetings of the American women's club in a row. My wife is President of the club.

"Miss Footnote is a refreshingly vivacious young woman whose easy charm and warm personality have endeared her to colleagues and superiors alike."

Translation: At 22, Miss Footnote does not, as yet, find it necessary to wear a *soutien-gorge*.

"Her spelling and shorthand are still improving, and her many fine personal qualities fully compensate for the few minor mechanical difficulties she still has."

Translation: Miss Lovelace has made effective use of nature's abundant gifts.

"His wife is a serious young woman whose devotion to the Service is manifest in her efforts at entertaining and in her participation in women's activities at this post."

Translation: Plain Jane plays the game with moderate success. Entertaining is an effort.

"Her cooperation with Senior wives in the activities of the American Women's Club has been commended."

Translation: Jane has deduced the Senior wives have Senior husbands.

Alternate Translation: Unencumbered by languages and uneasy with foreigners, Jane has chosen to shine where she fits best.

Welcome to Washington & The Park Central Hotel

newly decorated
ROOMS — EFFICIENCIES — SUITES
reasonable rates
DAILY MONTHLY
most convenient to:
USIA STATE DEPT.
Airconditioned Television
Laundry Facilities

705 18th St., N.W.

Ex 3-4700



MOVING OVERSEAS?
Don't make a move
without calling...
smith's
STORAGE COMPANY
EXPERT EXPORT PACKING • PHONE 265-9218
Padded Crates • Overseas Containers • Storage and Shipping Insurance

Temporary Assignment In Washington?

FAMILY - SIZE SUITES AT SINGLE ROOM PRICES!

For a short stop-over or a long stay in the Nation's Capitol, budget-conscious foreign service families with or yen for comfort choose Presidential Gardens. Where else can they get a full suite of rooms, including a completely equipped kitchen, for the price of a single hotel room? Presidential Gardens, in quiet, historic Alexandria, Va., is just minutes from the State Dept. by car or bus. Low monthly, weekly or daily rates. For reservations, write Mr. Cothor of

PRESIDENTIAL GARDENS

Mt. Vernon Ave. & Russell Rd., Alexandria, Va.

STUART & MAURY, Inc. REALTORS

Sales • Rentals • Insurance

Specializing in Residential Properties

Northwest Washington • Bethesda,
Chevy Chase and Potomac in Maryland

Member: Multiple Listing System

5010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20016

Telephone: 537-1366

Let Us Know You Saw Our Ad In The Journal

AUTHORIZED EXPORTER
GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Refrigerators — Freezers — Ranges
 Washers — Dryers — Air Conditioners
 Dishwashers — Radios — Phonos
 Small Appliances

Available for All Electrical Currents
 Local Warehousing for Immediate Shipment

GENERAL ELECTRONICS, INC.
 SHOW ROOM

1513 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington 16, D. C. EM. 2-8300
 WRITE FOR CATALOG

Our catalog is sent to administrative officers of embassies and consulates throughout the world.

You get special attention at
W. C. & A. N. MILLER
 DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
 Established 1912

Offering a Complete Real Estate Service
 Sales - Rentals - Insurance

Property Management, Remodeling and Repair

4900 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Potomac Office
 Washington, D. C. 20016 9300 Falls Rd., Potomac, Md.
 EM. 2-4464 AX. 9-6000

RENTAL HOUSES

Chevy Chase-Bethesda
 Massachusetts Avenue Extended

A. C. Houghton & Son, Inc.

An Accredited Management Organization
 1418 H Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C. DI 7-9057
 Washington Real Estate Since 1907

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY HOTEL

The Nicest Small Hotel in Washington
 600 - 20th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. National 8-5425

*Why Foreign Service Personnel prefer the
 Francis Scott Key Hotel*

- (1) It is only two blocks from the State Department
- (2) It offers family accommodations
- (3) One room, kitchen, dinette and bath, completely furnished efficiency suites
- (4) Completely air-conditioned
- (5) Restaurant with excellent food at moderate prices

ROOMS

One Person \$8.00—Two Persons \$10.00
 Efficiency Suites—Double Beds or Twin Beds
 One Person \$9.00 & Up—Two Persons \$11.00 & Up
 Additional persons \$1.50 each.
 10% discount for weekly occupancy.

Rowena F. Ward, Mgr.—Gladys L. Warner, Asst. Mgr.

"Her willingness to serve a second tour as commissary manager is further evidence of her devotion to the Service and the American community here."

Translation: When next assigned to Washington, Jane can afford that house in McLean.

"Although she performed well in her first year at this post, her work has fallen off seriously since March. I would not recommend that Miss Footnote be returned to this post and suggest a Washington assignment for her. She is willing to serve in the Department."

Translation: Marine Corporal Charles F. Guwalchuk was transferred to Anacostia Naval Air Facility on March 3rd.

"A sincere earnest young woman and devoted wife, Jane has made every effort to seek appropriate guidance from more experienced Foreign Service wives in planning her entertaining."

Translation: Jane is a mouse and no competition for my wife.

"Mrs. Erp is a rather attractive and active young woman who entertains successfully and perhaps more frequently and ostentatiously than is warranted by her husband's position."

Translation: Mrs. Erp is younger and better looking than my wife. Unlike my wife she speaks the local language and has a private income.

"Mrs. Broodmare is a devoted wife and mother. She has never found it necessary to visit the office during working hours."

Translation: My wife is constantly in my hair during working hours using my secretary for her social arrangements and soliciting the homage of the staff.

Alternate Translation: Eight children under ten is really too many for the Foreign Service. ■



"Dear, did the Ambassador say whether AID or the Embassy has right of way?"

LETTERS to the EDITOR

The Greek Experience

I enjoyed John Jay Iselin's interesting article on the Truman Doctrine in your May, 1967, issue. I want to dispute his statement, however, "... that the turning point in the Greek civil war came on June 28, 1948" when "... the Cominform publicly denounced Tito for deviation from the true path to socialism." This conclusion is a natural one and has been rather widely accepted, but I believe the facts do not support it.

The first important fact is that while on June 28, 1948, it was possible to travel safely almost any place in Greece by daylight, during the next six months the guerrillas stepped up their activities so successfully that by December they controlled about four-fifths of mainland Greece and it was not safe to send a field man of the American aid mission beyond a 20-mile radius outside of Athens without a military escort. This hardly supports June 28 as the turning point although Tito's break with Moscow was ultimately one of several contributing factors.

Major Edgar O'Ballance, in a recent book entitled "The Greek Civil War 1944-1949," published in 1966 by Faber and Faber in London, expresses the opinion that "the actual defeat of the Democratic Army can be dated from November, 1948, or slightly before," when the Communist leaders changed their tactics from guerrilla to conventional warfare. This, too, I am sure, was ultimately a contributing factor, but in December, 1948, and January, 1949, the guerrillas hit some of their most telling blows. A turning point in the realization of the Greek people of the serious situation which they faced was the assault on Naoussa, one of the largest industrial cities in northern Greece, on January 12, 1949, at which time the city officials were executed, a new \$3 million textile plant destroyed, all medical supplies taken from the hospital, and 500 people abducted. The guerrillas remained three days while a unit of the Greek National Army a half day's march away was immobilized.

Mr. Iselin says further that "in ear-

ly 1949, Tito finally closed down his frontiers." The speech which Tito made stating his intention to progressively close his frontiers with Greece was at Pola on July 10. The closing of the Yugoslav boarders is most often cited as the decisive factor in the defeat of the guerrillas. But it is important to recognize that by this date, the guerrillas' control had been reduced to about one-sixth of Greece. Colonel C. M. Woodhouse, who was parachuted into Greece October 1, 1942, and who was the Chief of the British Military Mission to Occupied Greece, says in the introduction he wrote for Major O'Ballance's book: "Major O'Ballance gives persuasive reasons for not regarding Tito's closure of the Greek-Yugoslav frontier to the rebels as decisive in their defeat."

What then was the turning point in the guerrilla war? I was there during the critical year of the struggle, living with all the problems. To me there is no question. The turning point was the radio speech of King Paul telling the political leaders in Greece in so many words that if they did not come up with a government in 48 hours in which the people could have confidence, he would appoint a dictator. On January 20, a new government was approved in which Diomedes displaced Tsaldaris as Vice-Premier under the 87-year-old Prime Minister Sophoulis along with a dozen other new and younger faces in the cabinet. Accompanying this change was the appointment of General Papagos as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces under his conditions, which gave him virtually full control to prosecute the war without political interference. From that point on the rout of the guerrillas was uninterrupted.

There were, of course, many factors contributing to the Greek victory, including American military and economic aid, but it was not until the hostility of the Greek peasants in the provinces to the Athens government that had for too long been unconcerned with their problems, was changed to hopeful confidence in the new January 20, 1949, cabinet and the military leadership of General Papagos that things turned for the better. The guerrillas then could no longer count on passive assistance and intelligence which was vital to their operation. Had we fully understood this factor and profited by our Greek experience, we would not have neglected the so-called rural pacification programs in Vietnam for eight years and hence not be in as deep trouble as we are today.

I am sure that Mr. Iselin will be

glad to have this additional firsthand information relating to his excellent review of our Greek experience.

JOHN NUVEEN

Chicago

Words of Warning

FOR those of your readers who may be planning a trip to the United States next summer in response to polite but firm Travel Orders, the following notes—scrawled in blood on a used baggage label—may be helpful:

1. A word of warning to those who may have something less than complete faith in the probity of all airline and airport employees around the world, and who therefore plan to lock their air freight: mail the keys to the US Dispatch Agent at the port of entry. Otherwise you may arrive at your home leave address—as we did—expecting to find the air freight you had shipped well in advance, only to find a letter from the Dispatch Agent advising that Customs insists on opening your bags and needs the keys to do so.

MORAL: Love may laugh at locksmiths, but not US Customs.

2. When forced by unexpected developments to change travel plans, try if at all possible to trade in your unused tickets—don't use your own money to buy new ones. When the airline on which we had been booked by our overseas post went on strike last summer, and a harassed ticket clerk threw up his hands in despair at the small portfolio of international tickets I handed him, I took pity and bought new tickets—assuming in my innocence that a refund would not be difficult to obtain from the Department. I got the refund, all right—nine months and 19 days later.

MORAL: Never follow the golden rule with airline employees—they never heard of it.

3. Lest you assume that all these articles and circulars about trailer travel mean that the Department encourages the use of an automobile on home leave as the best means of "re-Americanization": forget it. Unless your car has been overseas with you and shipped home at government expense, the government will reimburse you only to the equivalent of rail fare and per diem you would have earned if traveling by rail. If you save the government the cost of shipping a car, and buy a new car in the States, you drive it at your own expense.

MORAL: See America last.

GEORGE F. JONES

Stanford, California

Plight of the Junior Officer

BRAVO to Donald S. Harris for his letter appearing in the June issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL on a subject I have been most vocal about but had failed to write my own "letter to the editor," due to procrastination and the busy day-to-day business at a Middle Eastern post.

This letter is directed to the two Department of State publications* because both have devoted an inordinate amount of printed space to the "plights" of the Junior Foreign Service officer. According to statistics printed from time to time it does not appear there is a dearth of FSO applicants. Those accepted were not conscripted and are free to resign and enter a more lucrative and rewarding profession while still young. Then, why does the Department feel compelled to coddle this one group when no one other category has ever or can ever hope to receive such considerate and compassionate consideration?

As Mr. Harris said, their lobby is terrific but I wish they would address their findings to their own private mailing list and spare the rest of us the clinical details of their trials and tribulations. I, for one, am not interested on a month-to-month and two-publication basis.

If it is a matter of filling the pages of your publications I would suggest an article from time to time reminding posts to submit photographs, thus we would be spared photographs from posts appearing consistently month after month, year after year. A case in point is Kuala Lumpur which really hit the jackpot recently by appearing not once but twice on page 40 of the July

issue of the NEWS LETTER.

WANDA LEWIS, FSS-4

Tel Aviv

[Editor's Note. But remember: the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is not a Department of State publication. The JOURNAL is published by the Foreign Service Association.]

More on Foreign Cars

WHYY, yes, David Hughes (Washington), let us ban the parking of foreign automobiles on Department facilities and further subsidize the American automakers, poor fellows. (FSJ July). This one would indeed help the balance of payments problem.

Then should we not place in the personnel jacket of every foreign-car owner a slip comparable to a security violation to be weighed carefully by promotion panels?

How about a new personnel policy whereby all FS assignments to West Africa and Southeast Asia would go to foreign car owners?

Would it not logically follow that any officer known to have purchased two foreign cars in succession should automatically be subject to selection out?

Other suggestions invited.

WAYNE W. TAYLOR

Guatemala

Shadow "Launching Pads"

CONGRATULATIONS to FSO David SIMCOX for his interesting and thought-provoking article, "My Own, My Affluent Homeland," which appeared in the August issue of the JOURNAL.

His trenchant comments on the facile assumption on the part of all too

many Americans that practically all other countries are both capable of and willing to emulate the American example if we can just "get them off the launching pad" were particularly to the point.

Foreign aid plays an important, even vital, role in the world today and is probably going to be with us indefinitely. We can take real pride in the ending of aid to Formosa, and have real hope for many of the projects both under way and planned in Latin America. However, those brave words about "rising expectations" had better be tempered with a healthy dose of realism about the rest of the world and the people who inhabit it. A lot of those launching pads will never get built—certainly not within the foreseeable future—and of those which do come into being many will probably be more suited to launching skyrockets rather than missiles to economic outer space.

WAYNE W. FISHER

London

Suggestion

AN acute problem facing the Foreign Service today is the surplus of senior officers. A chronic problem has been the lack of long-term planning and preparation in the assignment of senior officers. Would it not be possible to solve these problems simultaneously by assigning senior officers a year in advance and using that period to give them special training? Such training might be scheduled as follows:

- 3-4 months in FSI, studying the language, history, culture and social structure of the proposed country of assignment;
- 3-4 months in INR, acquiring political and economic background;
- 3-4 months on the desk, becoming familiar with current developments.

ROBERT M. BRANDIN

Vienna

Satisfied Reader

MR. DAVID SIMCOX'S "My Own, My Affluent Homeland" so eloquently expressed my feelings on the subject that I am compelled to write him, through your kind offices, a heartfelt thanks!

Thanks also to Mr. Olson for his delightfully accurate summing-up of Mexico City weather!

The editorial page was satisfying, too.—All in all, excellent midsummer fare!

ANNE YOUNG

Veracruz, Mexico



"It isn't that I don't like living abroad, John, but I do miss the PTA."



Jim Barrett asks . . .

ARE YOU PAYING PREMIUMS ON INSURANCE COVERAGE YOU DON'T NEED?

NOW TRAVEL-PAK GIVES YOU UP TO 39% DISCOUNT ON POLICY PREMIUMS!

Our Travel-Pak insurance has, as one of its features, complete coverage of air or ocean shipment of unaccompanied baggage or household effects. The thing is that under *normal* circumstances this coverage is only needed twice . . . once on the way over . . . once on the way back.

NOW YOU GET A PREMIUM CREDIT FOR EACH YEAR IN WHICH YOU *DO NOT USE* THIS COVERAGE. WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN? SIMPLY THAT WITH TRAVEL-PAK YOU DON'T PAY PREMIUMS FOR COVERAGE OF A SITUATION WHEN THE SITUATION NO LONGER EXISTS.

This premium credit will be made available retroactive to all present policy holders.

Here are the rules: The amount of the premium credit for each policy year depends on the term of the policy.

A. ONE YEAR POLICY: A premium credit of 20% of the original gross premium as appearing in the premium table and policy will be applied to the renewal premium.

B. TWO YEAR POLICY: A premium credit of 10% of the original gross premium as appearing in the premium table and policy for each no shipment year will be applied to the renewal premium. This is in addition to your two year policy discount.

C. THREE YEAR POLICY: A premium credit of 7½% per no transit year of the original gross premium as appearing in the premium table and policy will be applied to the renewal premium. This is in addition to your three year policy discount.



travel-pak

CHECK TODAY ON TRAVEL-PAK ... USE THE HANDY COUPON.

**FREE
BOOKLET**

give all details . . .
low rates . . .
application

SEND TODAY!



James W. Barrett Co., Inc.
1140 Conn. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
202-296-6440

Please send me, without obligation, a copy of your free TRAVEL-PAK booklet.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State or Country.....



The Smooth Canadian has a knack for making parties go smoother.

When they see that V.O. label, guests know they really count. V.O. does what no other whisky can. It defines smooth once and for all. Light? Of course. (Ordering hint: you can usually get 16 to 18 drinks out of a fifth.)

Known by the company it keeps
Seagram's
Canadian

V.O.

