

Foreign Service Journal

DECEMBER 1968
60 CENTS



Reminder

JACK K. McFALL MANUSCRIPT CONTEST

Object:

To elicit account of personal experiences in the field of foreign service, to the end that a book may be published containing the best and most interesting of the contest entries, in the hope of providing the American public with a better understanding of those who have served their country abroad as employees of one of the agencies of the U.S. Government operating in the foreign field.

Eligibility:

(1) Any person who at time of entering a manuscript in the contest is a member in good standing, in any category of membership, of either AFSA or DACOR; and (2) Any person who is a member of the immediate family of an individual who qualifies under (1).

Prizes:

Grand Award: \$1,000; two merit awards, \$500 (each); four honor awards, \$250 (each); and ten honorable mention awards. \$100 (each).

Deadline:

Entries must bear postmark not later than April 30, 1969.

Subject Matter:

While not excluding other phases of foreign service life, at home or abroad, topics might include intrigue, danger, adventure, faux pas, humor, cultural shock, unique accomplishment travel, highlight of a career, etc.

Judges:

Daniel O. Newberry, S. I. Nadler (AFSA); John C. Pool, T. Eliot Weil (DACOR); Jack K. McFall, Andrew Berding (McFall).

*Full details of the contest
may be obtained by writing to*

**The 1969 McFall Contest Awards
American Foreign Service Association
2101 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037**



Foreign Service Journal

The Foreign Service JOURNAL is the professional journal of the American Foreign Service and is published monthly by the Foreign Service Association, a non-profit 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.

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, Foreign Service Staff personnel 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.

© American Foreign Service Association, 1968. 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.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

President, PHILIP HABIB

First Vice President, HARRY K. LENNON

Second Vice President, JOHN E. REINHARDT

General Manager, GARDNER E. PALMER

Executive Secretary, MARGARET S. TURKEL

Educational Consultant, CLARKE SLADE

Personal Purchases, JEAN M. CHISHOLM

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman, LANNON WALKER

Vice Chairman, THEODORE L. ELIOT, JR.

Secretary-Treasurer, ROBERT T. CURRAN

Asst. Secretary-Treasurer, ROBERT BLACKBURN

CHARLES W. BRAY, III

ROBERT G. HOUDEK

JOHN A. MCKESSON

CHARLES E. RUSHING

FRANK S. WILE

LARRY C. WILLIAMSON

JOSEPH C. SATTERTHWAITE

Ambassador, Retired

JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD

Chairman, MALCOLM MCLEAN

Vice Chairman, S. I. NADLER

ARCHIE BOLSTER

FREDERICK F. SIMMONS

CHARLES A. KENNEDY

HOWARD B. SCHAFER

M. VIRGINIA SCHAFER

AMBLER MOSS

Contributing Editor, REED HARRIS

JOURNAL

Editor, SHIRLEY R. NEWHALL

Managing Editor, EBYTHE O'N. PAINTER

Circulation, MARGARET B. CATON

Art Direction,

McIVER ART & PUBLICATIONS INC.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES

SASMOR AND GUCK, INC., 295 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y. 10017 (212) 532-6230

ALBERT D. SHONK Co., 681 Market St., San
Francisco, Calif. 94105 (415) 392-7144

CHARLES B. STEARNS, JR., 166 E. Superior St.,
Chicago, Ill. 60611 (312) 664-8108

JOSHUA B. POWERS, LTD., 5 Winsley Street, Lon-
don W.1. 01-580 6594/8. International Rep-
resentatives.

CONTENTS: December 1968 Volume 45 No. 12

6 TRANSITION

by G. Bernard Noble

17 THE FUTURE OF AN AMBASSADOR IN A SUPERSONIC AGE

by John D. Jernegan

19 THE VERBOOJUICE FACTOR IN FOREIGN POLICY PROSE

by Wallace Irwin, Jr.

22 MIKURAJIMA—IN MEMORY OF A CLIPPER SHIP

by Clifton B. Forster

30 NEGOTIATION

by Allan Evans

32 OH, TO BE A LOCAL EMPLOYEE IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S WASHINGTON EMBASSY

by Max R. Grossman

42 A COMMUNICATION TO A YOUNG MAN

by George V. Allen

Departments

2 EDITORIALS:

"Change"

Foreign Service Day 1968

Rockefeller Award

Winner

4 ABOUT THIS ISSUE

10 COOK'S TOUR

by Helen K. Behrens

25 ASSOCIATION NEWS

29 SERVICE GLIMPSES

34 WASHINGTON LETTER

by Ted Olson

45 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

by Henry B. Day

49 LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Photographs and Illustrations

Patric (Patricia Bauernschmidt), "Balinese Mother and Child," cover; Clifton B. Forster, photographs, pages 22, 23, 24; Department of State, photographs, pages 25, 26 and 27; Marie Skora, etching, page 38; S. I. Nadler, "Life and Love in the Foreign Service," page 50.

"Change"

NEXT month a new Administration will be installed in Washington. We join all other Americans in extending our best wishes to Mr. Nixon. Surely the quantity, complexity and magnitude of the problems he will face, and their implications for our nation and the world, require the best efforts of everyone to seek and implement the wisest solutions.

We commend the extensive efforts which have been made to ensure the orderly transfer of responsibility from the outgoing to the incoming Administration. Such a positive approach to transition is a professional response to practical needs which can go far to mitigate the difficulties of adjusting to change.

The President-elect should have no doubt that he will have the complete loyalty of the career professionals of the Foreign Service. He can also be certain that the professionals stand ready to assist him in improving the conduct of our foreign relations. The report to the Association's Board, "Toward a Modern Diplomacy," provides an indication of our interest and of the direction of our thinking. In an atmosphere of change, the report offers some constructive suggestions. It shows that we don't mind the heat in the kitchen. And we are encouraged by the support given us in the Republican Party Platform of last August.

Two other things might be noted about this period of change.

The Congress has changed little. We will miss a few members who have interested themselves in foreign affairs but will not be in the new Congress. We look forward to working with their successors. We also welcome back our many friends and critics on the Hill who have been re-elected.

Finally, we will soon be losing a number of cherished friends in the Executive Branch. But it is too soon to speak of that and we reserve it for our next issue. ■

Foreign Service Day

As the December issue went to press, hundreds of retired Foreign Service officers, academicians, journalists, businessmen, and leaders in other fields gathered in Washington to participate in the 1968 observance of Foreign Service Day. This year's event, the first to be carried out under the auspices of AFSA, included panel presentations by such eminent foreign policy analysts as Herman Kahn, Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, David Calleo and Peter Krogh. Foy Kohler, AFSA vice chairman Theodore Eliot and Frederick Mosher of the University of Virginia led discussion on the question, "Foreign Affairs: Are We Organized for the 1970's?" which dealt principally with the recently released report to AFSA which in turn was carried as a supplement to the November issue of the JOURNAL. The final session dealt with Congress and public opinion in foreign affairs with Rep. Bradford Morse, Rep. Donald Irwin and Rep.-elect Allard Lowenstein and former Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs Robert Manning, now editor of THE ATLANTIC, forming the panel. The program provided a rich vein of comment and ideas on the conduct of foreign affairs, a

brief report of which is included in the Association News section. Subsequent issues of the JOURNAL will bring more comprehensive reports of highlights of the Foreign Service Days Conference.

Congratulations are in order for the many AFSA members and others who put together a stimulating program, saw to all the details, and made the entire exercise a success. Particularly deserving of mention are Joseph Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who generously served as conference chairman; Philip Habib, Association President, who returned from Paris specially for the event; David Schneider, who was in charge of planning the program and carrying it to completion; Graham Martin and his committee who produced a discussion-provoking report; Charles Bray, AFSA board member whose full-time service with the Association for the past few months made it possible for him to contribute greatly to the success of Foreign Service Day, 1968; Theodore Eliot who took on the task of explaining the Association's thoughts on modernizing the foreign affairs community; Robert Cleveland who took charge of conference management; the William H. Donner Foundation, part of whose generous grant to the Association was used to defray the costs of the two-day program; and finally, John D. Rockefeller III whose financial assistance made it possible for the Association to publish "Toward a Modern Diplomacy." ■

1968 Rockefeller Award

WE welcome the news that Leonard Meeker, the Department's Legal Advisor, was selected as one of six Federal career officials to win the 1968 Rockefeller Public Service Award.

He has richly deserved this signal honor for his years of creative service in the Department which have seen him rise to a pre-eminent legal position in the foreign affairs community. He has been particularly effective in developing and interpreting the legal basis for many activities related to the United Nations. He has been characteristically generous in using his \$10,000 award to encourage the work of a young artist at his alma mater, Amherst.

The JOURNAL warmly congratulates Mr. Meeker for being chosen as the recipient for 1968 of the Rockefeller Public Service Award in the category of foreign affairs. ■

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

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

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

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

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

IT'S A BRILLIANT DIPLOMATIC MOVE



...the move into a '69 from Ford!

As a member of the U.S. Foreign Service stationed abroad, you can enjoy the pleasure of purchasing a 1969 American Ford Motor Company car at a diplomatic discount. And you pay no U.S. excise tax if the car you purchase is shipped abroad.

Perhaps you're in the market for a station wagon. You can choose from the broad selection of Ford and Mercury wagons available in a wide range of models and sizes. If your preference lies with a full-size car, there are the big Fords and Mercurys. Maybe the incomparable Thunderbird or luxurious Continental Mark III is your cup of tea. Whatever your choice of model or optional equipment—from economy to luxury—we've got it and we'll get it to you fast. Just tell us where you'd like it sent and it will be shipped according to your instructions.

When you're interested in buying it's easy to do. We have Sales Offices in the New York and Washington areas. You can visit either office or write or call for full information. In Washington: Diplomatic Sales Office, Ford Motor Company, 9th Floor, 815 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone: 298-7419. (815 Connecticut Ave. is between H and I Streets.)

In the New York area: Individual Sales, Overseas Automotive Operations, Ford Motor Company, 153 Halsey Street, Newark, N.J. 07102. Telephone: MIltchell 3-1900. From New York, phone: WO 4-7883.

Whichever '69 Ford Motor Company car you choose, you'll have made a brilliant diplomatic move.

FORD 

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

About this issue . . .

The December JOURNAL is devoted to communication, present and future. That there can be a communication gap between two countries using the same language is demonstrated by Max Grossman in his wishful article, "Oh, to be a Local Employee in Her Britannic Majesty's Washington Embassy." Ambassador Jernegan worries about the fate of Ambassadors now that communication is instantaneous and judgments on the spot may be overthrown by decisions made thousands of miles away. And, like many another, Wallace Irwin, Jr. strikes a blow for the use of our language with precision and clarity, except when there's a sound reason for ambiguity. He does not deny the existence of such occasions.

With this issue we re-inaugurate the Washington Letter. Ted Olson has volunteered to cover art and architecture, drama and dance, museums and music, and the Washington scene in general. He will also call attention to articles in other periodicals of interest to foreign service readers.

About the next issue . . .

In January, the JOURNAL will proffer articles concerning new ideas in foreign affairs and the foreign service, including a suggestion for academic details for FSOs and a look forward to the year 2001. For USIA readers, one author will call for "An End to Anarchy." And for the historically-minded, there'll be a splendidly illustrated article on Townsend Harris.

About our contributors . . .

PATRIC is the professional name of USIA wife, Mrs. John Bauernschmidt. The cover painting is one of 50 seen by a half million college students via the American Association of Student Unions and the University of Maryland. Mrs. Bauernschmidt moves her successful School for Sunday Painters to Waikiki, where she will head it in conjunction with her Pacific Arts Training and Information Center (PATRIC).

MAX GROSSMAN, whose article appears on page 32, has returned to his post as Forum Editor for the Voice of America after completing more than four years on special assignment as cultural affairs officer at the American Embassy in London. He has also served in Germany and Ecuador, was formerly professor at Boston University, has varied journalism experience ranging from cub reporter to managing editor of a daily newspaper.

WALLACE IRWIN, JR. writes, "I developed my interest in foreign policy process and my aversion to verboojuice (see page 19), during a 17-year government career in Washington and New York. This includes 11 years at the US Mission to the UN where I have been Special Adviser, Public Affairs since April, 1966. Much of my work consists of drafting policy statements for delivery in UN bodies by successive US Representatives to the UN, from Cabot Lodge to the present. Before New York came an AB in humanities and MA in politics from Princeton, three years working for the late Senate Foreign Relations Committee member H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey and three more in the foreign-policy no-man's-land of the Executive Office of the President."

(Continued on page 41)



*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.



SAFETY INFORMATION:

The SS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SS PREIDENT CLEVELAND and SS PRESIDENT WILSON registered in the U.S.A. meet International Safety Standards for new ships developed in 1960.



FROM WASHINGTON TO KABOUL, through more than 200 offices in over 80 countries, AIU offers you superior service —with nearly 50 years' international insurance experience to back it up.

AIU PERSONAL INSURANCE OVERSEAS

includes —

Automobile liability protection and coverage of damage to your own car...in policies that satisfy all local legal requirements.

Accident and sickness coverages...from a single-day trip policy to an annual policy covering 24 hours every day.

Property insurance of almost any kind you can think of...on your personal effects and household effects...on jewelry, furs, fine arts...or even your overseas residence.

AIU PERSONAL INSURANCE OVERSEAS

may be obtained through brokers and agents, or any AIU office. In Washington, call (Area 202) 296-3000.



**AMERICAN
INTERNATIONAL
UNDERWRITERS**

102 MAIDEN LANE
NEW YORK
10005

Offices, Agents, and Representatives throughout the world.

CHICAGO • CORAL GABLES • DALLAS • HOUSTON • LOS ANGELES • NEW ORLEANS • NEW YORK • PORTLAND • SAN FRANCISCO • SEATTLE • TULSA
WASHINGTON, D. C.



TRANSITION

G. BERNARD NOBLE

THE November elections in 1960 made necessary the transfer of governmental authority from the Republican to the Democratic party. In this situation the State Department paid somewhat greater attention to transitional details than would have been necessary if the outgoing and incoming administrations had been of the same party. In the view of Secretary-designate Dean Rusk, Eisenhower and Herter could not have been more cooperative in facilitating the process of transition. Rusk found his relations with Herter very easy and cordial. They had been friends since Herter's Congressional years. Herter made office space, with a secretary, available for Rusk immediately after his nomination by President-elect Kennedy. (This suite of rooms on the first floor came to be known as "skid row.") He also made a flow of telegrams available on all subjects of current importance. Rusk lunched with Herter on December 20, the day after Herter's return from the NATO conference in Paris.

The Secretary-designate began his consultations in the Department on December 16. He met with a wide range of upper-level officers of the Department with a view to familiarizing himself with the policies and operations of the Department. He met also with leading personalities not directly connected with the Department, in order to broaden his perspective on policy problems. He found very useful a large black book, prepared by the Department staff, containing briefings on all important policy questions. There was also a related book explaining the Secretary's responsibilities and the administrative organization. Another smaller briefing book pointed up the most immediately urgent problems, such as Laos, Cuba and the Congo. Task forces were at work on the most important problems. Herter and Rusk had frequent conversations, by phone or in personal contacts. Sometimes high-level staff members were present. Rusk also received frequent intelligence briefings from Hugh Cumming, Director, Office of Intelligence and Research.

The relation of the incoming team to questions of policy making was of considerable importance. Both sides wanted to avoid a confusion of responsibilities. Eisenhower did not want to surrender the right of decision making before the following January 20, and Kennedy did not want the responsibility for decisions before that date. But decisions on existing crises were of concern to both. Herter would have liked to have the incoming Administration's approval of his proposal at the

If you want a new car in Bogotá, order it before you leave Athens.

See the Man from Everywhere: your nearby G.M. Franchised Distributor, with the flexible, long-range car-buying plan set up specifically for government and service personnel. You simply select the '69 G.M. model you want, specify features—he does the rest: arranges price, terms, delivery where and when you want it. But *please*, let him know your transfer

date and destination as early as possible...to help him deliver on time. Even on short notice, however, he'll still work out satisfactory arrangements. World-wide G.M. parts and service, of course, available wherever you go.

See your General Motors Distributor, or write for information:

General Motors Overseas Distributors Corporation
767 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

Chevrolet • Pontiac • Oldsmobile
Buick • Cadillac



December NATO conference to make five Polaris submarines available to NATO; but Kennedy withheld approval.

Kennedy and Eisenhower worked chiefly through their respective representatives—Clark Clifford for Kennedy and General Wilton B. Persons for Eisenhower. But Herter and Rusk frequently discussed policy problems. Although the rule of “no commitments” prevailed (Rusk would say neither “yes” nor “no”), it is probable that in the discussions Herter became aware of the trend of Rusk’s thinking. On the break of relations with Cuba on January 3, 1961, Herter consulted Rusk and alerted him to the fact that a break was contemplated, so that Rusk was prepared for it when it came.

The critical situation in Laos came to a head in January, 1961, and led to a conference including staffs from State and Defense, in which the existing and prospective situations were appraised. There were questions of reactivating the International Control Commission in Laos and of appealing to SEATO to clear up the legal situation—which seemed hopeless. Herter said he did not want to take any action that would limit Rusk’s freedom of action. Rusk raised questions and expressed opinions in the discussion, without making commitments. Herter observed that new initiatives regarding Laos could not be taken effectively in the three remaining days. Two days later Herter met with Rusk, Eisenhower and Kennedy for a final survey of this troublesome problem. There he gave his considered judgment as to future policy, concluding with the counsel that the political solution depended largely on the military situation.

Time ran out on Herter, as Secretary of State, at noon on January 20. The President had previously accepted his resignation to take effect at that time. Under Secretary for Political Affairs Livingston Merchant became Secretary *ad interim* to fill the void caused by the delay in confirmation of

Herter’s successor. The confirmation of all cabinet members was delayed a day by Senator Wayne Morse’s objection to waiving the Senate rule requiring nominations to lie over for one day. Early practice had been for the Senate to act immediately on nominations to cabinet posts in a new administration. In this case committee hearings had been held before the inauguration, and contingent approval had been given for the confirmation of Rusk and other cabinet nominees. Kennedy sent the names to the Senate immediately after being sworn in as President on January 20. But Senator Morse exercised his right, as he had done in 1953, to call for the application of the one-day-delay rule, saying he wanted time to read committee reports on hearings.

During the day of delay Livingston Merchant, as *ad interim* Secretary, hosted a luncheon at Blair House for the Washington diplomatic corps, after which he repaired to the Department of State with a confessed feeling of loneliness. The next day he went to the Department, read the relevant telegrams, and sat it out, keeping watch on burgeoning crises. Happily none of these reached an unbearable pitch.

Rusk’s day on the twentieth, after a morning conference with Herter, was filled with the inaugural ceremonies, a luncheon with fellow-cabinet nominees, given by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Inaugural Parade, a reception for Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, another by Ambassador Biddle Duke and the Inaugural Ball. The twenty-first he spent mostly in conferences, including one with former President Truman and a review of the situation with Merchant. Then at four o’clock in the afternoon—the Senate having confirmed the nominations—came the changing of the guard at the White House with the swearing in of all the new cabinet members. With it also came the formal end of the transition to the new Administration. ■

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



Growing places: most cigarettes sold today weren't even on the market a few years ago. Our brands are going places because they're designed to satisfy every smoker's taste.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY

Nemet Auto International
153-03 Hillside Ave., Jamaica, N.Y. 11432

Please send me a FREE copy of your 60 page
Master Catalog. I am interested in:

VOLVO SUNBEAM ALFA
 VOLKSWAGEN AUSTIN MG
 MERCEDES JAGUAR SIMCA
 PEUGEOT PORSCHE RENAULT
 TRIUMPH ROVER

Name _____ Rank _____

Address _____

Date & Place of delivery _____

FSJ-12

Nemet Auto International
153-03 Hillside Ave., Jamaica, N.Y. 11432

Please send me a FREE copy of your 60 page
Master Catalog. I am interested in:

VOLVO SUNBEAM ALFA
 VOLKSWAGEN AUSTIN MG
 MERCEDES JAGUAR SIMCA
 PEUGEOT PORSCHE RENAULT
 TRIUMPH ROVER

Name _____ Rank _____

Address _____

Date & Place of delivery _____

FSJ-12

Free Master Catalog of European Cars

A comprehensive guide to European cars—contains 60 pages, over 100 illustrations (some in full color), low factory prices, options, colors, complete specifications, factory warranties, shipping, duty, etc. We handle all details.

Since 1916 the Nemet organization has been meeting the needs of Americans throughout the world so you know we are no johnny-come-lately. Your car is where you want it, when you want it, serviced and ready to go.

Just ask your buddy—the odds are that either he or someone he knows has purchased a car through Nemet and saved up to 30% over U.S. prices. You are eligible for these savings only if you order while overseas. Mail a coupon today for your free Master Catalog.

Nemet Auto International, 153-03 Hillside Avenue
Jamaica, New York 11432 (near J.F.K. International Airport)
World's Largest Distributor of European Cars at Factory Prices



COOK'S TOUR

HELEN K. BEHRENS

Ecrevisse Bordelaise Dubern

A delicate river crayfish is used throughout Europe in an astonishing variety of recipes; one of the best is "Bordelaise," from southwestern France. When we tasted it at the famous Restaurant Dubern in Bordeaux some years ago, we asked for the recipe. The owner noticed that the waiter was giving us a tourist brochure which included his father's recipe for "Ecrevisses a la Bordelaise." He hurried up to our table, pen in hand, and, excusing himself, reached over and marked an asterisk half-way through the recipe; then he wrote at the bottom of the page "Flambez avec cognac de qualité." This injunction, of course, made the difference between a good recipe and a great one. I particularly noted that, in telling us to pour brandy over the crayfish and light it, he specified not just a brandy, but a cognac; and not just any cognac, but an excellent one. We have appreciated M. Dubern's thoughtfulness in rectifying the omission—and his implied compliment to our taste—whenever we have been lucky enough to find fresh crayfish.

Crayfish are usually cooked and served in their shells. M. Dubern's recipe contains a final injunction, not for the cook, but for the guests, in the hope that they will be of those "who can take the time to live as well as the time to eat, who don't smoke as soon as the soup is removed, and who know, while eating crayfish with their fingertips, how to keep the elegance of their gestures as well as the purity of their white dress-shirts."

Ecrevisse a la Bordelaise Dubern

A "mirepoix," a "fumet," and meat glaze are called for in this recipe; instructions for the first two follow the main recipe; meat glaze is available commercially, although a reduction of very strong bouillon could be substituted.

- 12 crayfish
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 tablespoon oil
- 2 tablespoons excellent brandy
- 2 tablespoons mirepoix "Bordelaise"
- ½ cup dry white Bordeaux wine, or enough to partly cover the crayfish
- 2 tablespoons of peeled, minced tomato, or of tomato paste
- ¼ cup fumet of fish
- 2 teaspoons (less if it is really concentrated "glace de viande") of meat glaze

The trouble with
the world's most
popular Bourbon
is...



...it tastes
too good to last.

For over 100 years, people of taste have acclaimed Old Crow for its character. A perfect balance of classic Bourbon bouquet and superb modern smoothness. Perhaps this explains why Old Crow exemplifies the perfect mixer in any company. Certainly it explains why more people empty Old Crow bottles than any other Bourbon.

Tasted any Old Crow lately?

LEAVING ON A NEW ASSIGNMENT? COMING HOME?



Brands Export is best equipped to fill your Appliance needs for both domestic and overseas use.

Eighteen successful years of packaging and delivering . . . along side ship, air freight, your designated warehouse or your local residence.

Top quality. Low wholesale prices. Manufactured specifically to meet many world-wide electrical requirements.

We offer refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, washers, gas & electric dryers, gas & electric ranges, dishwashers, disposals, black & white and color TV, radios, phonographs and stereo components.

We feature such Brands as Hotpoint, Fedders, RCA, Zenith, Motorola, G.E., Frigidaire, Westinghouse, Kitchen Aid, Hamilton, Gibson, etc.

Any Questions? Write Today. We would be very happy to answer all inquiries Post Haste.

BRANDS EXPORT CORP.



41-50 22nd Street
Long Island City, New York 11101, U.S.A.

Cable: EXBRANDS New York
Phone: 212-937-3600

½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon cayenne pepper
2 tablespoons additional butter for the sauce

Remove the intestine of the crayfish by cutting it out from the tail end; rinse but do not shell. Heat the oil and butter together and saute the crayfish until the shells turn red—a few minutes. Warm the brandy, pour it over the crayfish, and light at once. When the flame dies out, add all remaining ingredients except the butter for the sauce.

Cover the saucepan and cook gently for ten minutes. Remove the crayfish, keeping them warm. Reduce the sauce by simmering it, uncovered, gently until a quarter of it has evaporated. Now add the butter bit by bit, swirling the saucepan as it melts; do not use both tablespoons if the sauce seems rich enough. Pour sauce over the crayfish and serve at once to guests who meet M. Dubern's requirements.

Mirepoix Bordelaise

½ cup carrots, using only the outer part, not core
½ cup onion
½ cup chopped parsley
1½ tablespoons butter
⅛ teaspoon powdered thyme
⅛ teaspoon crushed bayleaf

Mince the carrot and onion and mix with the parsley. Put all in the corner of a clean towel and wring them to remove their juice. Mix in saucepan with remaining ingredients and cook very gently until soft. This will make more than you need for the crayfish, but keeps well in the refrigerator when covered, and can be added profitably to many sauces.

Fish Fumet

1 pound of fish bones, heads, and trimmings
1 sliced onion
3 or 4 parsley sprigs
1 teaspoon salt
3 cups water

Put all ingredients together and bring to a simmer, simmer eight minutes only. Strain, the liquid is the fumet.

Americans are engaged in the wholly unprecedented experiment of governing nearly 200 million free men on a vast territory, and one of the great safeguards of this experiment is that there is no sharp ideological difference between the parties, that both parties have within themselves the principal issues on which Americans disagree. This is one of the secrets of the American success in combining democratic freedom with domestic tranquility.—Walter Lippmann.

*Best Wishes for a
Merry Christmas and a
Happy New Year*



Fifteenth Street, N.W., Circa 1863

*View of the Treasury Department, Circa 1863
showing the old State Department Building
at the north end of the structure, opposite
Riggs and Company's Banking House,
Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.*

The RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

of WASHINGTON, D.C.
FOUNDED 1836

COMPLETE BANKING AND TRUST SERVICE • WASHINGTON'S LARGEST BANK—IN SIZE AND SERVICE

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • Member Federal Reserve System

Ambassadorial Appointments

NATHANIEL DAVIS, to Guatemala
 ROBERT W. KOMER, to Turkey
 ALBERT W. SHERER, JR., to Republic of Equatorial Guinea
 LEO J. SHERIDAN, to Ireland

Marriages

ESTERLINE-VANCE. Marie Winifred Esterline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Esterline, was married to John Edward Vance, on October 20, in All Saints Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase. Mr. Esterline is serving with the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Births

ENGELBRECHT. A daughter, Kathryn Michelle, born to FSO and Mrs. Henry A. Engelbrecht, on September 25, in Wiesbaden. Mr. Engelbrecht is assigned to Zurich.

McKEE. A daughter, Laura Alexandra, born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Keller McKee, on September 26, in Washington.

TIPPETT. A daughter, Faith, born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael C. Tippett, on October 26, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Tippett is the former Margaret Anne Turkel.

Deaths

BANDONI. Joseph Bandoni, FSO-retired, died on November 2, in Punta Gorda, Florida. He is survived by his wife, Norma.

BARRETT. Eugene P. Barrett, AID, died on October 31, in Bethesda. Mr. Barrett joined AID in 1960 and served in Indonesia, Thailand, Liberia, Bolivia and at Djakarta. He is survived by his wife of 15500 State St., South Holland, Illinois and four children. A trust for the education of the

Barrett children is being established through the First National City Bank of New York. Contributions to the fund may be sent to George McCloskey, USAID, American Embassy, La Paz.

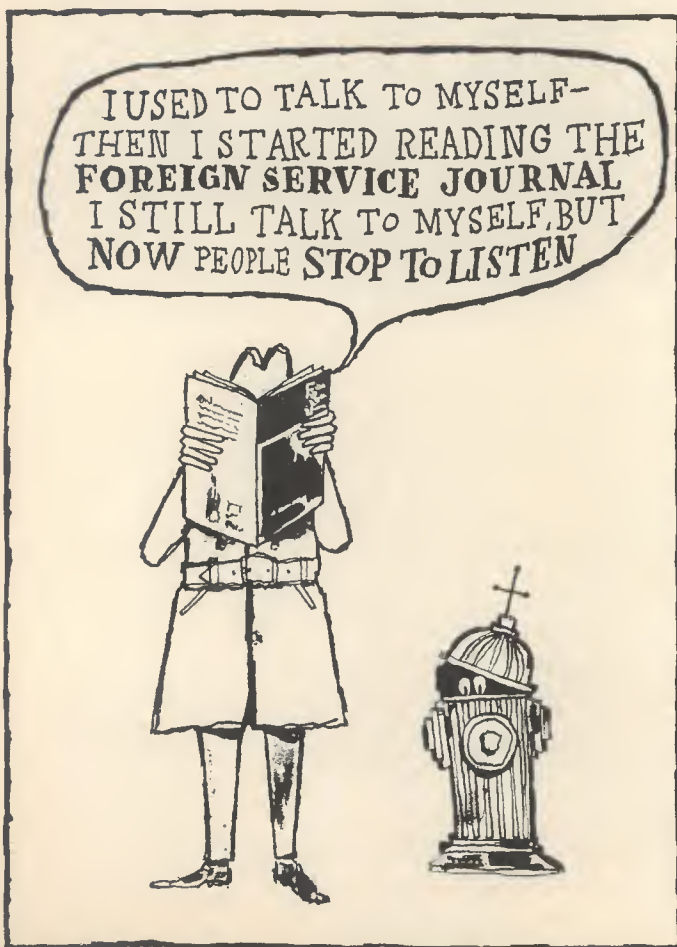
BONBRIGHT. Sybil Rhodes Bonbright, wife of Ambassador James C. H. Bonbright, retired, died on November 2, in Washington. Her husband served as Ambassador to Portugal and to Sweden. Mrs. Bonbright's paintings were shown at the Washington Gallery of Art two years ago and her oil of "Rhodes St. Genese, Belgium" was reproduced on the JOURNAL's cover in November of 1966. She is survived by her husband, 2906 P Street, N.W., and a brother, E. N. Rhodes of Ottawa, Ontario.

CRUTCHER. Leon Crutcher, FSO-retired, died on November 4, in Arlington. Mr. Crutcher entered on duty with the Department of State in 1947 and joined the Foreign Service in 1956. He served at Wellington and Paris before his retirement. He is survived by his wife and four daughters of 3509 N. Jefferson St., Arlington, Virginia.

HENDERSON. Dorothy Henderson, wife of former Ambassador to Bolivia, Douglas Henderson died on October 21, in Bethesda. Mrs. Henderson was active in diplomatic and charitable activities in La Paz, as president of Damas Diplomaticae and honorary chairman of the Girl Scouts and with work in homes for the blind. She is survived by her husband of 4707 Reservoir Road, N.W., three sons and three daughters.

MANNING. Frank Manning, son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen F. Manning, was killed in an automobile accident on October 27 in Knoxville, Tennessee. He is survived by his parents, of 6009 Cairn Terrace, Washington, D.C. 20034.

(Continued on page 41)



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—DECEMBER, 1968

| | | | |
|---|----|--|----------|
| Aero Rent-a-Car | 45 | General Electronics | 46 |
| American Diplomatic Commissary | 41 | General Motors Corp. | 7 |
| American International Underwriters Corp. | 6 | Haight & Co. | 46 |
| American Foreign Service Protective Association | 51 | Hicks Realty Co. | 14 |
| Allied Realty | 42 | Houghton, A. C. & Son, Inc. | 46 |
| American President Lines | 5 | Key, Francis Scott, Apt. Hotel | 46 |
| American Security & Trust Co. | 4 | Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. | 9 |
| Barrett, James W., Co. | 15 | Marine Military Academy | 47 |
| Cover III and p. | 52 | National Distillers Corp. | 11 |
| Beam, James B. Distilling Co. | 16 | Nemet Auto International | 10 |
| Brands Export Corp. | 12 | Park Central Hotel | 47 |
| Brewood Engravers | 44 | Phillips, Frank S. Inc. | 47 |
| Calvert School, The | 44 | Radin, Rhea, Real Estate | 47 |
| Christian Brothers Wine | 41 | Rainbow Bend Fishing Club | 42 |
| Chrysler Corp. | 15 | Restaurant Directory | 45 |
| Columbia Plaza | 45 | Riggs National Bank | 13 |
| DACOR | 44 | Seagram's V.O. | Cover IV |
| deSibour, J. Blaise & Co. | 43 | Security Storage Co. | 8 |
| District Moving and Storage | 14 | Service Investment Corp. | 42 |
| Electric Shaver Shops | 44 | Smith's Transfer & Storage Co. | 48 |
| Ford International | 3 | State Dept. Federal Credit Union | 43 |
| General Business Services Inc. | 42 | Stuart & Maury Inc. | 48 |
| | | Town & Country Properties | 48 |
| | | Western Pharmacy | 48 |



1969 DODGE CHARGER

How do you improve on the Success Car of the Year? Just look.

DODGE IS TURNING UP THE FEVER . . .

All over America where the 1969 models are being delivered at hometown dealers.

Why not let Chrysler put the pleasure back into car buying for you . . . order your new 1969 Dodge from your present location for delivery on arrival at your hometown dealer.

1969 STATESIDE DELIVERY PROGRAM

Write to us for full information about the 1969 Stateside Delivery Program. Including the Diplomatic Price Bulletin covering the full range of great new 1969 automobiles. Export-Import Division, Chrysler Corporation, P.O. Box 1688, Detroit, Michigan 48231.

EXPORT-IMPORT DIVISION



**CHRYSLER
CORPORATION**

86 PROOF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO., CLERMONT, BEAM, KENTUCKY



All American in any position

Since 1795, Beam has been an All American favorite . . . filling the leisure moments of Americans who enjoy good living. It's leisurely distilled to the same formula created by Jacob Beam in 1795 . . . aged gently in the time-honored

way for a smoothness and lightness that is distinctly Beam's. Wherever people have a taste for good living, Beam is part of the scene. Discover the pleasure of Jim Beam as millions of people all over America have.

WORTHY OF YOUR TRUST

JIM BEAM

THE WORLD'S FINEST BOURBON SINCE 1795

The Future of an Ambassador in a Supersonic Age

JOHN D. JERNEGAN

THE modern Ambassador shares with the military commander abroad and the American business representative the disadvantages of living and pursuing his calling in an era of almost instantaneous communication. Almost anywhere he may be stationed he is at the end of a telephone line which will not be markedly affected by distance even though it may have spanned an ocean to reach him. Nor will his colleagues in Washington be deterred from picking up that little black instrument by the thought that they are about to make a long distance call of several thousand miles at a cost which would horrify them if it appeared on their own personal bills.

In addition, the Ambassador is the recipient of vast numbers of official telegrams every day, which in most cases can be gotten to him in ten or fifteen minutes if necessary. These often tell him in minutest detail how to conduct whatever negotiations are before him. Nearly always they will include a text of agreement from which the Ambassador must not deviate by so much as a comma without the explicit permission of the Department of State. How many agreements have failed because an Ambassador did not have authority to make immediate minor modifications on his own authority may never be known, but any number of frustrated envoys must have thought longingly of the days when Benjamin Franklin in Paris often had to wait three or four months for any instructions at all, and could use his own discretion in the meantime.

On top of all this, the man overseas is now confronted by the probability that in a few years supersonic travel will be common, with the likely result that he will be subjected to a stream of visitors—read supervisors—from head-

quarters. This prospect is daunting to the professional practitioner both because he will have to cope with back-seat drivers not under his control, and also because he may find the Secretary of State himself turning up frequently to settle matters face-to-face with the local people, in which case the Ambassador will lose the wheel itself.

In the circumstances, there is reason for professional diplomats to reflect seriously on whether the position of ambassador will retain any of the functions, opportunities, and responsibilities which have historically made it an honored and sought-after post.

The soundest approach would seem to be to analyze what an ambassador does now and see how such functions are likely to be carried out in the future. First of all, we should be clear what the question implies. It implies that in a day which combines instantaneous electronic communication—telephone plus the various forms of telegraphy—with almost instantaneous displacement of persons by supersonic transport planes, it may be possible and even desirable to dispense with a high level representative regularly resident in a foreign country and conduct all really important diplomatic intercourse direct between principals, chiefs of state and foreign ministers. All that would be necessary would be to have a competent man at the end of the circuit to transcribe and transmit such messages as the leaders did not choose to convey personally by direct "hot line" or in the flesh.

The arguments favoring such an arrangement are obvious: Principals dealing with each other could settle things quickly; there would be no danger of misinterpretation by subor-

dinates; the big men could get to know and trust each other better, thus furthering international harmony. It would save the expense of maintaining an ambassadorial establishment. The converse is less obvious, and it is that which should be examined.

One point which perhaps should be made first of all is that not all of these "obvious" advantages are necessarily advantages. History contains a number of instances in which kings, presidents and prime ministers, meeting face to face, have misunderstood each other, sometimes because they did not realize the context in which each was viewing the matter in question, sometimes for as simple a reason as that they literally did not speak the same language. On other occasions instead of liking each other better and developing mutual trust and confidence after personal encounters they have parted with violent mutual dislike; the wartime relationship of Winston Churchill and Charles de Gaulle is a striking case in point. This sort of trouble rarely occurs when professional, resident diplomats conduct the discussions—the professional knows the context, is trained by study and experience to understand nuances of viewpoints, and regards it as his job not to get into quarrels with his opposite numbers or, at least, to avoid open acrimony. Above all, he regards it as a *sine qua non* to make sure what he says is understood in the sense in which it is intended. Normally this is made easier by the fact that he speaks the language of the country.

The essential quality of an ambassador in residence is that he represents his government and his country. What he says is meant to convey the views of that government and what he does and is shown what that country is like. He is there the year round as visible, tangible evidence of the interest his

nation has in the nation to which he is accredited. Take away the ambassador and you remove a link. You leave the host government with no one at hand to whom it can go for authoritative information or interpretation, and any diplomat knows how often "clarification" is vital to understanding. How often do we read that the State Department is seeking "clarification" of a certain point in a diplomatic communication or statement? What it has done has been to call in the ambassador of Country X and ask him questions or else to buzz off a telegram to its own representative in that country. If there is no ambassador, to whom does it turn? Presidents and Ministers cannot lightly pick up telephones to their opposite numbers.

The continuity of the presence of the ambassador in residence is important for various reasons, not merely to provide a body with which the host government may maintain contact. Being on the spot at all times, he obviously can and will learn a great deal about conditions in the country and the personalities and views of its rulers. If he is good at his job he will establish good personal relations with important people who can provide him with access to the sources of decision-making and power, keep him informed on inside developments and steer him away from unwise moves. The sudden visitor from home cannot enjoy the same entree or the same guidance and may actually confuse or complicate matters instead of reaching clear understandings on pending matters. Washington is certain to get much better reporting and better advice from a resident representative than from a transient. And it unquestionably will benefit from insights and shadings of meaning which could not possibly filter back over a direct telegraph or telephone line.

If the Ambassador is really competent, and we must assume that the managers of our diplomacy will not send out any other kind of representatives, he will probably play an important role in framing our policies toward country X and its neighbors. It is still true that policy decisions in Washington are heavily influenced by the reports that come in from the field, especially when they are signed by a man of known good judgment and long experience. Only a rarely self-confident officer at headquarters will set himself up as a better judge of a situation abroad than the man who is there and watches it unfold before his eyes. In fact, the thought of having no resident representative abroad to

rely on is enough in itself to horrify any sensible country director or assistant secretary. First of all, he would have no one to bounce ideas off, no one whom he could trust to point out the fallacies in plans or projects that looked eminently sound from the headquarters viewpoint but that developed glaring flaws when inspected in the light of the realities of local conditions. Secondly, he would have no "follow-up" to the communications so instantaneously transmitted to the other fellow's government.

Anyone who has dealt with foreign ministries knows that they have an infinite capacity for absorbing notes without reacting. It is part of the Ambassador's job to see that notes get attention in the right quarters and are considered in the right light. He is the permanent attorney for his government and is expected to argue its case in the most effective manner, based on his experience with the issues, interests and personalities involved. If he has not had such experience, he will be a weak advocate no matter how much he may know about the particular subject under discussion. This is the essence of steady diplomacy as contrasted with the sporadic type which so often has given disastrous results.

The case should not be overdrawn. There is a place for the special emissary with special knowledge and special authority, but he will be far more effective if he coordinates his presentation with the local knowledge of the resident representative. He should arrive on the scene already fully briefed on the picture which the Ambassador's reports have built up in Washington and prepared to proceed accordingly. Otherwise he will throw away a card which should constitute an important trick in his hand.

There are other angles to the conduct of our affairs abroad which make the permanent presence of the Ambassador abroad essential. In time of local troubles the Ambassador must often become an action-minded executive instead of a reflective reporter or an adviser or advocate. He is responsible for the welfare and safety of the American community, which looks to him for information and guidance. There are times, too, when he must get into the middle of the action. A dramatic example was furnished by the landing of American Marines at Beirut in Lebanon in 1958. The ships were ranged along the beaches south of the city and the troops were coming ashore in landing barges with orders to march into Beirut, peacefully, when Ambassador McClintock learned

that a group of young Lebanese Army officers had posted batteries athwart the road leading to the city. This posed a grave threat to the whole objective of the American landing, which was to provide security to the beleaguered Lebanese government of President Chamoun. A bloody clash between American and Lebanese troops would put our men in the position of brutal invaders rather than friendly allies.

McClintock moved fast. Calling out his Cadillac and his "Dragoman" in his Turco-Lebanese uniform, he went to the home of the commander of the army, General Chehab, and dragooned him into the car to accompany him to the location of the batteries, where Chehab was persuaded to order the officers in charge to hold their fire. The lesson of this incident and the developments which would have followed if there had not been a courageous ambassador on the spot, knowing his way around, need no underlining.

But even in less dramatic circumstances the Ambassador has an important role to play locally. He must be visible, personifying the presence and concern of the United States; the mere movement of his car, with its American flag, about the capital can have a significant effect on public attitudes and the peace of mind of the American community. He must of course put in an appearance at all ceremonial occasions. These often are a frightful bore, yet his absence could give rise to many unfortunate speculations.

Then, too, the modern ambassador is an executive, directing a staff of anywhere from 50 to 500 officers and American employees. This staff would still be needed even in our hypothetical age of direct communication, if only to satisfy the insatiable appetite of the US Government for information and to conduct our various programs abroad, and it takes a capable, experienced senior officer to run it. In fact, in most present day embassies the major part of the Ambassador's time is taken up with management, with channeling the activities of his subordinates and getting the most out of their abilities, their contacts and their knowledge, while at the same time keeping them from getting into trouble through excess of zeal.

Apart from the loss of the advantages of having a good man on the spot, a system of conducting direct diplomatic exchanges between foreign ministries would have other disadvantages which counterbalance the advantages mentioned earlier. One which

(Continued on page 52)

The Verboojice Factor in Foreign Policy Prose

WALLACE IRWIN, JR.

HARK to the sound of the political analyst under full steam:

The recent dramatic Paludian initiative represents a major departure from previous policies which hitherto had concentrated on a slow program of diplomatic exploration. Paludia's motives are difficult to discern, but a serious component of the decision to change tactics must have included the judgment that the gradualist style of diplomacy was not achieving success for its objectives.

—Or of the reporting officer dictating his telegram after a busy day of negotiation:

MINOANS RESISTING ARCADIAN ALTERNATIVE TO THEIR THREE-NATION COMMITTEE WHICH WOULD REQUEST NEUTRALS TO APPOINT MEDIATOR.

—Or of a senior official on the lecture circuit:

Coming as they do at a time when the groundwork for rapid advancement has been laid, when the first fruits of our common efforts are beginning to ripen, these efforts to retrench strike a serious blow at the very keystone of our

Sound familiar? It should. These, lightly disguised, are real-life samples of Foreign Policy Prose. They are not exceptional; any day's reading in our profession will turn up plenty of passages just as verbose, ambiguous, and inept.

Why is so much of our foreign policy prose so badly written? Does poor writing harm American foreign policy, or

do only eccentric grammarians fret over it? What is done to improve it—and what might be done?

Beware of calling such questions trivial: You and I and several thousand colleagues in the foreign policy establishment commit to paper a couple of million words a day. Words, in endless streams, congest our code rooms, duplicating machines, in-boxes, archives, and brains. They are the indispensable tools of our life-and-death trade, and we had better use them well.

But of all the tools of human devising, language is perhaps the subtlest; and most of us—indeed, most members of all professions nowadays—are far from being masters of it. To document this assertion would require a fat book. Here we shall only glance at two of the commonest plagues of foreign policy prose: verbosity and careless ambiguity.

Verbosity

Turn back to the first of the three specimens at the beginning of this article. All that the writer had to communicate was his hunch that Paludia probably took its recent dramatic initiative because its gradualist diplomacy had not worked. This can be said in 14 words, but he spun it out to 57.

Verbosity is the commonest writing fault of the educated professional in every field. His vast vocabulary of polysyllables is a badge of his Mandarin rank. Like H. G. Wells's self-taught genius, Mr. Polly, he revels in "sesquipedalan verboojice." Even if he knows better, he is so intent on his subject that he long ago lost the habit of weeding and pruning his style.

Besides, verbosity is contagious. It is all over the place these days. Consider those beloved abstract latinisms that are used like Mother Hubbards to cover the nakedness of concrete nouns. The weather reporter on the radio is not content to forecast showers; he must prate of "shower activity." Next comes the rush-hour traffic man: Porcupine Circle, he says, is enjoying "a smoothly flowing traffic situation." In our morning paper a general in Vietnam speaks reassuringly of "ample helicopter capability"—then off we go to the family doctor to be warned of a "hypertensive condition." Even in church we find no sanctuary as the up-to-date minister, evidently bored with mere forgiveness of sins, orates of something he calls "the context of forgiveness." No wonder a busy FSO, composing a telegram, drops into the same learned manner and warns that "the process of these negotiations will have a complicating and delaying effect in terms of our program." It does not occur to him that "these negotiations will complicate and delay our program" says the same thing in half the words.

Have you ever noticed how things that happen in the

Foreign Service always happen "during the course of" something or other? The phrase means *during*, nothing more; the three extra words are sheer redundancy; yet even an emergency cannot shake this habit. Some time ago the Department, fearing that Americans might get hurt by street mobs in a certain crisis area, cabled our posts there: "ADOPT CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE LOW VISIBILITY DURING COURSE NEXT FEW DAYS." Though earth's foundations tremble, dear old *course* shall not be moved.

Or consider that all-purpose word *appropriate*—as in the standard instruction "Request you inquire of appropriate GOX officials . . ." One would not think it necessary for our political counselor in Xenoville to be reminded that he should take his question to the appropriate official, but he always is.

There is a sovereign rule for all such unpruned prose—a rule best stated by the fierce Professor Strunk, immortalized by E. B. White in "The Elements of Style":* "Omit needless words! Omit needless words! Omit needless words!"

Now a word about the second plague.

Careless Ambiguity

I specify *careless* ambiguity because, of course, tense situations do arise in diplomacy in which a well-aimed ambiguity can stave off an explosion. However, the ambiguous writing I have in mind is the kind we address to each other, within our own foreign policy family. It arises not from diplomatic finesse but from wanton neglect of the mechanics of writing; and its result is merely to confuse.

Consider the second specimen at the beginning of this article. That sentence, with its "which" clause dangling between two possible antecedents, is built so that only a mind-reader could tell whether the last seven words describe the Minoan proposal or the Arcadian counter-proposal.

Scores of such brain-teasers can be culled from any day's cable traffic. Who can estimate their accumulated effect on our work? Not only do they distract our minds and waste our time—that is perhaps the lesser cost. What is worse, they tend to narrow down each officer's field of vision to those few issues that he knows so thoroughly, and so currently, that even the worst-written message on them is clear to him. Thus, by erecting walls of obscurity around our work, we add to the centrifugal force of specialization and compound the difficulty of carrying on a coherent foreign policy.

Clarity above all!—that should be the first law of foreign policy prose. The offenses against clarity are many. Sometimes—despite all the verbosity—a thought is only half stated, and the reader is helpless to conjure up what is missing. Sometimes transitions are faulty, giving no clue to whether the link between one paragraph and the next is "therefore," "however," or "moreover." In many a long sentence the key thought is buried somewhere in the middle without even a comma to mark its presence. Sometimes words are chosen so imprecisely that the reader could be forgiven for wondering whether the writer had a clear thought in his head at all. Often an idea is set down not at the point in the narrative where it logically belongs, but at whatever point the drafting officer had reached when he thought of it.

Ben Jonson—he who wished that even his admired friend Shakespeare "had blotted a thousand" of his worst lines—wrote a good rule for lesser writers too: "Ready writing makes not good writing." If you want to be read, not deciphered, it is up to you to revise and reorganize until the thought in your mind has been made fully accessible to the mind of your reader. And you should picture that reader as a person no less intelligent than yourself, but with as little knowledge of your subject as you probably have of his.

* By William Strunk, Jr., and E. B. White. *Macmillan Paperbacks*, 1962. All members of FSP's junior officer training course receive this excellent little book, but whether they study it is not clear.

Curiously, many professional people have the notion that the mark of good writing is ornament. This delusion sometimes leads to grotesque results, especially in speechmaking—witness the scramble of metaphors in the third example at the beginning of this article.

Concerning the use of ornamental touches in official prose, one could do worse than to follow the advice ascribed by Walter Bagehot to the ruler of Hindustan:*

"What style, sir," asked of an East India Director some youthful aspirant for literary renown, "is most to be preferred in the composition of official dispatches?" "My good fellow," responded the ruler of Hindustan, "the style as we like it is the humdrum."

Humdrum may be going too far; but concreteness, conciseness, clarity—not grandiloquence or displays of learning—should be our aim.

This rule applies not only to diplomatic officers but also to that small and invisible caste of professional scribes (this writer among them) whose chief work is to expound our foreign policy to the public. We turn out speeches, pamphlets, etc., and our besetting sin is puffery. We are not content to urge a certain agreement on grounds of the interests it serves; we must run on about "mankind's age-old yearning," pile up rhetorical questions and rolling periods like thunderheads, and ransack Bartlett for classical quotations. It is the custom—but "a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance," and I sometimes kick myself for conforming to it.

Verboojice: Causes and Cures

We have now hedgehopped briefly over a few of the bogs, brambles, and man-made deserts of foreign policy prose. If this verbal landscape could be improved, we could coordinate our foreign policy better within the official family; communicate better with foreign governments and peoples; and explain ourselves better to our own Congress and people, whose interests it is our job to serve. It would be worth a real try.

There are, of course, built-in obstacles. The passion for concealing simple meanings in great clouds of words, like the people in Saul Steinberg's drawings, is not easily cured. Besides, such clouds can be handy for hiding (however imperfectly) those awkward gaps that are bound to occur in the course of bureaucratic and diplomatic compromise. Meanwhile the specialist, free of such wider embarrassments, spins his obscure web of inside talk, comprehensible only to one or two fellow officers who are as minutely informed on his subject as he is. He is like a hippopotamus conversing in friendly grunts with other hippopotami, and if those gnus in the office down the hall don't understand, so much the better.

Yet, granting each of these obstacles its due, there is surely hope for improvement. Just compare our worst prose with our best. The Foreign Service may boast only a handful of truly accomplished stylists such as George Kennan or Charles Yost, but it includes many whose writing is clear, forceful, and unhackneyed. To read their telegrams and speeches is a blessed relief.

Why can't more of us do as well?

In one way or another, this question has come up again and again in recent years. President Kennedy was dismayed by the stale verbiage which the Department of State could submit to him even for a diplomatic communication of momentous importance.† Secretary Rusk has been appalled, it is said, at some of the drafts furnished to him for toasts and ceremonial speeches. The Foreign Service Institute inaugurated its course in effective writing partly in response to the concern of the then Under Secretary, George W. Ball. In one degree or

* Quoted in Sir Ernest Gowers' excellent and delightful handbook on official prose in England, *The Complete Plain Words* (Pelican edition, 1962) page 72.

† Theodore C. Sorensen, *Kennedy* (Harper and Row, 1965), page 587.

another, this same problem seems to worry many of those lesser officials whose job it is to select, train, assign, and promote career officers.

The primary source of the problem, of course, is out of our reach: the nation's schools and colleges, where skill in English composition ought to be, but seldom is, systematically cultivated. One study has shown that even at Dartmouth, where students must become reasonably competent writers by the end of freshman year, they are not required to remain so. Long before graduation, even the ablest students—except a minority who are natural writers—lose much of the writing proficiency they achieved as freshmen, perhaps never to regain it. And certainly our graduate schools do nothing to help.

How the Foreign Service Copes

In this situation the professions that need writing skill must recruit the best way they can. Foreign Service recruiting literature makes explicit—though far from prominent—mention of “the ability to speak and write English well and persuasively.” The one-day Foreign Service written exam now includes two essay questions lasting an hour. (For seven years, from 1955 to 1962, it included none.) These count as about one-eighth of the entire written exam, and are also forwarded to the successful candidate's oral panel. The rest of the written exam is multiple-choice and machine-corrected.

Under this system, poor writing can doubtless disqualify an otherwise marginal candidate; but it is apparent that candidates who are otherwise impressive can write pretty badly and still make the grade.

Moreover, a cold-eyed look at the personnel steps that follow—training, evaluation, assignment, promotion—suggests that all of them put together do little to sharpen whatever writing skill the new FSO brings with him into the service.

First of these steps is the six-week junior officer training course, required of all new FSOs. It includes ample writing exercise, such as writing telegrams about imaginary situations. But the stress is on clear thinking, not the mechanics of writing; besides, the criticism is mostly given en masse rather than individually. One recent graduate says none of the papers he wrote was even returned to him, let alone criticized.

Mid-career training includes one writing course, “Effective Writing,” administered by FSI since 1964. The faculty is headed by Jerome H. Perlmutter, chief of the Department's publishing division, whose avocation is teaching people to write serviceable prose.*

It seems doubtful that this writing course meets the needs of substantive officers. For one thing, although it is open to FSOs and FSRs as well as clerical staff, only a few hundred of the former have taken it over the years, usually under prodding from their bosses. Some of these doubtless benefited, but others thought they were being talked down to, and resented it. Reminders about simple sentence structure, cutting out verbiage, etc., might be all very well for the poor duffer who needs that sort of help, but for these professionals and intellectuals it was superfluous—or so they felt.

If no dramatic cures are to be had from formal courses, what of that other professor, the boss? Performance rating forms invite the rating officer to comment on his subordinate's “effectiveness in written expression.” Some personnel officers insist that poor writing is a common complaint on these reports, and that an officer who has not corrected such a defect by mid-career will lose out on the better jobs from then on. But other old hands disagree, pointing out that brutal candor in performance ratings is rare. Besides, the rating officer himself may be a poor judge of writing skill. Those who evaluate these reports find some so badly written as to

nullify any comments they may contain on the writing talents of the rated officer.

Sometimes, no doubt, a senior officer has both the time and the ability to help a struggling junior improve his writing habits; but the system does not seem to produce such good fortune very often. A sad story is told of one junior officer, a natural writer, who with hate in his soul managed to master the bureaucratic barbarisms dear to the boss in his first post in the Mediterranean. At his second post in Central America, assuming this dreary style to be the Foreign Service way, he practiced it doggedly—until, when performance rating time came around, his new boss put him down as a poor writer. He was barely talked out of resigning.

What Could Be Done

This story illustrates an ironic paradox. Although every highly complex organization has an operational need for good writing, the most dependable impulse to write well has nothing to do with the needs of the organization. That impulse is esthetic—a passion for the power and beauty of language for its own sake, akin to that which caused Keats to write: “I look upon fine phrases like a lover.”

This passion is strong in some and weak in others. In some the muse might even seem to be stone dead—but are we sure? She may only be sleeping, buried as deep as freshman English or deeper still; and could perhaps be stirred into life even now by good teaching and good reading.

At all events, our hopes for victory in the war on verboojuice do not depend solely on the muse. Other motives and controls can also be brought to bear, such as the desire to excel and the hope for advancement. A strategy making use of all these impulses could be potent indeed. This is no place to unfold such a strategy, but a few not entirely fanciful suggestions may be in order.

1. Let a respectable minimum score on the “English expression” section of the Foreign Service exam be made an absolute condition of appointment.
2. Let each junior officer be assigned for a year or two to a job in which he must expound his special subject to a highly unspecialized readership—such as the Secretary of State, members of Congress, or the general public.
3. Let FSI administer an objective test, at five-year intervals, of the writing skill of each professional officer—instead of leaving this evaluation to the subjective judgment of the officer's boss; and let career rewards, comparable to those now given for foreign language skills, be given to officers who score high on this test.
4. Let FSI provide, in addition to the present “effective writing” course, a writing seminar for professional officers only—using, in addition to foreign policy materials, others chosen from fields such as history, criticism, or essays, solely for their perfection of prose style.

There could well be something wrong with all these ideas, but they could hardly be more wrong than the status quo. Of the two million or so words the Department of State turns out every day, no wonder such a large proportion are redundant and obscure; for most of them are written by people who, all through their professional careers, have been strict with themselves about most aspects of their work but wonderfully casual about writing.

Writing is not a casual matter. As Stephen Spender observes, it “is not just a physical attainment, like using a knife and fork, but is communication.” Our foreign policy establishment could communicate far more effectively, both within itself and with the world outside, if it would take writing seriously, as the difficult and necessary craft that it is. Who knows?—such a change of heart might even bring nearer the day when the American educational system, having survived the dazzlements of McLuhan, will restore the craft of writing to its proper place as one of the indispensable acquisitions of every educated person. ■

* *Mr. Perlmutter's A Practical Guide to Effective Writing, with a foreword by George W. Ball (Delta paperback, 1966) is a standard text.*

THE island of Mikurajima, lying 130 miles southeast of Tokyo, is a formidable precipitous volcanic land mass rising to a height of 2800 feet above the Pacific. There is no harbor and the 240 inhabitants live in a small village high on the southwestern side of the island. Contact with the mainland is very infrequent and the swift "Kuroshio" or Black Current makes the waters around Mikurajima particularly treacherous. For several weeks this winter the islanders were virtually marooned from the mainland. High seas and gale force winds made it impossible for vessels or helicopters to get anywhere near Mikurajima.

This year Japan began its celebration of the Meiji Centennial observing the first 100 years of contact with the outside world following the long period of seclusion under the Tokugawa Shogunate. On Mikurajima the islanders have a head start having commemorated their first contact with the West by constructing a small but impressive monument in memory of an American clipper ship. The monument, made of Maine granite used as ballast by the clipper ship, was unveiled last May in the presence of a small group of Americans and Japanese. Since it is unlikely that Mikurajima's recognition of their first contact with the outside world will receive much mention in connection with the larger observance of the Meiji Centennial this year, this brief account of the island ceremony and what led up to it may be of some interest to those following the history of our early relations with Japan.

A Japanese professor of botany, Motoo Takahashi, and a group of his students visited Mikurajima several years ago in connection with their field research. At the entrance to the island's only Shinto shrine Professor Takahashi noticed that the "toro" or bronze lantern was not the usual shape. Curious, he approached the Shinto priest who told him that the base of the "toro" had been found many years ago submerged at the bottom of the cliff just below the village. The base was obviously a very old capstan from a sailing vessel. The Shinto priest went on to say that they had other relics from the "mysterious" vessel and offered to show them to Professor Takahashi—a plumed hat obviously worn by a Western woman over a century ago, an English-Japanese dictionary put together roughly by a Westerner in an effort to

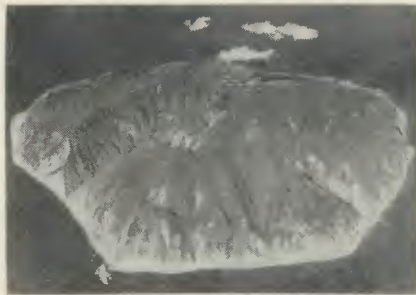


The American clipper ship, Viking, one of the large fleet of clippers on the Orient run. On June 3, 1863, she ran head-on into Mikurajima.

Mikurajima

In Memory of a Clipper Ship

CLIFTON B. FORSTER



Aerial view of Mikurajima.

improve his communication rather hastily and a badly weather-beaten log in English. Absorbed by his new discoveries Professor Takahashi temporarily put his botany research to one side and sought out those islanders who might be able to provide him with more information. One of his best informants was the 74-year-old grandson of the official chronicler who still had many of the old village records. Piecing these together Professor Takahashi was able to determine that there had been a shipwreck just below the village. It was a large, black ship with many sails and from a foreign country. The islanders knew about the Tokugawa policy of exclusion of "foreign barbarians" and the danger to them if they were to offer a safe-haven for the officers and crew. The year was 1863 and the first inclination was to destroy all of them. The first faces they saw were actually Chinese and this led to considerable confusion. Following them into the village were a smaller group of individuals who called themselves "Americans" one of whom had been badly

injured. Observing that they needed help and were harmless enough, the villagers decided to provide assistance.

Professor Takahashi made still other interesting discoveries—the ship's anchor lying in shallow water close to the shore and many large pieces of granite, all identical yet obviously not a part of the island's formation. Returning to Tokyo he contacted Edwin O. Reischauer, then Ambassador to Japan, to discuss his findings. Further inquiries made by the Embassy in the States established the fact that the ship was American, the clipper ship *Viking* of 1349 tons. Launched in Bath, Maine in 1853 she had joined the great fleet of clippers on the Orient run. Her life span was only ten years for in the early morning hours of June 4, 1863 she ran head-on into Mikurajima. It was a dangerous time to run aground in Japan since political conditions generally remained unsettled and widespread anti-foreign sentiment continued to present a major problem. Both the Ambassador and Professor Takahashi realized that the assistance provided by the islanders was indeed a courageous act. Working with the islanders Professor Takahashi subsequently stimulated the move to build a small monument to honor the clipper ship and the assistance provided by the villagers. They would use the Maine granite from the ship's ballast and it would be built at the entrance to the village shrine near the "toro" on its capstan base.

Learning of the plans to construct the monument, the Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Whaling Muse-

Mikura village as seen from the air.



um of New Bedford launched a local fund raising campaign for duplicate bronze plaques, one for placement in the Mikurajima monument, the other for the Museum. The local New Bedford paper later ran an article about the campaign and plans underway in Tokyo for a small ceremony on Mikurajima in connection with the unveiling of the monument. In Washington a soft-spoken New Englander working with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare received the New Bedford article and read it with great interest. Mr. Benjamin Marion is the grandson and namesake of Benjamin Cartwright of Nantucket who had been at the helm of the *Viking* when she went aground. He wrote immediately to Professor Takahashi and the Professor kept in close touch with him on plans for the island ceremony. As the date for the special ceremony neared Mr. Marion requested leave to proceed to Tokyo at his own expense in response to Professor Takahashi's invitation to participate.

I first met Mr. Marion at Shimoda last May where the small official party of Americans and Japanese had gathered to board the Japanese coast guard cutter which was to take us to Mikurajima. As we talked together the evening before the departure, it was obvious that he was achieving a lifelong ambition 104 years after the clipper *Viking* had gone aground. He reminisced about his seafaring grandfather, Benjamin Cartwright, recalling his large, white handle-bar mustache and the way he used to regale him during his last years in Nantucket with stories of the sea. The shipwreck at Mikurajima had always remained as the most vivid of these accounts and he had dreamed of the day when he could visit the scene of the wreck. In later years he had gone over his grandfather's old records and had studied nautical charts to determine the actual route and site of the shipwreck.

According to Marion's accounts, the *Viking* began her last outward voyage from New York in mid-September of 1862 with a cargo of coal consigned to San Francisco. Captained by Benjamin Townsend she was owned by George Hussey of New Bedford. The trip to San Francisco lasted 126 days. Here she loaded lumber for Hong Kong. At Hong Kong the *Viking* took 460 Chinese passengers aboard for San Francisco. Sailing in mid-May she headed for Japan by way of Formosa.

Mikurajima had been known as "Prince's Island" on older charts and Commodore Perry had charted it on

one of his earlier voyages. The early Manila galleons travelling the Kuroshio current from Manila en-route to Acapulco in New Spain gave the island wide berth in the seventeenth century. And the fast new American clipper sailing north with the Kuroshio did the same in the nineteenth.

Just before turning in—Marion wanted to get a good night's rest for the early morning voyage to Mikurajima—he asked if I would like to read his grandfather's own account of the shipwreck. I was most eager to do so and it made fascinating reading. The manuscript also made the island visit and ceremony that much more eventful the following day.

Cartwright, in his account, described the night as "thick and rainy." He had just taken over the helm when it happened, relieving the first watch at midnight, June 3, 1863. There were two lookouts on the top gallant fore-castle when the jib sheet suddenly parted. Cartwright, as First Mate, gave the order to haul it down. "Just then the man on the lookout sang out 'breakers ahead'—Well, it seemed as though the white water was right under the bow. The land we had not yet seen, so you can imagine how thick the weather must have been not to have seen an island before we were up against it. I always imagined that when a vessel struck a rocky bottom that it would be with a terrible shock but in this case she slid on without much fuss as there was no great shock, only a sort of grinding on the bottom. I always thought a kind of Providence watched over us during that time."

Cartwright's account of what happened next is rather matter-of-fact when one attempts to visualize the

existing confusion, with Captain Townsend appearing suddenly from below and several hundred Chinese swarming about the deck—"We now laid parallel to the shore and that made a nice breakwater. The Captain let go on the mizzen topsail haulyard and he stepped into the coil and was taken aloft a few feet and fell to the deck and hurt his knee quite badly." Actually, the Captain had quite a fall and was subsequently taken to Shimoda in a small Japanese fishing boat where he reported the ship's loss to the American Consul. The Consul and Captain Townsend then made arrangements with Captain McDougal of the USS *Wyoming*, berthed at Yokohama, to evacuate the Chinese and most of the crew. In his report to Secretary of State Seward the Consul describes the wreck: "The *Viking* lay with her head on to the beach not over seven rods wide, of round or cobblestones, no sand, the vessel itself amidships on a large ragged boulder and broken on the starboard side nearly opposite the mainmast . . . Having 500 tons of stone ballast in her and thus broken, the probability is the first high wind will break her entirely up . . . On going on shore we found the Chinese passengers landed and living in tents made of the sails and awnings of the ship . . . The island we found inhabited by a poor population of about 300 men, women and children, all more or less excited by the presence of so many foreigners."

Benjamin Cartwright's account of the islanders' reaction is again very matter-of-fact. "On the path up to the village we could see two Japanese sitting watching us. The Japanese seemed interested in what we were doing. I suppose a ship being wrecked

Monument with torii in the foreground with capstan from the Viking serving as base.





Recovery of Viking's anchor.

on their little island was something that had never occurred before . . . The head man was young and very pleasant and treated us very kindly. They were an honest people."

Benjamin Cartwright remained on the island for another month after the others had departed on the *Wyoming*. He was then taken in a small boat to the mainland, stopping enroute at several small harbors, where he was the object of great curiosity—"I thought that if P. T. Barnum had me to exhibit he might have made a small fortune." He was obviously impressed by the hospitality despite the fact that he was accompanied everywhere by "a pleasant Japanese two-sword man." Autograph hunting was popular even then—"Japan is a land of fans. Both men and women carry them. And nothing pleased them so much as to have me write on the folds of their fans." Benjamin Cartwright also appeared to enjoy his sake on his long voyage to the mainland which lasted

The only landing at Mikurajima.



almost a month: "They would heat a jug of Sackie. I had to do most of the drinking but the beverage was not strong and the tots were light so no harm resulted." Cartwright finally reached Yokohama where "I boarded the bark *Algonquin* of Boston, Captain Emery, bound for Shanghai." He concludes his own account of his Japan sojourn on a very modest note: "Well, so ends my yarn and I hope that it may be interesting to you all, but to me it seems a rather dull story. . ."

On May 18, 1967 the small Japanese coast guard cutter with its official party from the mainland cautiously approached the towering island of Mikurajima. The Kuroshio began to act up as the vessel moved in closer to the island. The current was swift and the waves choppy. The captain expressed some anxiety about our getting ashore and we were particularly concerned about Mr. Marion. A childhood polio victim, he could walk only with great difficulty using a cane. He insisted that he would have no problem and it was obvious to all of us that he was fully determined to get ashore regardless of the difficulty now that he was this close to Mikurajima. The villagers had come down the path from the village high above and were gathered along the rocky coast to welcome us. We were informed later that our party was the largest group of foreigners to visit the inland since the *Viking* had run aground.

Professor Takahashi and Walter Nichols, Cultural Attache of the American Embassy, who had made all the transportation and American participation arrangements, joined us in the bow. We helped Mr. Marion along the deck and lifted him slowly into a small fishing boat alongside. A wave suddenly caught the small craft, lifted it high and then dropped her precariously below deck level. There were several very anxious moments although we managed with the assistance of the fishermen to get Mr. Marion into the boat just in time.

Since the island had no protected anchorage, the fishing boat was winched ashore on to a concrete slab. The villagers surged forward to meet Mr. Marion including the 74-year-old grandson of the official Japanese chronicler who had met Mr. Marion's grandfather a century earlier on the island. The villagers, mostly older men and women and children, crowded around to get a better view of the man whose grandfather had spent a month on the island after the shipwreck.

The special ceremony took place at the entrance to the Shinto shrine located on a hillside just above the

village where you could look out across the ocean in the direction from which the clipper *Viking* had come. The American and Japanese flags were flying from bamboo poles just above the monument. Mr. Marion was helped forward into a chair to the right of the monument as the villagers gathered around for the ceremony. Following speeches by Professor Takahashi and local officials congratulatory messages were read. The time had come to unveil the bronze plaque as Mr. Marion was brought forward to do the honors. Obviously deeply moved by the ceremony, he inched forward with the help of his cane to get as close as possible to the plaque. The words came slowly and with great feeling and all eyes were now on Marion. He spoke of his grandfather who had been at the helm of the *Viking* when she ran aground and the hospitality extended him by the islanders: "I have wanted to come to Mikurajima for a very long time. Like my grandfather I am enjoying today the hospitality of Mikurajima. I could not be happier than I am today."

The plaque was unveiled and a Shinto priest in his colorful robes conducted a brief ceremony before the monument. Ceremonial food offerings and sake were placed on the small wooden altar below the plaque. The ceremony over, we were told the time had come to leave. The captain of the coast guard vessel was anxious to get underway before the seas became rougher. It was already late afternoon and the wind was building up.

Just before he left, the villagers presented a boxwood cane which had been made especially for him to Mr. Marion. Mikurajima is famous for its fine boxwood and Mr. Marion was deeply touched by this thoughtful gift. The villagers watched him silently as he rubbed his hand gently over the cane, admiring the quality of the wood. As the small fishing boat edged cautiously away from the shore for the cutter, the islanders shouted out again and again—"Mata kinayo." Come back again!

It was late afternoon as we pulled away from Mikurajima and the villagers could still be seen waving along the rocky shore, not too far from where the *Viking* had run aground. Mr. Marion, sitting by himself near the stern and holding the boxwood cane in his lap, looked back at the receding shoreline: "I have wanted to come to Mikurajima for a very long time and I could not be happier."

In the spring of 1967, a century later, an American clipper ship and its helmsman, Benjamin Cartwright, had not been forgotten. ■

Association News

December, 1968



AFSA Sponsors Foreign Service Days Conference

A new milestone in AFSA's continuing effort to establish a dialogue between foreign service professionals and the broader foreign affairs community was reached with the Association's sponsorship of a Foreign Service Days Conference, held in the Department November 14-15. Built around the theme "Foreign Affairs in the 1970's," the Conference attracted an impressive array of talent from Congress, the academic world, the business community, student leaders, and the press, as well as from the active and retired ranks of the foreign service itself.

The Conference program focused on four panel discussions. "Dimensions of Foreign Affairs in the 1970's" was considered by panelists Herman Kahn of the Hudson Institute, Henry Kissinger of the Harvard University Center for International Affairs, and Peter Krogh of Fletcher School. Former Deputy Under Secretary Foy Kohler, now at the University of Miami, Frederick Mosher of the University of Virginia, and Theodore Eliot and Charles Bray of the AFSA Board of Directors discussed "Foreign Affairs: Are We Organized for the 1970's." "Europe and America: Problems and Prospects" was the subject of a panel which included Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia and David Calleo of Johns Hopkins, while Congressmen Bradford Morse and Donald

Irwin, Congressman-elect Allard Lowenstein, and ATLANTIC MONTHLY Editor Robert Manning held forth on "Congress and Public Opinion in Foreign Affairs." Audience participation followed the panelists' presentation and was invariably lively and often provocative. In addition to the panel discussions, Deputy Under Secretary Charles Bohlen addressed the group in an off-the-record DACOR lecture on "The United States and the Communist World." The Conference concluded with a reception honoring Secretary and Mrs. Rusk and featuring the presentation of two awards, the AFSA Award for outstanding contributions to the foreign affairs of the United States to former Under Secretary for Political Affairs Robert Murphy (who had, by what we are assured is pure coincidence, been named President-elect Nixon's foreign affairs liaison with the Administration the day before) and the DACOR Award for contributions to the foreign service to Ambassador George Allen.

If any single matter tended to overshadow others at the wide-ranging sessions it was the issue of communication and contact between the different parts of the foreign service community. Noting this problem in his summary of the proceedings, Chairman Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, observed "the tendency

of all of us to think we are the most important element" in the conduct of foreign affairs. He spoke of the importance of creating and maintaining constituencies in foreign affairs, and mentioned Lend-Lease, the Marshall Plan, and the establishment of the Peace Corps as examples of how effective such constituencies could be in supporting major foreign policy initiatives. He concluded with the hope that the Conference would be "the end of the beginning" in the effort to build a dialogue between the "professionals" and academicians, business men, and labor.

The problem of communication was probably most evident in the discussion of the organization of foreign affairs. Much of this exchange revolved around the Report, "Toward a Modern Diplomacy," presented to AFSA by its Committee on Career Principles. Copies of the Report were provided to all Conference participants.

"Dimensions of Foreign Affairs in the 1970s" was the topic on which the above panel spoke during the Foreign Service Days conference. Panelists were (l. to r.) Joseph E. Johnson, moderator, Herman Kahn of Hudson Institute, Philip Habib, AFSA President, Henry Kissinger of the Harvard University Center for International Affairs and Peter Krogh, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.





Panel at AFSA-sponsored Foreign Service Days conference whose subject was "Europe and America—Problems and Prospects." (l. to r.) Joseph E. Johnson, Zbigniew Brzezinski, David Calleo, John E. Reinhardt.

Ambassador Kohler put the Report in perspective by outlining previous efforts at reform and reorganization and suggesting reasons for their successful implementation or failure. He said that the foreign service carries within it the seeds of its own rebirth and declared that any real reform will amount to something only if it comes out of the leadership of the service.

Professor Mosher, more critical, said the Report took for granted certain principles without very much active questioning of them. He included among them the concepts of the conduct of foreign affairs by a career service, reliance on recruitment by competitive examination, minimal lateral entry, monopolization by the service of most key jobs below the political positions, and elimination of political influence in the promotion process. Professor Mosher said he was not arguing against these concepts, but warned that in the next 10-20 years some critics will. The ideas of a career service, he said were not automatically attuned to the needs of the society in which it operates. In this connection, Professor Mosher made several observations on the changes taking place in American life—the

moving together of the public and private sectors, the new order of complexity in public affairs, the growing leadership of the intellectuals, and the growth of professionalism. He called attention to the connotations of the last—individual identification with the values of a profession rather than with those of an organization and increasing reliance on temporary assignments to areas of interest rather than on orderly career progression. He cautioned that unless the foreign service accommodated itself to the need for systems and systems analysis techniques now being developed outside it might become irrelevant. He also said that service ideas about bureaucracy would have to change at a time when hierarchy and status were giving way to the concept of getting together the people you need to solve problems.

Theodore Eliot called the Conference "the first organized effort of the professionals to meet with those outside the government who share an interest in the substance and process of American foreign policy." Discussing the Report, he concentrated on the twin problems of people and organization, noting that though the need for specialists and managers has been

widely recognized, division of the foreign service into several parts on an agency basis had made it difficult to meet this requirement. Many had concluded, Mr. Eliot said, that the place to start to bring sense and order into this personnel picture is to unify the various pieces of the foreign service into one coordinated whole. He called attention to the roles which could be played in this coordination process by the Board of the Foreign Service, an Executive Under Secretary, and a strengthening of Ambassadors' authority. He stressed that foreign service professionals were much more interested in altering the foreign affairs process than in creating new boxes in a table of organization. They also wanted to know what others thought about reform. "We do not have monopoly of wisdom. If we had, we wouldn't have arranged the Conference."

In the questions which followed, many participants spoke of the importance of openness. For some such as Dr. Adam Yarmolinsky who stressed the need for "in-and-outers" like himself, this meant movement of specialists between the foreign service and the broader foreign affairs community outside. For others, it appeared to mean more contact and exposure for foreign service officers, more involvement of the service in the main currents of American life. Some spoke of a deep sense of alienation felt toward the foreign service by outsiders and called for remedies.

The theme of the service's relations

Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, presided over the sessions held at International Conference room during AFSA sponsored Foreign Service Days.





Panel at International Conference Room during Foreign Service Days conference subject of which was "Congress and Public Opinion in Public Affairs." (l. to r.) Philip Habib, Congressman Bradford Morse, ATLANTIC MONTHLY editor Robert Manning, Congressman Donald Irwin, Congressmen-elect Allard Lowenstein and Joseph E. Johnson.

Mrs. Dean Rusk, at a reception in her honor and the Secretary of State following the ceremonies of Foreign Service Days, presents the AFSA award to former Under Secretary for Political Affairs to Robert Murphy and DACOR award for contributions to the foreign service to George Allen.



with outsiders was struck again in the panel on Congress and Public Opinion.

Representative Irwin noted that there is far too little dialogue between Congressmen and FSOs as individuals. He said there is a great community of interest but it is being neglected, with unfavorable results. Representative Morse observed that there is a constituency in Congress for foreign affairs but that the State Department's "paranoia" and fear of the Hill prevents effective use of it. "You've got to get over that," he urged.

Space does not permit us to provide adequate coverage of the observations on the substance of various foreign policy problems made in the course of the two-day conference. Many of the panelists provided brilliant insights into the problems which would face foreign affairs policy-makers in the 1970s. Perhaps equally important, their presence and that of so many other distinguished representatives was symbolic of the possibilities that exist for friendly and informal give-and-take among the many constituencies which make up the foreign affairs community.

Scholarship Information

Dartmouth College today announced the newly-established S. Pinkney Tuck 1913 Memorial Fund for special scholarships available to sons and grandsons of US Foreign Service officers. This Fund was made possible by a gift of \$75,000 from Mrs. Katherine Whitney Demme Tuck and the Katherine Tuck Fund in memory of her late husband, the Honorable S. Pinkney Tuck, an alumni of Dartmouth Class of 1913, who enjoyed a long and distinguished career in the Foreign Service and served, among other posts, as the first American Ambassador to Egypt.

The purpose of the Tuck scholarship is to enhance the opportunity for young men to serve their country in the manner exemplified by Mr. Tuck. Seniors in secondary schools who are sons or grandsons of FSOs and who need financial assistance for education

and are interested in applying for the Scholarship must apply for admission to Dartmouth by January 1, 1969 by writing to the Director of Admissions, Robert B. Graham, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

In any year when there is no such student at Dartmouth, the income of the Fund may be used for scholarship awards to other Dartmouth students who have indicated their intention to enter the Foreign Service of the United States.

As of this date AFSA has mailed out 209 scholarship packets to students and parents. Also, the preliminary form has been mailed to an additional 66 people, awaiting replies for definite addresses. Deadline for applications complete with supporting documents is February 15, 1969.

AFSA's Personal Purchases Expert



Does your new post require "long johns" which you had not anticipated? Would you like to pilot your new Cessna 'round the island? These items, and more, have been "all in a day's work" for the Personal Purchasing section of AFSA ably managed by Jean Chisholm. Though Jean does not do any personal purchasing except books for the membership, she keeps in touch with suppliers who are willing to accept individual export orders for items such as appliances, furniture, and cars.

White Bear, Minnesota, boasts that Jean was born there, was graduated with a B.A. in English Literature from Macalester College, St. Paul, and taught in the public high schools in Minnesota for a few years after graduation.

Wider horizons beckoned this inquisitive personality, and in 1944 Jean joined the Foreign Service and served

at Quito, Rio de Janeiro, Tegucigalpa, Mexico City, Havana, Helsinki, Vienna and Tel Aviv. At three of the posts Jean held the position of personnel officer and retained this title until her retirement in 1964.

In 1965 Jean was employed by AFSA where she performs the diversified duties of Personal Purchasing section and reminisces about her own years abroad as she says, "It would be difficult to say which post I enjoyed most. There was something wonderful about each one; it would be like counting apples and oranges to try to tell you my favorite. Each had its own flavor, each its own appeal."

While Jean brought artifacts from each assignment, the most coveted, by her women friends at least, are the many-faceted crystal beads, pins and rings she wears as souvenirs of her Viennese days.

\$10,000 in book orders per annum pass across Jean's desk. Members abroad usually order books which specifically deal with the ethnic, geographic, historic background of the country in which they are presently serving.

With brown eyes aglow, Jean proceeds to tell us that her new interest in acrylic painting has given her yet another outlet for the many talents which she has utilized to the fullest; another medium to express her appreciation of the beauty she has found in her travels as a Foreign Service officer.

Press Comment on "Modern Diplomacy"

Many newspapers have commented on the Career Principles Report, "Toward a Modern Diplomacy," which was widely distributed by the Association in early November.

Most of the comments are quite favorable to the main thrust of the Report. Excerpts from some of the editorials follow:

The Washington Evening Star

"This is not a report that should be filed away and forgotten. It represents the off-hours activity of some of the brighter lights in the State Department complex who have long recognized the truth in charges that their operation is a sort of 'fudge factory.' They have written this report as an alternative to quitting the Foreign Service, as so many of their more gifted colleagues have done in recent days.

"One needn't be a seer to predict that this report, which has submerged parochial agency loyalties for the greater good, will rapidly gain wide acceptance among responsible individuals inside and outside the government concerned with the conduct of foreign

affairs. It would seem fitting that the next administration and Congress give this proposed reform from within sympathetic consideration rather than charging off in a half-cocked attempt to 'do something' about the State Department."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Such a setup [as proposed by the Report] would enhance the status of the career diplomatic professionals, and it might have advantages over the present system. It requires appraisal by experts. As far as the general public is concerned, what the United States foreign policy establishment needs more than anything is a system that will make the State Department more responsive to the President. The Department's bureaucracy has a sort of momentum of its own that militates against the flexibility demanded by modern conditions.

"Foreign Service officers as a group are well-trained and competent diplomats, equipped to carry out assignments under whatever administrative setup. But what really is needed is



Among the acquisitions for the AFSA's club rooms is this original SATURDAY EVENING POST illustration. It was used for a story entitled "The Big Shot." Further information regarding date and plot will be welcomed.

reform at the upper levels."

Milwaukee Journal

"There is room for great improvement in State Department organization. The young diplomats are on the right road. The next president will do well to listen to them—and do ill if he considers his job that of a house-cleaner."

Providence Journal

"Whether they get a sympathetic hearing may depend more on whom the new President appoints as Secretary of State than on his own reaction. New officials with a fresh outlook and no vested interest in the present system might be able to implement the changes. Everyone seems to agree that the State Department needs a good shaking up, and the start of a new administration is the ideal time for it."

The Christian Science Monitor

"It now remains to be seen whether the proposals will strike responsive notes in the new administration, or whether, like many previous investigations into the foreign service, it will be partly implemented, partly forgotten."

Times-Picayune

"... movement toward self-reform indicates basic institutional health, and these voices deserve the kind of interested but dispassionate attention diplomats consider their forte and presidents their responsibility."

Service Glimpses

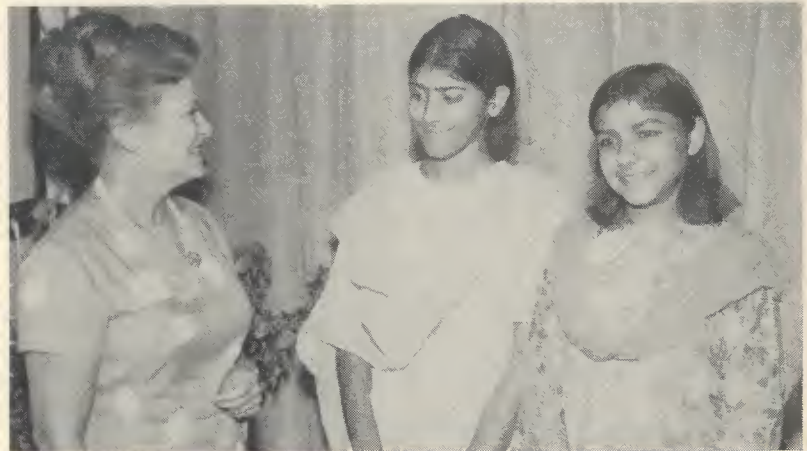


Washington: When not in motion what does a Diplomatic Courier do? Four million mile Courier Bob LaPlante "stayed put" for a year in Scandinavia where he compiled a survey of Swedish and American families. This copy was presented to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson who visited one of the families in Vallentuna, Sweden.

Palo: Ambassador Mennen G. Williams assisted by Rear Adm. Draper L. Kauffman, Commander US Naval Forces Philippines, lays a wreath on the tomb of the Filipino Unknown Soldier killed in World War II at Palo, Leyte. The occasion marked the 24th anniversary of General MacArthur's return to the Philippines.

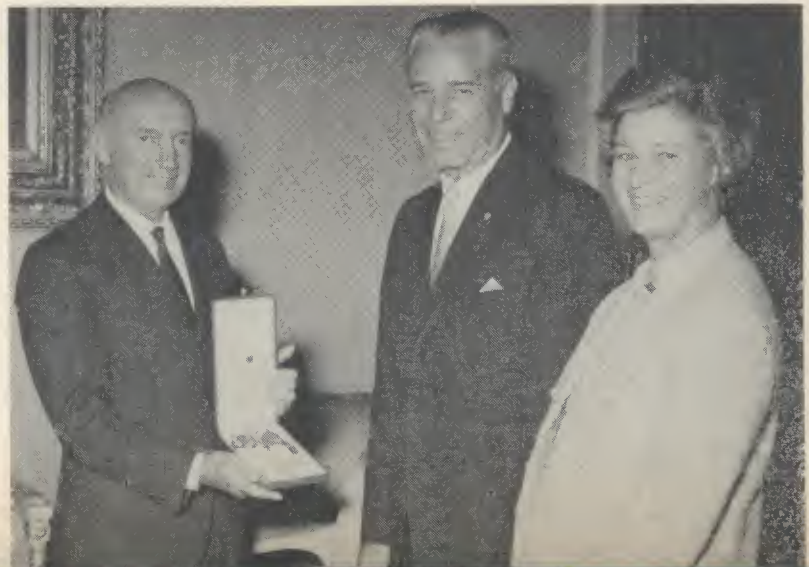


Tobago: Robert C. Johnson, Jr., the first retired FSO to be appointed a Consular Agent, is sworn in in Tobago. Left to right, J. William Henry, Consul, William A. Costello, Ambassador, US Embassy, Trinidad, Robert C. Johnson Jr., Mr. Bonnett, Chairman, Tobago County Council, Mrs. Costello, The Honourable the Minister of State for Tobago Affairs, Mr. Basil Pitt, Mrs. Johnson.



Islamabad: Mrs. Benjamin H. Oehlert, wife of the American Ambassador to Pakistan, presents to Miss Rubena Manzur and Miss Mary Bhatti four-year scholarships to the Gordon College. The American Women's Club sponsored the scholarships and the awards were made at a tea in Islamabad.

Milan: Earl T. Crain, Consul General in Milan from 1960 until his retirement in 1967, is presented with one of Italy's highest decorations, the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy. Presentation was made on October 3, 1968, by Dr. Libero Mazza, the Prefect of Milan, on behalf of the President of the Republic, while Mrs. Crain smiles approval.



Negotiation

ALLAN EVANS

In the Foreign Service JOURNAL for July, 1968, Win Brown has masterfully treated "The Art of Negotiation." As is fitting for one who has often and long sat at the green baize table, he has set forth

NIGH on fifteen years ago it was popular among Washington artists in foreign affairs to ask whether the Kremlin would negotiate. People had heard *nyet* so long and so often that they felt compelled to ask themselves whether there was some strange barrier or inhibition which prevented Russians from reaching any agreement as such—so odd did this obstinacy appear to a West that was brought up with the compulsion to compromise, to trade, to at least make the gesture of seeming ready to "work things out."

Indeed, many arguments could be brought forward to support the view that inhibitions were at work. Russians were, after all, ideologues, doctrinaires, in the end theologians, for whom there could be only right or wrong, never a middle way. They were, furthermore, in the grip of a dark autocracy subject to no influence or control other than its own will. On top of it all, they were Russians, imbued with the shrouded non-Western outlook recorded in the eighteen-fifties by an American Minister to St. Petersburg from whose despatches Ambassador Bedell Smith quoted passages as chapter-headings to his own recent narration.

Yet it took but little reflection even then to conclude that the difficulty was more semantic than real. None of the doubters could doubt that the Kremlin would avidly negotiate a take-over of the US. The Russians could confidently be expected to sit down at a negotiating table over so little a matter as our evacuation of Western Germany! In short, the issue with them was not whether they would negotiate at all, but what they would negotiate about. Find the right subject, and they would be there negotiating away like anyone else. Experience has amply proved this contention to be true of Russians, and equally so of other peoples.

More abstractly, one can say that to view negotiation as an end in itself is to confuse matter, means, and manner. This confusion is far more serious in international affairs, especially of an inter-regional or inter-cultural character, than in affairs of our own country or even our own Western world. Within the West there is, as remarked, a general compulsion to reach the *modus vivendi*, a general tinge of prejudice against the iconoclast or doctrinaire, the intransigent—though more in the north than in the Latin south. Harold Nicolson long ago identified the trait and attributed it to the commercial temper, as against the arbitrary finalities that preoccupy the "feudal" mind. This accommodating tradition in some degree mitigates within the West generally even the heady intoxication that flows from absolute sovereignty. If we turn from dealings between states to look inside a single Western country, we find that the compulsion is increased by an additional layer of social pressures and loyalties, fortified in the last analysis by national solidarity. Under these circumstances, the mere act of getting people together, the very manner in which they are addressed and handled, may be at least half the battle, and

many actual experiences and distilled from them much wisdom and pragmatic generality. It happens that for some time I too have been looking at parts of the negotiating process, but, as befits one whose experience includes almost no practice at the international table, I have written more from the viewpoint of theory. The two treatments are so different, yet where they touch common topics so much in agreement, that I have ventured to go forward with this article as a further contribution to a major concern of our Department.

may determine a successful outcome. Negotiation can be looked upon as something to be sought for its own sake; the very act is an accomplishment and a promise.

But in the larger area of worldwide international relations, the winds blow much colder. Sovereignty easily fractionizes broader and thinner loyalties amongst nations. Interest preponderates over ties of sentiment, or at least we can say that motivations relate to the material, the tangible, and the self-centered rather than to feelings of social solidarity. For the force of world opinion is a tenuous thing compared to the psychological pressures generated inside a Western neighborhood or nation—while, in unhappy irony, the very pressures of nationalist sentiment which serve to bring about compromise and unity within a country have on the world stage the opposite effect of intensifying the forces that divide nations. By that same token an international negotiation, to be meaningful, must be built around matter rather than manner, must center around an appeal to interest rather than an appeal to feeling—even if the negotiator must sometimes select or shape these interests with an eye on the domestic sentiments they arouse.

One overriding consequence follows from this central stress upon interest. A negotiation will starkly reflect a power relationship. This point may be muffled in most dealings, but in a dispute that is deemed to warrant weighing the alternative of force it stands out clearly; no government in its senses would, on a vital issue, select the alternative of negotiating, with the prospect of obtaining less than its full desire, unless it had measured its maximum force potential and its command of influence, and gauged the sum of its power against that of its opponent. That being so, then to enter a public negotiation is to acknowledge the power relationship publicly. The French at Compiègne knew they were wholly beaten and offered total surrender; at Geneva they knew they were three-quarters beaten and settled for what to them was a face-saving arrangement in Vietnam—helped, incidentally, by a weakening of Hanoi's position through pressure from its own friends: It was not persuasion but comparative power that produced in each case a proportionate result. It also follows that international negotiation of great moment will seldom be initiated simply on the basis of a generalized hope, but will require some sort of goal, some explicit anticipated agenda of major subjects—and the more urgently so the more vital the interests which these subjects affect and the more dramatically, therefore, the negotiation implies some determination. Finally, then, if public negotiation of this caliber addresses itself to predetermined ends, it will necessarily deal essentially with problems of means—with questions of how to bring about results rather than of what results to bring about.

Thus it appears that public international negotiations of major scale require that some general outline of anticipated results be explicitly or implicitly agreed upon in advance. The

organized and open negotiating process will fill in the details of the outline and arrange the means for achieving the results. Within this framework, the proceedings will be far less a matter of persuasion than of conduct which clarifies the strength, the will, and the priorities of the participants and applies the resulting equations in the working out of individual problems.

Manifestly, however, if we may use the word negotiate in its simplest denotation, a negotiatory process must in some form precede these public formalities. How else can the agenda be formed? From what has been said it follows that these prolegomena will be secret. The parties need to measure up each other's views of the essential power relationship which is to surface at later public proceedings—a dialogue which can be more than difficult if every adjustment becomes through public discussion a cast-iron symbol of relative strength. The pressure of modern media, to be sure, inescapably requires protagonists to advertise intentions; canny leaders will couch these intentions in the broadest possible terms, in irreproachably glittering generalities; meanwhile, they will float through secure channels more concrete and practical ideas for an agenda. At very least, major effort will be put on avoiding a public confrontation of detail which must force one side or the other into what the press will call concessions and what the participants (and all onlookers) will recognize as expressions of relative weakness—especially on the part of the weak.

In fact, in the concept of concession resides the great enemy of negotiation at all stages. To the extent that a participant considers and proclaims every slip from demands representing his maximum interest to be a concession, the implication is clear that privately he thinks in terms of a total capitulation by the other protagonist. This point of view tends toward the ultimately absurd position that every change in the confronting demands is someone's sacrifice, and that two matching adjustments are equally two sacrifices—regardless of the extent to which these changes bring the protagonists closer to their major common objectives. Obviously, if there is no major common objective, the public negotiations should never have been started. If there is one, then the accommodations necessary to reach it cannot all be pure sacrifice.

Instead, the process of negotiation, if it is to be successful, must be thought of in terms of bargaining. Its end is to trade off, not to extort concessions; its means are to clarify limits or depths of desire and capability rather than to overrun an opponent's position in pitched battle of words; its manner largely an effort to save everyone's face and ease the process of not getting all that is wanted. Admittedly there will be times, and especially if Communists are party to the game, when hard, dull, tenaciously insistent repetition of a position will curdle the patience of a negotiator; surely by now we have found out that the only rationale for continuing a negotiation

in which there appears no flexibility of bargaining is either that it has publicity value in displaying our attitude or that it offers promise of keeping alive a facility for registering a change of intention should one ever occur. These alternatives illuminate well enough the functions of overt negotiation; it can serve propaganda, it can implement a decision, and it can serve as a forum for bargaining over details. That it can serve as a site for bargaining over major decisions is doubtful—and if it does, then probably some even prior major decision already exists like, for example, a mutual even if only implicit determination to continue an alliance at just about any cost. In the end, then, the meaningful element in negotiation is bargaining or trading off, and the essential precondition for public negotiation is the disposition to give and take. One cannot negotiate where there is no give, and public negotiation is a very poor device for finding out whether any give in fact exists. Hence one can say that a specific negotiation typically involves two stages, of which the second is a public process of bargaining, while the first is an exploration of the prospects for bargaining—an exploration that can seldom succeed if performed in public.

It may be that we in the United States, and in particular we in the State Department, face extra hazards of which we should be wary in thinking about negotiation. For the Department, of course, this hazard relates closely to our concern with diplomacy. From the undoubted fact that inter-personal relations can help or hinder the diplomatic process, we may be in danger of leaping to the professional extreme of thinking that persuasion is in and of itself a major mover of policy—and beyond that to the extreme of national thinking in the implicit idea that the mistaken men who differ with us must have under their errors a better nature which, if we can but reach it, will set them on a straight path.

I have known a research study of another country's newly amiable policy to be reprehended because the analysis did not allow for the diplomatic element. The explicit theory was that skillful diplomacy could establish with foreign leaders a rapport which, as a form of friendship, or even a sort of conversion, would insure a period of "good relations." (It happened in my example that, as the study predicted, the sunny period clouded over without regard to rapport as soon as certain associated and material benefits drained away.) But behind this attitude there must reside less explicitly a sense that in these statesmen there is some deep chord which responds to the skilled technique—some ingrained addiction to good relations in general, or some natural bonhomie and friendliness—something, in the end, very American that makes the whole world kin. Without an implicit rationale of this sort, the concept of personal diplomacy is no more than a glorification of the obvious facts that a conversation is easier to open if the participants already know one another, that an

(Continued on page 48)

LIKE most American foreign service types, I sometimes wonder what our local employees think we are up to—or, if you worry about double hanging prepositions—up to what our local employees think we are.

For example, after an American secretary hands me a Classified Action cable, I quickly turn it face down when my British secretary appears. Or when the lass tells me, "There is a classified cable for you at the Message Center," I wonder what puzzling or horrendous thoughts cross her mind as I stop what I am doing and go directly to the agent behind that triply reinforced window.

Do you recall that puzzled, seemingly shocked look on your doctor's face when he presses an ice cold stethoscope to your chest—that grim "good-heavens-what's-going-on-here" look? Well, when I get a classified cable reporting that the number of my grants has been reduced from 30 to 24, I suspect that an indignant, startled look (similar to the doctor's—and as meaningless, really) crosses my face.

My British secretary, observing my expression, has every right to believe that the cable which she is forbidden to see says something like "New England threatens to declare war on Old England."

In the United Kingdom, which is a hardship post because the local employees are frequently brighter than we are—and where the well-educated and well-mannered Brits sometimes mash their peas on the back of forks—in that country where everybody seems to know everything that's going on, I am certain that local employees must say to themselves, "I wonder what the hell that guy is classifying."

Meaning me, of course.

These are the times when I wonder reciprocally—what it must be like to be a local (American) employee at Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy in Washington. And sometimes I see myself, *a la* Walter Mitty, working for binational advancement in either the imitation Tudor building on Massachusetts Avenue or in the imitation Howard Johnson building which is an annex to the old embassy.

On such days . . . aha!—there, on my boss's desk—and he an attaché or, mayhap even a counsellor of embassy I see an Action Yellow. Come to think of it, this being a British embassy, the "action yellow" is probably in a folder, with seals, ribbons and tapes. But the color and filigree mean that the contents of the message are classified and not intended for my local, focal eyes.

Now I must confess that during my

OH, to Be a Local Employee in Her Britannic Majesty's Washington Embassy

MAX R. GROSSMAN

more than four years at our embassy in London, I have sent and received a considerable amount of classified material. Often, innocent of classification regulations, my local associates have prepared material for my information which then I have marked "Confidential" or "Official Use Only" and despatched to Washington.

Obviously, since such locally prepared vital information was now classified, the local authors were never permitted—again or ever—to see their own handiwork.

I mourn slightly that, as a cultural affairs officer in London, I have been privy to no deep, dark secrets. As a matter of fact, I doubt if any/much cultural "secrets" exist.

Sometimes when you try to preserve a confidence, you lose it.

For example: When officials at the British university told us that they were bouncing an American student for using, selling and circulating cannabis, I prepared a cable (classified, of course) informing the Department of State of the impending action because the student was in Britain under a US grant.

My purpose in preparing the cable was to get the kid out of the country without any publicity. The incident happened on one of my "good" days as I believed that it was punishment enough for a student to be "sent down," as the British put it. I didn't think that he ought to suffer from adverse publicity ALL the days of his life.

All this, I report with only slight

self-deprecation, was good and noble of me—and I did feel hygienic about the whole matter, but I hadn't reckoned with Scotland Yard. Their Bobbies knew that the sale of cannabis was illegal—so they took immediate action to deport the student.

I stood at the desk of the counselor of embassy for public affairs and watched as he read the text of my proposed cable. Then he handed me the first edition of an evening newspaper—and there in modestly screaming type, about 48 points high, was the whole story. If my memory is correct, the American taxpayer benefited from the police action because the home country—Britain in this case—had to bear the costs of deportation.

I mustn't give any indication of why we classify certain information or to what lockjaw tightness (confidential-secret-eyes-only-top secret) we assign information. Still, if you wish to conclude that during my tour of duty in London, nothing—but absolutely nothing—went from my desk which had any important bearing (meaning in terms of war and peace) with respect to US-UK relations, then you are right.

I wonder. I repeat that I wonder occasionally how I would enjoy working as a local employee in the British embassy in Washington. A lot of it, I am certain, would be fun. Hopefully, the British have a miniature PX here where Caerphilly or Double Gloucester or Stilton or Cheddar cheeses can be bought. Or, maybe, at Christmas time, Orkney Island cheeses may be available. Not to me, of course, since I would be a "local" but, from time to time, I feel that I might be invited to some Briton's flat where as a personal guest or as a working stiff at a cocktail party, my host might give me a tin of Watney's Bitter. Maybe, even, if he liked me, he would give me half a dozen of Cox's Orange Pippin apples, the noblest product of centuries of pomological evolution.

It would also be fun—since I might possibly be regarded as a local with some status—to be summoned by a profoundly educated Oxonian and asked, "Please tell me, in a few sharp, clear words, the difference between current and historic objectives of the Republican and Democratic parties." That's the day, of course, when my job would be in greatest jeopardy.

Still, what fond recollections I would have today if I had been a local employee at the British embassy in Washington back in 1927 when William Hale (Big Bill) Thompson of Chicago said during his campaign for election as mayor, "If the King comes to Chicago, I'll crock him on the snoot."

I can almost see the cables now.

The story must have gone to London via Associated Press or Reuters or INS—and the Foreign Office must have cabled—probably classified confidential:

WHITEHALL CONCERNED CHICAGO DISCOURTESY

Probably at about the same time the cable arrived, the alert British Consulate General in Chicago had already cabled to Whitehall—with a copy for the British Embassy in Washington. That cable might have read: CONFIDENTIAL CHICAGO'S FORMER MAYOR IS A NUT IGNORE HIS COMMENTS CONFIDENTIAL.

Perhaps it would be too much to expect anything as succinct and definitive as that—but I am informed that cable-writing is regarded as a great art by the British Foreign Office and that a good cabler is admired and promoted. Anyhow, if British bureaucrats are as cautious as ours, the cable probably read, "CONFIDENTIAL FORMER MAYOR THOMPSON CAMPAIGNING FOR RE-ELECTION AFTER HAVING BEEN DEFEATED FOUR YEARS AGO STOP HIS COMMENTS KING GEORGE CALCULATED TO GET HIM IRISH-AMERICAN VOTES END CONFIDENTIAL."

That wasn't, I am quite certain, the end of it. Somebody must have been asked to send a "bio" of Big Bill Thompson to London for multicopying and safe-keeping in files. Washington's political side undoubtedly reported on the extent to which the former mayor's gross discourtesy would hurt his election campaign. (He was re-elected.) Somebody, in reply to a Whitehall query, probably prepared a report on the nature and depth of anti-British feeling in the United States.

If I had been at that time a local employee at Her Majesty's embassy, all of these cables would have been prepared without my knowledge—even though I might have been selected to write the Thompson biography—which somebody might then classify and thereafter I'd wonder, as action cables were turned upside down in my presence, what British-American shenanigans were going on about which we locals could not be informed.

Shortly after I arrived in London (1964) I was asked to assist a committee in New Orleans which was planning to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. The committee *merely* wished the Embassy to ask the Queen or the Prime Minister or the Minister of Defence—or all three, if appropriate—to send 100 British Redcoats to New Orleans.

The same request for assistance, it is logical to assume, was also sent to the British Embassy in Washington. I would have been delighted *that day* to have been a local employee, a furriner in Her Majesty's D.C. outlet. (In London, no local employee remembered the Battle of New Orleans and it wouldn't have been useful to tell my locals that the clash occurred two months *after* the peace treaty had been signed and that its most important by-product was that it was an element in the election of Andrew Jackson as President. I didn't want to identify Jackson further because it is always best to assume that Britons know something about American history besides the Boston Tea Party.)

Just the same I can imagine the reaction at the British Embassy to the request from New Orleans. The cable must have gone, in multiple copies, to the ambassador's office, to the political affairs desk, to the military attaché's sector. In London, this was a matter for the *cultural affairs* people to solve. How emphases change with geography!

If my knowledge of British reaction (usually unpredictable) is correct, the action officer's comment would be voiced only via understatement:

"Do you suppose we could find enough powder horns to take care of the needs of our troops?"

New Orleans *did* have its 150th anniversary celebration. The Redcoats were American locals—dolloed up. And I don't know about the powder horns.

I do know that we Americans brooded slightly at *our* embassy in London. Indeed, we didn't think it was quite cricket for the Americans to ask the Queen to collect, to equip, to transport troops to the US to help the people of New Orleans to celebrate a British defeat! More especially since the British were, even then—as now—having balance of payments problems.

Perhaps only in England do Americans express deep concern over our occasional bad manners. Many of our countrymen believe that the British invented good manners and that any shortcoming on our part betokens a failure to learn things which should be practically hereditary. Some hypersensitive Americans almost regard bad manners as symptomatic of genealogical irregularity.

You can imagine our—especially my—surprise and delight when, a year later (1965) the British suddenly discovered that the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo was about to take place. They made no plans to reenact the Battle on Belgian territory, but did remember that several nights

before the big struggle, many of the British officers had been having a lively dance in Brussels—and they decided to invite the French government to send officers and ladies to take part in that anniversary celebration.

This parallel example of "bad taste" pleased us at the American embassy, especially since the French were instantaneously annoyed that they should be asked to dance at a British victory party.

Well, Americans are champions at overstatement. Britons are non *pareil* in the realm of understatement, but when it comes to cool incontrovertible logic, the French must still rank as tops.

What I mean is that de Gaulle looked at his calendar; remembered that the next year (1966) was the 900th anniversary of the Norman conquest of England via the Battle of Hastings and replied to the British that inasmuch as the French were preparing to celebrate this major anniversary he regretted that he could not spare officers and wives for the big Brussels dance.

The British, I am certain, said, "Oops!" And how interesting it would have been—*that day* to listen to the comments, as a local employee, uttered in Her Majesty's embassy in Washington.

Come to think of it, the British had the last word on that incident also—for *they* celebrated the 900th anniversary and they dressed their "indigenous citizens" as Norman soldiers for the battle. Furthermore, this was no re-play. The French won the battle of reenactment also.

If I were a local employee at the British Embassy, I would so much enjoy listening to delightful understatement. We mustn't, I suppose, exaggerate British competency in this field—and not all Britons are capable of this exquisite verbal performance, but how charming it is to translate understatement. Currently, my candidate for the world's championship in the area is the man who found himself in a courtroom on Fleet Street, where he was being sued for divorce. The proceedings were, I gather, not progressing very clearly. Thus, of a sudden, the bewigged and bejeweled judge—to speed things up—turned to the defendant and said,

"Tell me. Have you been faithful to your wife?"

To which the defendant replied, "Frequently, Your Honor."

While I am on that subject, I must also report, as an amateur anthropologist, that the British breed a type—almost *sui generis*—worthy of stuffing

(Continued on page 47)

WASHINGTON LETTER

by TED OLSON

Where Have All the Flower People Gone?

Coming around Dupont Circle on an N-2 bus a couple of weeks ago, we suddenly noticed that the hippies were gone. Not a beard or a bangle or a bare foot to be seen anywhere. Maybe somebody who passes Washington's little Haight-Ashbury regularly could fix the exact date of the exodus. More likely, though, the general experience was like ours; you got so used to seeing them that you stopped seeing them, until one day you happened to look and—no more hippies. It's the same way with robins.

Where do hippies hibernate? Do they go south, like the robins, or merely withdraw to pads somewhere in the neighborhood? Do they drift away singly or in pairs, or rise in a swarm, responding to some mass impulse? And will they materialize again on some fixed day in the spring, punctual as the swallows of Capistrano? Must keep a lookout, and report.

Anyway, the migration of the cop-outs provided as good a reminder as any that it was time to put up the storm windows, check the antifreeze and shift to snow-tires. The sand barrels along the main thoroughfares have been replenished, and the seasonal warnings against being caught in a drift without snow-tires or chains suddenly look minatory. One of the newspapers checked the records and reported that there's little danger before November 1, and only a modest risk up to Thanksgiving, but after that trouble may be expected any time. Last year we had nine inches of snow on November 30, and a very white post-Christmas week.

In Transit

For those who are beginning to budget for that Washington assignment—no housing allowance, no representation funds, no differential for hardship—there is melancholy news. Minor, but still melancholy. Bus fares have gone up again. It's the second rise this year, an increment of 50 per cent in the last decade. A ride costs 30 cents now; you get four tokens for \$1.05 but that modest saving may have been eliminated before you read this. Suburban rates are up too—40 cents to the Maryland line.

In justification, D.C. Transit pleads desperate financial stringency, resulting largely from a precipitous drop in patronage. That in turn is attributed

partly to the procedure instituted last spring after several holdups of bus drivers, and proclaimed in huge letters running the length of every bus: HAVE EXACT FARE READY. ONLY SCRIP FOR CHANGE TO SPEED UP YOUR RIDE. OPERATOR DOES NOT MAKE CHANGE OR SELL TOKENS. Visitors complain that nowhere does it say what that exact fare is. Impoverished though O. Roy Chalk may be, one would think he could scrape up the cost of a modest sign at the door saying "30 cents."

For the drive-yourself and car-pool contingents things are getting no better either. Parking space is harder and harder to find. Traffic congestion is backing up into the non-rush hours; that's when they tear up the streets for resurfacing. Downtown is almost as bad as mid-Manhattan; if you're in a hurry, better walk. Or jog.

Of course that subway would help. But don't count on it for a few years yet. There are charts and blueprints, quite a variety of them. A survey by a private research firm produced eye-popping figures on the billions that rapid transit would save the city and the suburbs, and the more modest but considerable benefits that would accrue to the individual commuter. A model car was on exhibit here last spring, and it looked mighty nice. But not a spadeful of earth has been turned. The hassle over routes and financing continues, and so does the debate over which our congested metropolitan complex needs first and most: more freeways or a rapid transit network. Congress still hasn't authorized the areawide system that would seem to make most sense.

To complete this gloomy survey, we have to report:

1. Congestion at National Airport, in the air, on the ramp, at the check-in counters and in the parking areas, gets worse and worse.

2. Dulles is still sadly under-used, though traffic is picking up.

3. The new high-speed trains scheduled to go into service between Washington and New York early in 1969 will cut only 45 minutes off the old time, hardly enough to lure many travelers away from the shuttle or scheduled flights. The trouble seems to be the old roadbed. The Japanese built theirs specially for smooth riding at 150-mile speeds.

The Cultural Horizon

A few weeks ago, at a Library of

Congress concert, we ran into a former colleague. He remarked that he had suddenly realized he was missing a lot of things that he would regret having missed if he should suddenly be sent out to the field. (Presumably he was thinking not of London, or Paris, or Rome, or Vienna, but perhaps of Yaoundé or Vientiane.)

There are a lot of things going on in Washington, and some overseas readers may welcome a quick look around the cultural horizon in the first months of a new season.

The Juilliard Quartet is back at the Coolidge Auditorium for the fall series; there will be another in the spring. They continue to dig up novelties, new or neglected, to sandwich between more familiar music. The Washington Performing Arts Society (Patrick Hayes for short) is bringing, among others, Fischer-Dieskau, two Menuhins—Yehudi and Hephzibah, more Music from Marlboro, and for a change of pace, Theodore Bikel. Two European ensembles touring the United States for the first time—the Orchestre de Paris, with Munch and Martinon conducting on successive evenings, and the Munich Bavarian Symphony under Rafael Kubelik—are coming to Constitution Hall as guests of the National Symphony.

Good news: Washington's Opera Society is back in business, after a year's recess. Three productions are announced for this season: "Amahl and the Night Visitors" and "The Medium," two weeks before Christmas; "Manon Lescaut" in February and Francesco Cavalli's "Ormindo" in May. If the name Cavalli isn't immediately familiar, don't be embarrassed; we had to look him up in Grove's Dictionary. He flourished in Venice in the 17th century and composed more than 40 operas. "Ormindo" dates from 1644.

New York critics are prone to treat Washingtonian culture with amused condescension; they don't quite say "hick town" but the implication is there. So who premiered Ginastera's "Bomarzo," the most widely-praised opera of recent years—now in the New York City Opera's repertory? Washington's Opera Society, season before last. And what is the first big popular and critical success of the New York theater season? Howard Sackler's "The Great White Hope,"

introduced last year at the Arena.

This season the Arena has an impressive repertory bill: "The Threepenny Opera," "Six Characters in Search of an Author," "King Lear," "Marat-Sade," and two new pieces, "The Prince of Mandalore," by John Murray, and "The Conversion of Patrolman O'Connor," a musical with books and lyrics by Carolyn Richter and music by Charlie Byrd.

The Ford Theater, alas, is dark this year. It started out with such a flourish and with such high aspirations, but somehow the flame flickered out. Maybe it proved too difficult to find plays and spectacles appropriate to that historic setting; maybe the small capacity did not yield enough returns to maintain a repertory company. You can still go in and admire a beautiful hall, rich in memory, and maybe the footlights will be turned on again some day.

Since you went away—unless that was quite recently—Washington has added two art museums. Both are enterprises of the Smithsonian Institution, which keeps on proliferating, and has long since ceased to be "the nation's attic," as someone once described it. They are the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery. They share the state-ly 19th century edifice—this is one structure meriting that pretentious word—that used to be the Old Patent Office Building. Those majestic halls with their lofty vaulted ceilings—the Lincoln Gallery is nearly 300 feet long—may not be the ideal place for hanging pictures, but they certainly are impressive. The National Collection will maintain a permanent panorama of American painting and sculpture, from the earliest period up to the fairly recent, in the Lincoln Gallery, and rotating exhibits in the other rooms. The season started with a superb retrospective show of the late Charles Sheeler. This will be followed by the American entries in the last Venice Biennale, then Winslow Homer, and later, just to forestall any charge of chauvinism, "European Painters of Today" and "The Art of Tibet." The Portrait Gallery admittedly hasn't yet compiled a complete and adequate pictorial Who Was Who in America, but it has time and room to grow.

As a surprising number of Washingtonians don't seem to know about the two new galleries, it may be well to add that the building occupies the two blocks bounded by F and G and 7th and 9th streets. Take the south door—F street—for the portrait gallery, the north for the collection.

The National Gallery has started a series of "small, intimate views" of

paintings from the Paul Mellons' collection of British art. This fall there is a choice of 16 Turners. In the spring the artist will be Constable.

Meanwhile the Corcoran has taken under its wing the enterprising but financially-pinchd Washington Gallery of Modern Art, on 21st Street N.W. It's now called the Corcoran Gallery, Dupont Center. It will continue to feature experimental art. Currently—and very timely, too—it is showing graphics by Czech artists. Luck rather than political prescience: the arrangements were started before the Soviet crackdown.

Jottings of a Party-Goer

To Austrian Embassy for *un coupe de champagne* in honor of E. Wilder Spaulding, whose book, "The Quiet Invaders," deals with the accomplishments of Austrian-born citizens of this country. Praise for the book from the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Ernst Lemberger. Check of book disclosed that Austria can claim Luise Rainer and Paul Muni but not Zsa Zsa Gabor. Mr. Spaulding remarked that his researches disclosed more Austrian-born listees in "Who's Who in America," proportionately, than for any other country except Canada.

To coffee with Maggie Rennert, author of "A Moment in Camelot," Bernard Geis Associates. Predict best sellerdom for this large (715 pages) novel about Washington in Kennedy years. Sensitively written, timing perfect, since recent publicity indicates Camelot has moved to Skorprios. Mrs. Rennert, former State Department wife, says part of her reason for writing the book was the lack of understanding of the role of the Secretary of State. Next book, already in the

works, is on the State Department.

"Well, sir, when a certain late and unlamented senator was making headlines hanging the State Department by its thumbs, the word got around that it wasn't wise to say anything in our reports that a congressional committee might find disturbing, even years later. So a lot of people in the field learned, the hard way, to restrict their associations in foreign countries to types who would be acceptable to any congressman, any time. Since foreigners are not really very foreign when it comes down to personalities, what you wound up with was cautious men talking to cautious men and writing guarded reports about it." He shrugged, looking at Girard. "In that sense, you can say that the President, by failing to protect his information gatherers from the bully boys in Congress, sort of restricted his information himself."—"A Moment in Camelot," by Maggie Rennert.

Reader's Guide

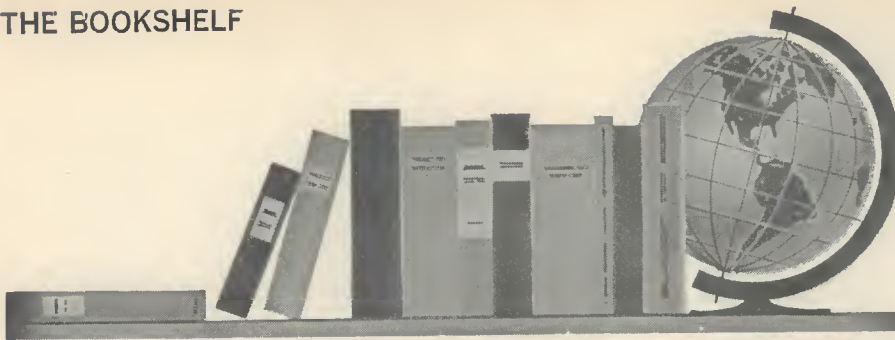
MCCALL'S, November, 1968: "Thirteen Days—the Story About How the World Almost Ended," by Robert F. Kennedy. (Condensed version in SATURDAY REVIEW, Oct. 26, 1968, titled "Lessons of the Cuban Missile Crisis.")

ATLANTIC, November, 1968: "No More Vietnams, a Symposium," with the views of Adam Yarmolinsky, Theodore Draper, Samuel Huntington and others. July, 1968, "Bill Moyers Talks With LBJ, Power, Poverty, War and the Young;" "Democracy on Ice" [Greece] by Elizabeth B. Drew.

AMERICAN SCHOLAR, Autumn, 1968: "The American Scholar and American Foreign Policy," by John Hope Franklin.



The Dort Packet Boat from Rotterdam Becalmed (from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Mellon) by J. M. W. Turner.



Embassy to Guinea, 1959-61

THE Bureau of African Affairs, established early in September 1958, was almost immediately confronted with one of its most difficult problems as a result of the French Constitutional Referendum held in French West and Equatorial Africa on the 28th of that month. To the surprise of apparently everyone except perhaps the Guineans, Guinea voted for independence. Overnight the problems brought about by this unexpected development occupied a considerable part of the time of the Bureau. Pressure from France, whose role in NATO was particularly important at that time, caused the United States first to delay the recognition of the new Guinean Government and then to delay the opening of an Embassy in Conakry. The Eastern Bloc, on the other hand, lost no time in filling this vacuum, a Trade Mission from East Germany having arrived in that city only a week or two after independence. Because Guinea was only the second tropical African colony to gain independence in the present century (after Ghana in 1957), political developments in this underdeveloped country on the western coast of Africa became of intense interest to the United States. This made the appointment of a suitable American Ambassador of great importance.

One of the first projects of the new African Bureau was to change the pattern followed with Liberia for almost a century of appointing an American Negro as our Representative to that country and, with one or two exceptions, to no other. By good fortune we soon learned of an American Negro having especially fine qualifications for appointment as Ambassador to Guinea. Among these were a fluency in French and a broad knowledge of African affairs. The name of the candidate recommended to the President was John H. Morrow, Chairman of the Department of Modern Languages at North Carolina College. It was he whom President Eisenhower appointed as our first Ambassador to Guinea.

In the book under review, Ambassador Morrow relates in a clear and interesting style his eventful tour of duty of a little less than two years in that country, and his success in countering attempts by the Communist countries to establish a bridgehead to Western Africa there. As his narrative indicates, he never experienced a dull moment as he handled with skill any number of situations and crises which would have put the most experienced diplomat to the test.

In countering Soviet pressures, one of our principal weapons should of course have been economic aid and technical assistance. Unfortunately restrictions placed on our aid program by Congress—restrictions which more experienced nations found it possible to accept—made it difficult for us first to conclude and then to carry out an aid agreement with Guinea. Therefore the use of these important instruments during the critical period was lost to us. Fortunately the Communist Bloc, especially the Soviet Union, which immediately extended to Guinea both economic aid and technical assistance under terms which seemed to Guinea's inexperienced Government to be very attractive at first, made a number of serious mistakes in implementing their aid programs. As a result the balance of "positive neutrality" pursued by President Sekou Touré, the able and dynamic but unpredictable leader of Guinea, never quite fell to the Communist side of the scale, although at times it seemed perilously close to doing so.

Ambassador Morrow describes with some acerbity his failure at times to have his recommendations accepted by the State Department, or to receive the timely instructions he felt he needed. What he could not perhaps realize was that his frustrations were often matched by those of the African Bureau under the pressures of decisions necessarily made by the Secretary of State and the President in the light of our worldwide policy and commitments.

Ambassador Morrow is to be congratulated on writing such a lively record of United States policy toward

Guinea at the critical period of his service there. His book will be found of special interest to all members of the Foreign Service who have served or are now serving in tropical Africa. It will also be of value to a large proportion of the rest of the Foreign Service who may inevitably expect to serve on that continent sooner or later!

—J. C. SATTERTHWAIT

FIRST AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA by John H. Morrow. Rutgers University Press, \$9.00.

Development Observed

THIS is a close-range look at a number of development projects financed by the World Bank. Mr. Hirschman says he is trying to find out what explains "success" and "failure." He inquires into the nature of the environment, asks a good many interesting, unconventional and awkward questions about the meaning of "success" and "failure." He is imaginative, ingenious and insightful if not always rigorous. The book is eminently readable, should be read especially by anyone who takes the project appraisal manuals at face value. Hirschman doesn't.

—JO W. SAXE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS OBSERVED, by A. O. Hirschman. The Brookings Institution.

Revolution in Biology

FOUR years ago Secretary Rusk observed that: "One of the questions we are always interested in is where the time bombs are ticking away in technical and scientific fields which could explode under us with relatively short notice." This could be the big one. Taylor's book is not science fiction, but a sobering, detailed analysis of the major breakthroughs in biology to date, those to come, and the cultural implications of both.

Such possibilities as "carbon copy people" (as predicted in "Brave New World" thirty-four years ago), mind-modifying drugs, artificial raising of intelligence in man and animals, memory erasure, the artificial placenta, extensive organ transplants—and eventual organ regeneration, the prolongation of youthful vigor leading to the indefinite postponement of death, man-animal and man-machine "chimeras," and the synthesis of complex living organisms do not belong in our world. The point is that the world will be vastly different; it is not a question of whether these things will come to pass, but when.

The message is unequivocal: "We are now . . . in the opening stages of the Biological Revolution—a twentieth-century revolution which will affect human life far more profoundly

than the great Mechanical Revolution of the nineteenth century or the Technological Revolution through which we are now passing." The problem is how to plan for Man in the new revolution when: "we have no clear or agreed idea of what kind of world we want . . . we have to plan for several generations ahead. It is not a question of what society we want, but what kind of society will our descendants—who by definition will differ greatly from us—want?" The author is explicit as to some of those differences.

Gordon Rattray Taylor is a first-rate scientific journalist, rather than a technical writer, and the book is addressed to the scientifically literate citizen. It is reminiscent of the warnings and predictions of the nuclear physicists at the end of World War II, and indeed the author compares the state of biological sciences with that of the nuclear sciences in the early 1940's. There is no doubt but that he is right; we have not yet been able to hold back the advance of scientific knowledge nor the technological applications of that knowledge. This particular time bomb is, however, but a part of the total explosion ahead. The accumulation of scientific knowledge has made it possible, in this last third of the 20th century, for Man to control large areas of his environment. Whether he will be able to control his technology remains to be seen, but he will either do so or witness the increasing control of his culture by his technology. Perhaps Taylor's "modified man" will not mind so much.

—DALE BARNES

THE BIOLOGICAL TIME BOMB, by Gordon Rattray Taylor. World Publishing Company, \$5.50.

The War on Hunger

JOSUE DE CASTRO, in "The Black Book of Hunger," advances the classic Marxist view that the problem is not excess population growth but rather maldistribution of food in a predominantly capitalist world. De Castro categorically rejects the Malthusian view that population will outstrip natural resources, says this is scientifically outmoded and that the world's resources are more than adequate to feed properly all the peoples in being for long years to come. As evidence to support his contention he cites agricultural development in Israel and in China during the Great Leap Forward. He describes the Negev Desert as a splendid oasis, says without reservation that desalinization of sea water for irrigation is now economical, and quotes Field Marshal Montgomery to show that China has overcome the problem of hunger which had been imposed on it by

colonialism. The main burden of his book, however, is a call for international cooperation, with heavy donations of capital from the developed nations, to improve food production and distribution. He puts forward two organizations as being particularly significant in this field—ASCOFAM (World Association for the Struggle Against Hunger, of which he is director) and the International Center for Development, which is described as a subsidiary of ASCOFAM and has headquarters in Paris. I have been unable to find out anything about the credentials of either organization. If they are playing a significant role in the world food problems, word of it has not yet reached Washington.

Mr. de Castro, a nutritionist who is holder of the Stalin Peace Prize, is also the author of an earlier book, "The Geography of Hunger," which was widely panned when it appeared (de Castro was chairman of the FAO Council at the time). In it he advanced the theory that fertility is inversely proportional to protein intake. His scholarship in proving this point was generally considered dubious and the present book does nothing to improve his rating. The theory about protein intake, by the way, was advanced as a "great general law" by Thomas Doubleday in 1841 and has not found many takers since.

In calling for international cooperation on food distribution and production, de Castro is of course arguing on the side of the angels, although his purpose seems to be to stimulate interest in his organization—ASCOFAM. In arguing that there should be no artificial limits placed on population growth, however, he ignores the essential point that no matter how much food production and distribution are improved, there are finite limits to the earth's resources, whereas there are no built-in limits to population growth short of increased death rates or decreased birth rates. He also misses the point expressed so eloquently by John Stuart Mill in "The Principles of Political Economy" over a hundred years ago:

There is room in this world no doubt, and even in old countries, for a great increase of population, supposing the arts of life to go on improving, and capital to increase. But even if innocuous, I confess I see very little reason for desiring it . . . a population may be too crowded, though all be amply supplied with food and raiment. It is not good for man to be kept perforce at all times in the presence of his species. A world from which solitude is extirpated is a very poor ideal. Solitude, in the sense of being

often alone, is essential to any depth of meditation or of character; and solitude in the presence of natural beauty and grandeur is the cradle of thoughts and aspirations which are not only good for the individual, but which society could ill do without. Nor is there much satisfaction in contemplating the world with nothing left to the spontaneous activity of nature; with every rood of land brought into cultivation which is capable of growing food for human beings; every flowery waste or natural pasture plowed up, all quadrupeds or birds which are not domesticated for man's use exterminated as his rivals for food, every hedgerow or superfluous tree rooted out, and scarcely a place left where a wild flower or shrub could grow without being eradicated as a weed in the name of improved agriculture.

A second book is by Secretary of Agriculture Frceman, although one suspects it was researched and written largely by someone on his staff. It emphasizes the positive side of the effort of the Department of Agriculture, AID and various international and private organizations to improve food production and distribution. It has some very useful data and quotable statements for use by anyone called upon to do any public speaking on the subject.

He notes, for instance, that with about five per cent of our people on farms, we are producing enough grain for 200 million Americans, 60 million Indians, and the equivalent of 100 million people in other countries, while the Russians, with 35 per cent of their workers still tied to the land, have been, until recently, dependent on grain exports from the outside world. Elsewhere, in noting the recent stimulative effect of the profit motive on Indian farmers hitherto regarded as bound by tradition, he comments that he has met farmers all over the world who could not read and write but had never met one who couldn't count.

Secretary Freeman's message is that while a great deal has been accomplished in the way of increasing food production, there is a great deal more to be done and it will require a greater commitment from us than we have given to date. Simply to maintain the present precarious balance between man and food poses a great challenge; tipping the scales toward a more favorable balance involves changes in traditional behavior by billions of people. He sees two basic requirements—(1) changes in attitudes toward family size and (2) major increases in food production. The sec-

ond is probably easier than the first.

In addition to a proposal for new nutritional targets in food aid programs, Secretary Freeman proposes a ten-year commitment of 1.5 per cent of our national income to development, with emphasis on technical assistance in food production, the formation of a public-private corporation to deal with agricultural problems on a large scale, and an expanded program to mobilize technical manpower for world-wide agricultural development. He sets forth these proposals with the comment that we have before us the opportunity to remove the threat of famine predicted by Malthus, with the implicit warning that if we fail to take this opportunity Malthus will be proved right.

A third book, by Edward G. Stockwell, is a study of America's population in the Problems of American Society series. It is a very good, readable introduction to the subject, with chapters explaining such basic concepts as mortality, fertility and migration and their application to our population. It discusses in detail the impact of population pressures on life in the United States, thus exploring the dimension which seems to have escaped de Castro. It concludes that for the sake of our future well-being we must take measures to contain our own population explosion, and he hopes we can do so voluntarily. I recommend this book highly to those interested in learning something about the dimensions of our own population problem as well as India's or Pakistan's.

—RICHARD B. PARKER

THE BLACK BOOK OF HUNGER, by Josue de Castro. Funk & Wagnalls, \$3.95.

WORLD WITHOUT HUNGER, by Orville L. Freeman, \$5.95.

POPULATION AND PEOPLE, by Edward G. Stockwell. Quadrangle, \$6.95.

Science and Public Policy

A successful Foreign Service career will not usually require much competence in science policy matters, nor will it, in most instances, even oblige the career officer to reflect at any length on the criteria of rational scientific choice. Foreign affairs professionals may have some intuitive understanding of decision-making processes in particular foreign countries. They may even, some of them, think they understand how policy decisions are made in their own Department. But they will seldom have given extended attention to analyses of guiding principles, if such there be, of the science aspects of public policy and national goals.

There are signs, though, that this situation may be changing. The Foreign Service Institute now gives select-

ed senior officers instruction on the impact of science and technology on foreign affairs. And the gradual expansion in recent years of the Department's science affairs staff is a recognition, in bureaucratic terms, of a need for a better understanding of the relationship between government and systematic and disciplined inquiry in science and scholarship.

The present volume, a selection of essays by Professor Michael Polanyi of Manchester University, Alvan Weinberg of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Stevan Dedijer of Yugoslavia and others of equal distinction, offers a ready introduction to this important and complex relationship. It is, in short, a sophisticated discussion by scientists and other informed persons about how money is spent, or should be spent, on the promotion of national goals in science, and indeed in society at large. It does not, to be sure, tell us what we should think about such topical matters as Project Camelot or the brain drain, but it does other things of greater moment. It clears up confusion and misunderstanding about the use and misuse of science and science aid in underdeveloped countries. It clarifies the connections between freedom and tradition, between the planned and the unplanned—in the community of nations as much as in the Republic of Science. The book also contains a thoughtful summing up of the present state of science policy by Professor Edward Shils of the University of Chicago and Cambridge University, editor alike of this volume and of MINERVA, the sophisticated British quarterly from which these essays were drawn.

JOURNAL readers who would wish to pursue these matters further will find MINERVA in the reading room of the Department of State library. The magazine is an indispensable repository of factual and philosophical knowledge about the community of science and its relations with the rest of society, here and abroad. As such, it is of particular value for foreign affairs specialists whose policy responsibilities affect or are affected by developments in the world of science.

—T.A.D.

CRITERIA FOR SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT: PUBLIC POLICY AND NATIONAL GOALS, edited by Edward Shils. M.I.T. Press, \$8.95.

The Presidential Election

JULES ABELS, who is the author of several previous books on American political life, offers in his latest work a discerning but jaundiced-eye view of the presidential election process. His ostensible theme is that the system of nominations and campaigns has degenerated in modern times to a condition that requires prompt and radical reform. In making his case he adduces considerable evidence of the deceptions and foolishness that have accompanied elections throughout our history, but curiously enough does little to support his argument of degeneration. Indeed, one puts down the book with a feeling that by and large the system is working better today than a century ago. Nor does he propose much in the way of change, contenting himself with a few minor suggestions and a digest of opinions from various political analysts. He does give us, however, some thoughtful and timely comments on the weaknesses of the election process and



Pegasus

by Marie Skora

presents them with enjoyable verve and wit.

Procedurcs, he points out, have changed in a number of ways over the years. Candidates in the 19th century rarely campaigned, and those who did were generally unsuccessful. By contrast modern candidates place such importance on continuous exposure that Richard Nixon noted in 1960 that his few days recuperating from a knee injury might have contributed to his defeat. Campaigns today are less vituperative than a century ago and in many respects more dignified, but the issues are now more complex especially in the area of foreign affairs, and the advent of advertising techniques and television have put a heavy premium on image. Mr. Abels is certainly right in stressing the dangers these new conditions impose and in calling for greater sense and less flummery in elections.

Mr. Abels' book, in sum, is not a thorough or always persuasive study, but it is a readable, often amusing survey, with a wealth of anecdotes and some sharp and incisive observations.

—HENRY LEE

THE DEGENERATION OF OUR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: *A History and Analysis of an American Institution in Trouble*, by Jules Abels. Macmillan, \$6.95.

Korea: The Politics of the Vortex

HISTORY since World War II has given Korea a prominent place on the international scene. Yet the background and special problems of this country—which would be among the fifteen largest in the world if reunited—have been given all too little serious attention in American publications. Gregory Henderson has made an important contribution toward filling this gap: a book which is scholarly, thorough and readable with profuse notes and a good index. Of perhaps even more importance, he has organized his material around an intriguing hypothesis about Korean politics and society—one which, as he indicated, may have relevance for other developing countries as well.

This hypothesis gives the title to the book. Mr. Henderson suggests that the unusually homogeneous mass society of Korea—even before the traumatic impact of Japan, the West, liberation, and the Cold War—had a single, powerful "updraft" of power-seeking from rice roots to capital. This vortex dominated the political and social life of the nation. It atomized political groupings; it prevented effective articulation of, or response to, the people's interests; it substituted multifarious bickering councils for effective leader-

ship; it subordinated even the security of the state to the struggle for power among individuals and essentially rootless factions. In Mr. Henderson's view—and I find his case persuasive—the extreme political difficulties of post-Liberation Korea derive in large part from these ancient trends. His hypothesis raises a question for political scientists who advocate urbanization and mass communication as tools for national development: What if the process goes too far?

Braver than most political scientists, Mr. Henderson does not stop with pointing out the problem, but in a brief concluding section goes on to propose specific steps which might be taken to break up the vortex and respond better to social needs. His suggestions are summarized as functional and geographic decentralization of responsibility and decision-making.

Although the book is not supposed to be history, it nonetheless gives most readers a good first exposure to the Korean historical background—probably enough for most people's purposes—in addition to analyzing in depth and detail the evolution of the principal political institutions of Korea since 1945. Such analysis can be thoroughly dull reading. Mr. Henderson's is not: he has a gift of phrase which rarely fails.

I can find very little to argue with in this competent, knowledgeable, and purposeful study. There are two things which I think could receive more emphasis: the role played by the nineteenth-century Western impact on East Asia, and on Korea in particular, in stimulating breakdown and change; and the interrelation of economic and political problems in the post-Liberation period. Although I agree with Mr. Henderson that lack of planning for the US role in Korea in 1945 was largely responsible for the subsequent difficulties and failures, the positive aspects of what was done in the early days, however *ad hoc* and improvised, should not be overlooked in the judgment of the US record.

—DONALD S. MACDONALD

KOREA: THE POLITICS OF THE VORTEX, by Gregory Henderson. Harvard University Press, \$11.95.

The Unknown War

OLD IMAM AHMED of Yemen opposed modernization and liked to have the severed heads of opponents to his despotism displayed at the city gates. His death in 1962 ended an era. His son, Imam Mohammed al Badr, was overthrown a few days later by an army revolt. Massive UAR military intervention in support of the revolution, and the resultant Egyptian-Saudi confrontation, brought



LEAVING FOREIGN SERVICE? JOIN THE BUSINESS SERVICE!

If you are leaving Foreign Service, we urge you to investigate this remarkable opportunity which lets you make use of your administrative and public relations abilities in a business of your own. **GENERAL BUSINESS SERVICES** needs qualified Area Directors to market their nationally-known services . . . services businessmen need and are required by law to have. This prestige business can make you a valuable member of your community. High profits and a growing equity make a GBS franchise one of the most rewarding of its kind. \$7500 investment required to cover inventory and training. Write for **FREE** booklet K-32 today. No obligation.

Write Mr. C. E. Gaw, Exec. Vice Pres.
GENERAL BUSINESS SERVICES, INC.
7401 Wisconsin Ave.
Washington, D. C. 20014

RECOMMENDED READING

"The next President and his key advisers should read a short exercise in self-criticism by some Young Turks of the American Foreign Service Association."—*EVENING STAR, October 22.*

" . . . A set of detailed proposals submitted, not by outside experts, but by the professional diplomats of the American foreign service—the men who both form and operate the machinery."—*CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, October 30.*

" . . . to reorganize the State Department's organizational structure so that, in their view, State can recapture a leadership in conducting the nation's foreign affairs that it has gradually lost over the past 20 years."—*NATIONAL OBSERVER, October 21.*

For a copy of this 185-page paperback, send \$1.00 plus 15¢ mailing charge to:

**AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE
ASSOCIATION**
Dept. B, 2101 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

The Cellarmaster



What is a generic wine, Brother Timothy?

A generic name describes an established wine type, and furnishes a quickly recognized description of the wine's characteristic flavor and color. Some excellent examples are The Christian Brothers premium California Burgundy, Chablis, Rhine and Sauterne, from the choicest grapes grown near our Napa Valley wineries.

These wines are aged in our own hand-coopered white oak casks, and again in the bottle (we call it binning). We think you will agree that our generic wines are among the finest you can offer.

The Christian Brothers

Wines of California since 1882

Address inquiries and requests for literature to:
Mr. Charles (Chuck) Candiano
Framm and Sichel, Inc.
1255 Post St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94109, U.S.A.

uncounted deaths to Yemen and made it a center of international controversy. These events radically altered the balance of ideological and military forces in the Arabian Peninsula, and the UAR intervention was often viewed as aimed at eventually overthrowing all the traditionalist rulers there. The involvement of the Soviet Union as an arms supplier and the USA as a mediator and friend of Saudi Arabia touched the crisis with the brush of the world power struggle.

Schmidt's excellent journalistic ability and vigorous pursuit of the news have generated many outstanding articles on Yemen and other subjects for the *NEW YORK TIMES*. His book provides fascinating anecdotal material, and the inevitable spotty coverage and extensive padding is forgivable. However, the book is so incomplete and riddled with inaccuracies as to be unreliable as history. It has both the virtues and flaws of hasty journalistic books. On the positive side, the book is timely, little else is available on the Yemen war, and Schmidt presents the relatively unknown Royalist side of the story. Some chapters, such as the discussion of Egypt's reported use of poison gas, hang together as fine articles. The extensive discussion of immense caravans and other ancient history, although off the subject, makes interesting reading for the non-specialist.

Yet major and minor errors are endemic. To take only one, Schmidt bases Arab maneuverings on Britain's having announced its decision to withdraw from Aden in 1966. The decision was really announced in 1964, and the difference throws purported relationships to Arab actions out of phase. The book appears to have been published without checking over.

The lack of better material on the Yemen war will make Schmidt's book useful for a time, and the personal reportage it contains will provide source material for whoever eventually writes a careful, well-rounded coverage of that conflict.

—PIERCE K. BULLEN
YEMEN: THE UNKNOWN WAR, by Dana Adams Schmidt. Holt, Rinehart & Winston Inc., \$6.50.

A Special for China Hands

IN Communist China, as in Soviet Russia, the regime rejects the concept of "art for art's sake" and insists that the arts should serve the masses. So, in the case of historiography, the Peking authorities demand that Chinese historians—in telling their country's past—should describe the course of Chinese history as the enactment of victorious class struggle and should reconcile nationalist sentiments

with Marxist-Leninist-Maoist theory. Also, in order to make the study of the past meet present-day political needs, historians should turn their attention from the maneuvers of emperors, ministers and generals to the heroic struggles of the laboring masses.

How Chinese historians have responded to the pressures upon them to re-write history in terms of a "class viewpoint" was considered by an assembly of noted American, British, and Chinese historians who met in Britain in September 1964 under the auspices of the *CHINA QUARTERLY*. The papers they presented there, as well as some additional studies, are published in "History in Communist China" as a collective, preliminary reconnaissance of the work done by Chinese historians in the first fifteen years of Communist rule.

A wide range of subjects receives authoritative analysis; among them, "China's History in Marxian Dress," by Albert Feuerwerker, "The Place of Confucius in Communist China," by Joseph Levenson, and "Mao Tse-tung as Historian," by Howard L. Boorman. Mr. Boorman is a former Foreign Service officer and now Professor of Chinese History at Vanderbilt University.

While there is much in these learned, readable essays that will appeal to the general reader without China background, the entire collection will be absorbing, enlightening reading for those to whom China is a central interest.

—ROBERT W. RINDEN
HISTORY IN COMMUNIST CHINA, edited by Albert Feuerwerker. M.I.T. Press, \$12.50.

How Hitler Died

LEV Bezymenski has written a gruesome little book, complete with autopsy reports and photographs of numerous cadavers including those of Hitler's dogs. To avoid reading the book, one need only be told that Hitler died from cyanide poisoning, and not a "soldier's death" by gun shot. The shooting was apparently done as a safety measure by others. Hitler was not convinced that the cyanide would work—even though he had it tested on his favorite dog.

Even those with a morbid interest may prefer to skip the first twenty pages which consist of Soviet propaganda to the effect that Hitler, Himmler, and Ribbentrop planned, "as far back as 1945, what Adenauer and Dulles consummated in 1949 and 1954."

—ALBERT W. STOFFEL
THE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER: Unknown Documents from Soviet Archives by Lev Bezymenski. Harcourt, Brace and World, \$3.95.

(Continued from page 4)

G. BERNARD NOBLE, who reports on the change of administration in 1960, is the former director of State's Historical Office. Dr. Noble, who received the DSC in World War II, taught at the University of Nebraska, Barnard College and Reed College, served as Director, Northwest Institute of International Relations (Reed College), and is the author of "Policies and Opinions at Paris, 1919" (recently republished). He is completing a book on "Christian Herter: Secretary of State."

Ambassador JOHN D. JERNEGAN, now Political Advisor to the Commander in Chief Atlantic, Norfolk, has spent 32 years in the Service, mostly devoted to the affairs of the Middle East, "an area to which I was introduced in 1941 by an assignment to the old NE under Wallace Murray and Paul Alling. I constituted the eighth officer at the time in a division which included not only the present territories of NEA but also the whole of the continent of Africa. For several months Harry Villard and I were the entire staff dealing with Africa. In the intervening years I have acquired a wife and four children and have broadened my sphere into various parts of the Middle East; two tours as Deputy Assistant Secretary for NEA have been interspersed with tours as Ambassador to Iraq and Ambassador to Algeria." Ambassador Jernegan's thoughts on the future of ambassadors begin on page 17.

ALLEN EVANS, Deputy Director for Research, INR, says of his article on "Negotiation," page 30, "The views out of which I have had the temerity to construct the article on negotiation have derived almost entirely from listening to my associates in the Department who have really practiced the art. My original vocation was teaching and research in history of the remotely medieval kind. This career was interrupted, as it turns out for good, by World War II and a job in the OSS as a member of the research branch in London. The years since the war I have spent in the Department as one or another kind of executive in the research bureau."

(Continued from page 14)


MYERSON. Nicole Neuray Myerson, wife of FSO Jacob M. Myerson, died on October 15 in Washington. She is survived by her husband and daughter of 8205 Moorland Lane, Bethesda.

STEPHEN. Henry H. Stephen, USIA, died on September 27 at his home in Chevy Chase. Mr. Stephen joined USIA in 1956 and served at Leopoldville, Angola, Tehran, Libreville and Karachi. He was a policy officer in the Near East and South Asia office at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, Karin, of 2937 Terrace Drive, Chevy Chase, three daughters and two sisters.

SUPPLE. William Theodore Supple, son of FSO-retired and Mrs. William J. Supple, died on September 24, at Ramey Air Force Hospital, Puerto Rico. He is survived by his parents of 17145 San Fernando Mission Blvd., Grenada Hills, California, three sisters and a brother.

WINSHIP. North Winship, first ambassador to the Union of South Africa, died on November 1, in Macon, Georgia. Ambassador Winship retired in 1950 after serving 40 years in the Foreign Service. He served at Tahiti, Petrograd, Warsaw, Milan, Copenhagen, Bombay, and Cairo during his career. He is survived by a nephew, Richard C. L. Moncure, Clifton, Virginia 22024.

WOODS. Hanna W. H. Woods, FSO, was killed in an automobile accident in Belgrade on November 4. Miss Woods is survived by her father, Robert C. Woods, 2 West Oaks, Houston, Texas and a sister. Contributions in memory of Miss Woods may be sent to the AFSA Scholarship Fund.

what is
ado 

● an American firm organized to serve civilian and military personnel serving in diplomatic missions and embassies throughout the world

● available to diplomats, consular, technical and military personnel and families in over 600 missions on six continents

● offers over 6,000 American and foreign products and consumer goods. A sampling of these products include alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, soaps, cosmetics, foodstuffs, appliances, automotive accessories, sporting goods, jewelry, silver, china, toys, games, pharmaceuticals, candies, pet supplies, etc.

● hundreds of additional articles will be added each year

● distributes an Annual Diplomatic Catalogue to foreign service missions and personnel throughout the world. In addition to price listings, the catalogue includes a product and advertiser index, calendar, metric and English system measuring tables, currency exchange tables, etc.

● its personnel have served with U.S. and foreign missions and embassies and will travel throughout the world for marketing and product representation

Write for catalogue.



1225 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

Cable: AMDIPCOM

Telephone 202/223-4666

ANNOUNCEMENT

Former Foreign Service Officer, Col. Robert Shinn, has just spent one successful year in real estate helping many of his old friends find living accommodations in Bethesda-Chevy Chase and nearby northwest and suburban Maryland areas. Now, Bob Shinn invites you to write or call him. Bob goes out of his way in little ways like sending out photos and descriptions of properties, finding temporary accommodations. Both Bob and ALLIED REALTY know that little things can be big things in serving the public. Call or write Col. Robert Shinn at 656-8600, ALLIED REALTY CORP., 7001 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015 or at home 656-5414. Over a quarter of Century of Growth thru personalized service in sales, rental & property management.

MR. ENVOY IN BONN:

*Mr. Envoy was transferred to Bonn,
and his worries of moving are gone,
for all the things he prized
were shipped Containerized*
by the movers you can rely on.*

*With District's Custom Containerized method, everything is carefully packed in specially constructed containers and remains untouched until unpacked at final destination—across the nation or around the globe.

DISTRICT MOVING & STORAGE, INC.
3800 Kenilworth Avenue, Bladensburg, Md. 20710 (301) 779-4900



RAINBOW BEND FISHING CLUB GRASSY KEY

Patterned after the old Florida Keys fishing clubs and seeking to recapture their spirit, Rainbow Bend offers spacious air-conditioned apartments, a safe sandy beach, fishing pier, a wide selection of boats including glass bottom and "Sunfish," and enclosed sub-tropical gardens. Piano bar and dancing on the weekends.

Miles of unspoiled oceanfront adjoining.

A superior variety of fishing, swimming and skin diving.
Ideal for families with young children.

Situated 92 miles south of Miami, just 10 minutes
from Morothon AIRPORT, on U.S. 1.

For reservations phone R. D. Tucker, owner, at (305) 743-6740
or write for folder to Box 2447, Morothon Shores, Florida 33052

SERVICE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

927 - 15th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Telephone: 628-6770

SPECIALISTS IN MUTUAL FUNDS

We recommend mutual funds suitable for your investment needs.
Free consultation and literature.

A COMMUNICATION TO A YOUNG DECISION NOT TO ENTER

THE basis you give for declining appointment to the Foreign Service is a thoughtful expression of a rather widespread attitude towards the Service at present. It deserves an equally straightforward reply.

I congratulate you on the handsome opportunity you have with a foundation. Our loss is the foundation's gain. From the internal evidence in your letter, I have no doubt that we lost a superior officer when you declined appointment.

However, I think you made a wise decision, both from your own and from the Service's point of view, since you and the Service would probably not be compatible. I do not seek to allocate credit or blame. It is not a fault for a circle to be round or a plug to be square or vice versa.

The Service is a bureaucracy. Bureaucracy is galling. It is the inescapable harness of government, and I know of no way to get rid of it. All one can do is to try to mitigate the evils. Personally, I still find it as irritating as I did when I first entered the Service. Yet I have no regrets whatever for having chosen the Service as a career 38 years ago.

A career in government service does not provide the best climate for a young man in a hurry. One who is anxious, as you clearly are, to play a significant part in foreign relations early in his career may find the indicated period of apprenticeship in the Foreign Service too long.

There are a number of fields other than the Foreign Service in which an individual can engage in meaningful international activity. All of them need good men. The Foreign Service must compete for such men, and we are missing some excellent candidates, some because they do not accept appointment, as in your case, and some because they resign after a few years. These are both regrettable.

The Vietnam situation seems to be the chief reason for unhappiness about the Foreign Service among younger officers. The most frequent question asked today by new officers at the Foreign Service Institute is the extent to which FSOs can be effective in opposing policies with which they do not agree. Vietnam is not always mentioned, but it is usually in the back of their minds. We may hope that this is a temporary situation.

Your reference to the financial advantages of the foundation offer points up a key problem for the Foreign Service. We are being outbid today, at entering levels, not only by businesses and foundations but by the Civil Service in Washington, by the police and fire departments and are threatened by the sanitary department (garbage collection). This creates particular difficulties for us in the case of young married officers with children. I hope the situation can be remedied. Nevertheless, the present entering salary of \$6,981 for Class 8 and \$8,153 for Class 7 is sufficient for survival at overseas posts, where rental and other allowances are available. Even in Washington, one can subsist, and promotions are rapid in the younger grades. For men who have been in the Service a few years, salaries are not out of line with comparable activity elsewhere, and the possibilities of significant involvement in foreign policy are good enough to cause most young officers to be willing to sweat out the early years.

Despite these very cogent objections to the Service, the number of good men who take the exam has not fallen off, I am glad to say. More applicants took the exam last year than at any time in our history. The Educational Testing Service at Princeton reports that Foreign Service applicants are, on the whole, the best group it tests anywhere, for any purpose. We naturally would like to get all the best qualified men for the Foreign Service, but we should not be jealous when the World Bank or the Ford Foundation is fortunate enough to land some of the good ones.

MAN ON THE OCCASION OF HIS THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Our authorities in Vietnam have reported, without exception, that the junior FSOs assigned there are invariably outstanding in ability. We have hardly had a failure, amid the most trying up-country conditions.

The Foreign Service Institute's experience with a 22-weeks training course in economics for officers who have been in the Service between 10 and 15 years has shown, through five successive classes, a phenomenally high academic capacity. Moreover, the 40 or more mid-career officers who attend graduate schools each year have made equally impressive records. Forty-one senior officers who have served as Senior Fellows (so-called "Diplomats in Residence") at American universities during the past four years have performed outstandingly in almost every instance.

The US Foreign Service today is probably equal to that of any other foreign service in ability to speak foreign languages. Approximately 1,100 of our officers speak French, 1,000 Spanish, 900 German, 100 Chinese, 80 Russian, 80 Japanese, 70 Vietnamese, 45 Arabic, 35 Turkish, etc., etc. Linguistically, we are probably better equipped in depth than any other foreign service, including the Soviets.

Your letter refers with dismay to the fact that a junior officer's first assignment might be to a visa desk or as a general complement officer whose duties change each six months or so. Anyone who views such an assignment with dismay should by all means seek a different career, as you have wisely done. In my own case, my first assignment as general complement at a large and varied office was one of the most enjoyable and exciting experiences I have ever had. I venture to guess that you would also find it so, but each person must make his own decisions.

Most large organizations follow the practice of offering a varied experience to young officers. There will always be exceptions in any organization or business, but the general practice of rotation during the first few years seems sensible to me.

Your reference to the "security" offered by the Foreign Service is curious. The selection-out system operates as early as Class 7, and most officers in the Service today feel rather insecure. The Foreign Service is a highly challenging and competitive career. Many Foreign Service Reserve officers refuse to apply for lateral entry into the FSO Corps for the very reason that the Service does *not* offer security of tenure.

As for the boredom to which you refer, there are certainly some tasks in the Service less exciting than others, and some officers, through bad breaks, bad chiefs, or bad management, find the experience unrewarding. Claiborne Pell, after ten years as an FSO, resigned to find more satisfying activity. He is today one of the ablest and most effective members of the Senate. Others of his contemporaries, however, remained in the Service to become ambassadors to Russia, France, Italy, Germany and Japan.

Your letter refers to the possibility of entering the Service at some later date. This is always possible. However, Secretary Rusk recently expressed the view that anyone who chooses foreign affairs as a career would be well advised to enter the Career Service at the bottom, through the competitive exam process. I concur.

It goes without saying that not all officers in the Foreign Service will become chiefs of mission or consul generals. However, men who enter the Service at the bottom have a much higher likelihood of distinguished careers than those who enter laterally. Of the total complement of 3,500 Foreign Service officers today, only 60 percent entered at the bottom, through competitive examination, yet among the 18 officers who have attained the rank of Career Ambassador since that

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

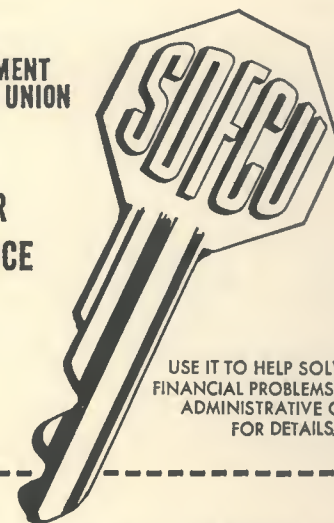
J. Blaise de Sibour & Co.

1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009
Tel.: (202) 483-4700

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-\$ 10,293,197
SHARES-\$ 12,416,696



Members of the American Foreign Service can depend upon this firm promptly to fill orders for Engraved cards, Invitations, Stationery, etc.

BREWOD

ENGRAVERS

to Washington's Most Distinguished Residents
Reasonable Prices

1217 G STREET : WASHINGTON, D. C.

FSOs: JOIN DACOR

Associate membership \$10.00 annually. Bulletin, Group insurance. Placement aid for officers near retirement. May stay DACOR HOUSE while on leave or consultation.

May join DACOR HOUSE club for additional fee Resident membership \$35.00 annually; non-resident \$10.00 annually. Excellent meals, reasonable prices. Air conditioned throughout. Rooms: Single \$5.50 to \$7.50; double \$7.50 to \$9.00. Club rooms for entertaining.

DACOR, Inc.
1718 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006
Please send further information and application form to:

NAME

ADDRESS



Refrigerators
Freezers
Washers
Clothes Dryers
Air Conditioners
Dishwashers
Ranges (Electric & Gas)
Built In Stoves
Televisions
.....
Vacuum Cleaners
Floor Polishers
Spray and Steam Irons
Waffle Grills
Table Stoves
Blenders
Coffee Makers
Mixers and other
Small Appliances
Step Down
Transformers

ELECTRIC SHAVER SHOPS INC.

Avenue Shopping Service
708 11 St., N.W., Wash., D. C. 20001
PHONE 393-3220 783-6321

WESTINGHOUSE HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES FOR EXPORT

220 volts 50 cycle and other special electrical characteristics available

Prompt Delivery

SHIPPING & EXPORT BOXING AVAILABLE
YOU CAN BE SURE IF IT'S WESTINGHOUSE

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. 63rd year. Non-profit.

Write for catalog (give age, grade).

CALVERT
The School That
Comes to You



SCHOOL
130 Tuscany Road
Baltimore Md. 21210

classification was created in 1956, all except one entered the Service at the bottom, through the competitive exam process. Of the 50 officers at present classified as Career Ministers, 40 entered through that process, and practically all 50 have spent their full careers in government service—civilian or military.

Moreover, lateral entry is difficult to count on. In theory, it is intended for the recruitment of persons having particular skills not already available in the Service. Lateral entry has generally been used, in practice, for mass injections of new officers under the Wriston Program, War Manpower Act, and the merger of State-Commerce, Agriculture Foreign Services in 1939. Lateral entry is not intended as a way to avoid or circumvent the normal method of recruitment, which is the competitive examination procedure.

Members of the present class of officers which you were invited to join will have a particularly good opportunity for distinguished careers. Only 12 of the present junior officer class are regular State Department career FSOs, the remainder being reserve and USIA officers. (In my own class, as long ago as 1930, there were 28 FSOs.) Several of the regular FSOs in the present class will almost certainly become ambassadors if they remain in the Service.

Judging from your letter, you and I have two characteristics in common—a full and consuming interest in foreign affairs and a basic desire to be a part of the US Government's effort in this field. The surest way to achieve this has been, is, and I believe always will be the career Foreign Service. It is not the only way, however, and I hope you will find a method which alike suits your wish for early involvement and accomplishes the desired results.

Sincerely,
George V. Allen
Director

The following quotations are drawn from a Foreign Service Airgram written in April, 1968 in a European capital:
Subject: "Troubles in the Foreign Service"

A number of professional diplomats have been put out of work. Dozens of senior officials have yet to find new jobs. Some of these are now being farmed out . . . as foreign policy advisers. Stagnation at the upper levels has meant no room for new people at the bottom. This problem has been made more acute by an overall reduction of personnel of 10 per cent which was . . . done as an economy measure. All this has resulted in a situation where there is an excess of Ambassadors and Counsellors, . . . and little room for advancement"

"Salaries for the foreign service have for years been inadequate, at least according to its members' own accounts."

"Other problems, which are not talked about publicly, plague the Foreign Office as well. It is saddled with an intelligence apparatus. . . . During the days of ——— the Foreign Office was an object of particular interest to the security service and a number of officials who fell into disfavor were badly hurt. Although some have been rehabilitated it is likely that the experience left permanent scars."

"Another, more nebulous problem is that in many respects the Foreign Office seems no longer to play the central role in the foreign policy field that it once did. . . . There is also evidence that the [chief of state's assistant], a former Ambassador, is gathering around him a miniature Foreign Office in the [chief of state's] office."

"The Foreign Service and the Foreign Office have recently come in for some public criticisms. These go beyond the normal suspicion that the diplomat's life is a round of gay parties, although that is also charged. The Foreign Office has been criticized in the [legislative body] for failure to cope with its personnel problems, specifically for failing to weed out the excess at the top. . . . The Foreign Office has also been criticized for failure to meet the need for a more vigorous promotion of . . . commercial interests abroad."

25 YEARS AGO

DECEMBER 1943 IN THE JOURNAL

by HENRY B. DAY

In December 1943 units of the British Home Fleet sank the *Scharnhorst* off the coast of Norway. President Roosevelt announced that Eisenhower would command the invasion. The United States Government seized the railroads. Perhaps it was because speculative capacities of commentators were so fully engaged in fathoming the significance of the meetings of Roosevelt and Churchill with Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo, Stalin at Tehran, and Inonu in Cairo that comparatively little public attention was drawn to the signing in Moscow on December 13, 1943, by Benes and Stalin of a 20-year treaty of mutual assistance and non-interference in each other's affairs.

At this time the Department closed the Consulates in St. Pierre-Miquelon; Bone, Algeria; St. Lucia, British West Indies; and Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Islands. Various offices of the Department in Washington were to be found in 17 different buildings.



A daughter, Martha Le Roy, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Evan M. Wilson on December 12, 1943, in Washington, D.C. where her father was then assigned. She attended the Beauvoir School at the National Cathedral in Washington until 1950 when her parents were assigned to Calcutta. She and her brother then attended the Mount Hermon School in Darjeeling. After her parents' transfer to the Embassy in London in 1953 she studied at the Queen's Gate School there. From 1957 to 1961, while her father was assigned to the Department, she was a student at Holton Arms and was graduated in 1961. She entered Chatham College in Pittsburgh and graduated with a B.A. degree there in 1965. She then took a position as an Assistant Buyer for Horne's Department Store in Pittsburgh. About a year later she moved to Washington and now holds a post as Assistant Buyer for Garfinkel's. She is living quite near her parents, who, since retiring, have a house in Georgetown. Evan is doing some writing and is serving as Consultant to the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.



A son, Stephen, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Achilles on December 13, 1943, in Washington, about the time his father became Assistant Chief of the Division of British Commonwealth Affairs. Stephen graduated from St. Paul's School in 1962 and from Yale in 1966. He is now in Vietnam as a Second Lieutenant in the Signal Corps, attached to the headquarters of the 25th Infantry Division. The Honorable Theodore C. Achilles, after retiring from the Foreign Service and a succession of posts of the highest responsibility, became associated with the Atlantic Council of the United States and is Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee.



A son, George Ronald, was born to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Renchard on December 18, 1943, in Washington, D. C., where George had been assigned to the office of the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, as Assistant to the Secretary. George Ronald was the first of the Renchards' four children, two of whom were born in Washington and two in The Hague. Ronald went to schools in Austria, Germany, and Canada. He prepared for college at the Canterbury School and then attended Marquette University. After graduation he went on to post graduate work and is working for a Master's degree in Business Administration. His father, who entered the Foreign Service in 1930, was named Ambassador

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.

RENT-A-CAR FOR HOME LEAVE in Washington, D. C., and all major cities



Special Rates

Foreign Service

RENT-A-CAR

Reservation Address:
For all major
Cities

Aero Rent-A-Car
2804 Jefferson Davis Hwy.
Arlington, Virginia 22202
684-4087

*American Compacts, Station Wagons
Volkswagen Sedans
Coast to Coast*

WASHINGTON'S NO. 1 LOCATION For APARTMENTS

At

COLUMBIA PLAZA

Adjacent to State Dept.

800 high rise luxury units in 5 distinctive bldgs. surrounding an open air shopping arcade and containing a 1200 space underground parking garage.

Furnished Apartments Available

Future occupancy arranged upon request

Efficiency from 170—

1 Bedroom from 226—

2 Bedrooms from 326—

Office open Daily & Sunday 11-7 Saturday 10-6
2400 Virginia Ave., N.W.
293-2000

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES!!! WHAT ARE YOURS?

- EDUCATION?
 CAPITAL GROWTH?
 RETIREMENT SUPPLEMENT?

Whatever it is, get in touch with
Edmund J. Dorsz, Esquire, (Tel. 296-1300)
American Consul General—Retired,
Haight & Co., Inc.
1101 - 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

Please send me, without obligation, information on subjects checked and a free Brochure describing the Investment Services your Firm Offers.

Name:

Address:

AUTHORIZED EXPORTER

GENERAL  ELECTRIC
-U.S.A.-

Refrigerators • Freezers • Ranges
Washers • Dryers • Air Conditioners • Dishwashers
Radios • Phonos • Small Appliances
Available for All Electric Currents
Local Warehousing for Immediate Shipment

General Electronics, Inc.

SHOWROOM: 4513 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. 20016
EMerson 2-8300

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

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. NAational 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.

to Burundi earlier this year after completing with distinction a long assignment as Consul General in Bermuda.

Somber Note

Jane Wilson's "News From the Department" had sinister overtones in a paragraph headed "Odd War Story":

Have you heard the tale relayed by Commander Rodman Wanamaker? . . . On a recent trip to London he had been detailed to carry Navy pouch No. 37 to the Embassy. He guarded it every minute of every hour until he delivered it to a veteran aide . . . "Never felt so homesick," confessed the aide, as he opened the pouch. "Wish I could crawl into this and get back home to the States." . . . Next day he died. . . . His ashes were taken back to New York in pouch No. 37.

Second Careers

Joseph E. Wiedenmayer overcame severe loss of hearing to become an international economist and career officer in the Foreign Service. Since retiring he has devoted much time to helping people who have impaired hearing. He was awarded a People to People program citation for his contribution to international goodwill. President Johnson, while Vice President, personally commended him. Following suggestions of friends, he prepared a short pamphlet called "Listen, Please" which sets forth "do's" and "don't's" for deaf people and points that relatives and friends of deaf people should bear in mind. The advice and suggestions contained in it are the result of long experience and have been called by experts a valuable contribution by reason of their good sense and insight. It can be obtained by writing to Listen Please, P.O. Box 4083, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., has bought a house near Antrim, New Hampshire, half a mile from the campus of Hawthorne College, where Frederick is teaching. The Latimers spent the summer packing, moving and unpacking. Mrs. Latimer, one of whose old articles in the JOURNAL made the point that for wandering Foreign Service people ownership of some land fulfilled a psychological need, has begun a program of plantings. She has her own study and is taking up writing again, including contributions to the JOURNAL.

Last July William G. Gibson was appointed a Registered Representative in Washington of the B. C. Morton Organization, Inc., of Boston. The company offers its clients a comprehensive range of investment and financial services. The Washington office is at 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W. When he entered upon his 25 years of Foreign Service, Bill was a graduate of Dartmouth and M.I.T. He is adding to his academic attainments by study at American University with a view to a Ph.D. in economics.

Robert F. Delaney completed this year his service with the United States Information Agency which began in 1953 and included duty as Public Affairs Officer, field services, and Attaché in Saigon and as Assistant Director for Research and Analysis in Washington. He now holds the position of Director of the Edward R. Murrow Center of Public Diplomacy at Tufts University. The Murrow Center is a unit of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, the Dean of which is the Honorable Edmund A. Gullion. The Center is concerned with the impact and uses of communication in international affairs. It brings together newsmen, career diplomats, and others concerned with international communication for one year of study in this field.

Curtis J. Spalding, who was connected with American agricultural aid programs from the time he went to Iran as Area Director for the Near East Foundation in 1952 until he retired from AID in 1966, and who served in Tehran, La Paz, San Salvador, and Santiago, has joined the New York staff of the Near East Foundation as project supervisor. The Foundation does technical assistance work in agriculture, public health, home welfare, and education in the Near East and North Africa.

LOCAL EMPLOYEE

(Continued from page 33)

and mounting beside Jeremy Bentham at the University College of London—and if an extra specimen could ever be obtained, for presenting to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. This breed is unusual because it concentrates, seemingly, in a single individual highly developed qualities of meekness and arrogance.

For example: An important Briton warmly invited me to his club for luncheon—a club which included among its members many of Britain's great men—and all of a sudden, when I arrived, inexplicably, he switched personalities and his welcoming words ranged between lukewarm and cool. The club was quiet (one of the variety known as "a non-talking club") and was filled with Oriental rugs, with half-polished walnut and mahogany furniture, with sweeping staircases and somnolent members. But mostly the enormous rooms were filled with oil paintings of distinguished Britons.

All these things, I must confess, in reaction to his arrogant condescension I deliberately ignored. I swear that if Harold Macmillan had walked in at that moment, I wouldn't have noticed.

We had sherry—the club's own

brand. We had luncheon—in no way gastronomically memorable. We sat and we sat and we talked about minor matters of mutual interest. Finally, I could see that my failure to be overtly impressed was beginning to annoy my host. He re-identified some of the club's headline members. And he indicated that the Tate Gallery would love to have *that* painting by John Singer Sargent.

Suddenly I spied a peculiar and seemingly most inappropriate object near the landing of the spiraling staircase. It was a scale where members were expected to straddle a device that looked like a camel's saddle. On the other "arm" was the weight indicator. This device, I report happily, was completely out of Rube Goldberg. I admired it extravagantly.

My host looked at me with some dubiety and then evidently concluded that an American, of course, would be impressed by the least important object in the club.

He led me to the door.

"Do you know" he said, "I have always been a great admirer of your President Roosevelt."

The comment didn't seem appropriate and wasn't based on any conversation we had had over sherry, luncheon and coffee.

"You must mean Theodore Roosevelt," I said, surprised at myself.

"Of course," he replied, "Theodore, not that other one."

A delight in being a local employee at the Washington embassy probably would derive from knowing differences in usage of the English language as demonstrated on the one hand by the Queen's English and, on the other, by pure American English.

It would be so interesting to be a local employee and to hear a British foreign officer say to his American secretary, reporting tardily for duty, "Late for work again, Louise! Why don't you have somebody knock you up?"

Our foreign service people get wonderful assignments to the National War College, to Air Force, Army, Navy colleges. Even to the Fletcher school and to universities—as visiting professors.

I think there ought to be an additional assignment—or swap. It would be useful, I am certain (and pleasant or exciting) to be appointed as a local employee at Her Majesty's Britannic Embassy in Washington. It would be a learning, heartening experience.

I offer myself as a candidate for the position when it becomes available. ■



MARINE MILITARY ACADEMY

The Marine Military Academy is the only private military prep school in the United States founded on the ideals of the United States Marine Corps. It accepts qualified students for grades 7 through 12. A young school with an outstanding staff and faculty, it is dedicated to thorough preparation for college in the disciplined atmosphere and traditions of the Marine Corps. Located in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, it is particularly convenient to families stationed in Central and South America.

- Fully accredited. • Small classes. • Naval Honor School. • Marine Corps Junior ROTC. • Testing and counselling program. • Developmental reading program. • Aerospace science and flight training under CAP and FAA. • Latin, Spanish, French and German language program. • Interscholastic and intramural sports program. • Scholarships.

Catalog: Director of Admissions, 325 Iwo Jima Blvd.
Harlingen, Texas 78550



FRANK S. PHILLIPS, INC.

since 1933

Realtors • Builders
Insurers

Coming Home? To Stay? Or mark time? Write us your needs. Finest residential listings in Northwest Washington • Bethesda, Chevy Chase and Potomac in Maryland.

5185 MacArthur Blvd., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20016
Telephone: 966-9311



REAL ESTATE

Specialists in

TOWN HOUSES

CAPITOL HILL • GEORGETOWN
FOGGY BOTTOM

Phone: LI 6-2676

RHEA RADIN, Inc.

REALTOR

201 MARYLAND AVE., N.E.

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



don't fret...
it will get there
in one piece with Smith's
**EXPERT EXPORT
PACKING** PHONE 265-9218

Don't make a move
without calling...
smith's
STORAGE COMPANY

Padded Crates • Overseas Containers • Storage and Shipping Insurance

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
4701 Old Dominion Dr., Arlington, Va.
4205 Evergreen La., Annandale, Va.
1384 Chain Bridge Road, McLean

TE 6-8915
525-6900
CL 6-9100
EL 6-1323

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



"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

NEGOTIATION (Continued from page 31)

abrasive personality can spoil the effect of almost any presentation, that people enjoy showing their power to perform small favors—and even the most devoted exponent of the force of rapport must appreciate that somewhere between the question of securing an invitation to a ceremony and the issue of war or peace there is a point in each such relationship where the rapport simply ceases to have effect.

Whether or not, anyway, in foreign countries the new born come trailing clouds of goodwill, there is no doubt that in most countries and in bafflingly diverse ways life quickly recasts any such helpful dispositions. Benign international manifestations rest less on social impulses than on hard purposes. It is these hard purposes—not necessarily realistic purposes, of course—with which diplomacy has essentially to deal. The more important the issue, moreover, the harder the purpose—and the less room for diplomacy to maneuver. With respect to major issues, our diplomatic function must be educative twice over—to put forward considerations in ways which will bring the other party as close as possible to understanding the weight we attribute to what we find important, and secondly to detect and clarify interests of the other party which he may himself have overlooked or underestimated. At the implementing level, diplomacy must be, so to speak, commercial—perceiving the unit counters that can be used in bargains, and weighing their relative values realistically. For the major issues, the diplomat must prove himself trustworthy and knowledgeable; for the secondary bargaining, intuitive and canny. Obviously, at all points the personal element counts; it is possible to do good by detecting sensitivities or preconceptions of the hearer to which a presentation should be pitched, and the interplay of personality cannot, as the phrase goes, be discounted. But it is equally plain that, except perhaps at a third level of small-change international business, if there is a choice between genial personalism and hard fact as a basis for negotiation, one must opt for fact—though history could doubtless furnish contrary examples, and certainly even in dealings with Communists we must allow for a blurring and blending of these stark alternatives.

Diplomacy is no matter of magic, nor is negotiation. The one is a continuing function of knowledge, understanding, and character rather than of personality and manipulative skill; the other is a particular drama in which forces of power and interest count more than persuasion. This drama will tend to have two acts, of which the first applies the practices of diplomacy to a process of elucidation through which the two parties come to recognize that they have common interests, shared more or less in proportion to the force each would be prepared to exert as an alternative to discussion; this delicate period almost essentially demands covert inter-communication. After that identification of major common objectives, there follows the second and usually public act of adjusting detail to the agreed governing patterns, in a process of give and take which must escape the straitjacket of zero-sum thinking. Both acts are essentially included in the concept of negotiating, though the tone of the two differs to a degree that may even suggest casting a different slate of actors for each. In popular parlance, however, negotiation often means the second and public process alone, to which magical powers are attributed. It is, in fact, true that public negotiation may accomplish wonders, but only if it develops as the outward and visible sign of a predisposition to agree. For this reason it may from time to time be salutary to remind the public that the overt drama will reach resolution only if it rests on implicit premises of common objective and if the actors are not asked to pull out of the hat some method more occult than frank though—we may hope—sophisticated bargaining. ■

LETTERS to the EDITOR

In Memoriam: Henry H. Stephen,
1925-1968

HANK STEPHEN was one of the most effective USIA officers whom I met during three tours in Africa and one of the most congenial human beings whom I have met anywhere. Intelligent, capable, understanding—all the adjectives of the efficiency rating really applied to him. So much so that in Leopoldville in 1957, when the Public Affairs Officer departed, I recommended that Hank, a very junior No. 2, be left in charge. I was overruled, but I still think I was right.

His jokes, witticisms, wisecracks flowed endlessly, always dropped out of the corner of his mouth and almost always, in theatrical jargon, "thrown away." Everyone who caught those "thrown away" comments will remember and treasure them.

Item. After he had suffered his first heart attack in Pakistan, commented Hank, "The Ambassador and everybody else congratulated me on having a coronary at forty and getting it behind me."

Every colleague and friend is unique, but somehow Hank was more unique than most others. All of us who were privileged to know him will never forget him.

JAMES FREDERICK GREEN
Washington

Post Report

A former colleague of ours, discussing his most recent post with a friend, was greeted with open amazement. The dialogue, as recounted in his book, went like this:

"Wasn't it a frightful experience?"

"Frightful! Why?"

"Don't they have revolutions there all the time?"

I had to admit they had a few. "But somehow they don't interfere with one's comfort."

"Didn't I read last year that they shot their Prime Minister and several of the cabinet?"

Again I had to admit that he was right.

"And I seem to have heard that people walk about the streets with smallpox and bubon-

ic plague and all sorts of terrifying diseases. Spend a year in a place like that—in danger of either being shot or dying of some medieval malady! What under the sun made you stay there?"

Africa? Latin America? Southeast Asia? No, not at all, but rather one of EUR's sunnier offerings—Lisbon! The description above was written in 1923 by Norval Richardson, who served as Secretary of Legation in Lisbon about 1920. Readers who have served there in more recent, calmer times may take some consolation from the fact that he considered his tour there to be "a most delightful and amusing experience" despite the hazards enumerated.

ANDREW L. STEIGMAN

Bethesda

Why So Great A Maybe?

SOMETIMES there appears a crack in Time itself." (Benet)

Hurray for Henry B. Dav, Eric Sevareid, and John Paton Davies, and maybe even for the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL (August 1968 "25 Years Ago"). Fifteen years is a long time to wait for even a small measure of justification and/or sympathy from one's colleagues for 23 years of life cut short by . . . whom? There will always be people to staff that ninth loyalty board but it is up to the rest of us to make sure that there are not any 8th, and 7th, and 6th, and 5th, and 4th, and 3rd, and 2nd loyalty boards.

In the new Foreign Service Club Building, will there be one small square or one small plaque to mark those men like Davies and Service who believed so much in our Foreign Service that they would take all the abuse and still fight to stay?

DAVID A. HUGHES

APO San Francisco

The Diplomat As Superman

IN a recent issue of THE REVIEW OF POLITICS, Eugene P. Trani comments on Ambassador Joseph C. Grew's own conception of the task of a diplomat as set forth in W. H. Heinrich's monumental "American Ambassador: Joseph C. Grew and the Development of the United States Diplomatic Tradition." Grew apparently had concluded, even before his assignment to Tokyo in 1930, that "the diplomat's job was to prevent any faulty communication or minor irritant from beclouding fundamental issues, by establishing close and if possible sympathetic relations with the government to which he was accredited."

Trani then notes that through Grew's service in Tokyo, according to all available documentary evidence,

including the records of the Japanese Foreign Office of the time, and with the benefit of hindsight, the following characteristics of Grew's service in Tokyo are clear: (1) He constantly believed that US-Japanese difficulties could be negotiated; (2) As the Japanese regime became more fanatical, he held out constantly increasing hopes that reason would prevail in Japanese decision-making; (3) He constantly over-estimated the power of the moderates in the Japanese regime; and (4) He never appreciated the limits of possible Japanese concessions. These characteristics of Grew's contributions to US decision-making flow inevitably from the definition given above of a diplomat's job. Trani asks a question which should trouble every professional diplomatist: "Was Grew so unique in his misunderstanding of the role of an American diplomat?"

The question is loaded, of course—Grew's conception of a diplomat's role may be correct, at least in the eyes of some or all US decision-makers. But the question is still of grave import, and needs to be asked. It needs to be asked over and over again, because most of us prefer to dodge it; it is unpleasant and unsettling. The reader can certainly call to mind readily a half-dozen examples from as many years in the immediate past in which American diplomatic representation played the role Grew played and intended to play—namely to establish "close and if possible sympathetic" relations with the foreign government to which it is accredited. The dust is still settling and the political screams of agony are still resounding over several of these cases in which American diplomatic representation concentrated on establishing sympathetic relations with foreign regimes which were to some degree fanatical and whose objectives were not congruent with those of the United States.

It is easy to dismiss the problem as "that old tendency toward localitis which we'll always have with us." It is much more than localitis. It is a basic question of role. Should the professional diplomatist follow Grew's example or should he utilize his unique position to make birdseye recommendations for policy? It is easy to answer "both." But it is possible to do both? Perhaps for an occasional superman like Ben Franklin—but is it possible for the average American diplomat? Such a dual role is comparable to asking a trial lawyer to mount to the bench after completing his summation to the jury and proceed to act as a judge in ruling on his own motion or in charging the jury. It is at least doubtful that most of us could do

either job very well if we had to do both.

Does the Foreign Service select for advancement on the basis of performance in one role, in the other, or in both? How should it select? Most decision-makers in Washington, eager like all of us to maximize their own power, would probably prefer to have our representation abroad confine itself to an advocate's role, which is the inevitable practical result of establishing "sympathetic relations." But is this the most efficient role for diplomacy? On the other hand, would decision-making be aided if some or all of our missions abroad were to play judge? Would conflicting judicial opinions or conflicting advocacies be of more value to the ultimate decision-makers?

I would hope that some of the JOURNAL's readers would attempt to discuss these questions in future issues. Until we can set this matter straight in our own minds, we are to some extent still seeking our true professional identity.

JOHN W. BOWLING

Washington

The Bureaucratic Differential

ONE of the most firmly institutionalized ideas in modern diplomacy is that extra pay should be given to persons serving under difficult conditions. The criteria for a hardship "differential" range from unpleasant climate and endemic disease to isolation and danger from civil disturbances. All of us have heard colorful tales of such garden spots as Aden and Ouagadougou, and we shudder appropriately at descriptions of sandstorms in Khartoum, or giant bugs in Belem.

Those who have served at hardship posts know that they frequently offer more responsibility and more challenging jobs than do embassies in the metropole, and that morale is often higher in places where concern for one's colleagues takes on real importance. Still, there is a tendency for the foreign services to divide into those who find hardship posts attractive, and those who would sooner die.

The rationale for hardship differentials is sound as far as it goes, but it does not deal with some of the newer difficulties of service overseas. Conversations with officers at a variety of posts reveal that low morale and personal frustration often are due more to the situation within the mission than to conditions outside the walls. Most of these problems can be traced to the effects of large size, large numbers of personnel, and emphasis on the hierarchical structure of the mission. Large posts reduce the impor-

tance of the individual's function and the scope for rank-consciousness, nit-picking, fudge-making, hostility to innovation, impersonalization, and unnecessary paper work. The offenses against the individual committed by such Parkinsonian monsters need no repetition here.

Since many in the foreign services are afflicted by the evils of bureaucracy abroad and may consider assignment to large posts a trying experience, it would seem appropriate to offer some compensation to encourage loyal service under such conditions. This would logically be an increment in pay proportional to the size of the post, and could be called the "bureaucratic differential." A suggested set of differentials might be: posts with a staff of over 50—10 per cent; over 100—15 per cent; over 200—20 per cent. The maximum differential, of course, would be reserved for those serving in Washington.

KLEINER FROSCH

Washington

How to Measure

New editions of an Embassy telephone directory can be used to measure the BALPA program's success. In Paris, the directory (which has not grown by including the delegation for Vietnam talks) always lists about twelve American and local employees per page. It took 101 pages to list all

employees in November 1967 and again in February 1968. With BALPA, the number fell to 100 in May 1968, the same figure as in the edition of August 1968 (just received).

BALPA WATCHER

Paris

More on Our November Cover

IT will surprise no one who has met Horace Ashton, the artist of the November cover painting, to learn he has added painting to his many other activities.

In his 81st year, having made the statement, "I could paint a better one than that!", he proceeded to do so.

In the five years since, he has produced more than one hundred paintings, some of which are in Tehran, Caracas, Lima, the Virgin Islands, Cuernavaca, Mexico City, and the United States.

The subject of the majority of his paintings is of course, his beloved Haiti, where he has lived with his wife and three sons since his retirement from the Foreign Service in 1966.

Florence and I spent several days with Horace and Gordana last June in Mexico City. He was there for an exposition of his paintings sponsored by the Mexican-North American Cultural Institute. Horace, at 86, exhausted us all with his boundless energy and enthusiasms.

ROBERT FOLSOM

Washington

Life and Love in the Foreign Service

S. I. Nadler



"Just where did you get the idea, Buster, that foreign service is something the Foreign Legion gets?"

AMERICAN

FOREIGN SERVICE

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION . . .

Offers its members a very fine plan of Group Life insurance based on its experience record going back to 1929.

It is available to active Foreign Service Officers, Foreign Service Information Officers, Foreign Service Reserve and Foreign Service Staff Officers of the Department of State, USIA and AID under 60.

\$17,500 basic group life plus Reversionary (this is additional insurance depending on the number of deaths during preceeding year and has been 20% for several years).

PLUS

\$17,500 Accidental Death & Dismemberment.

PLUS

\$2,000 on the spouse and up to \$2,000 on each eligible child.

The cost: \$100 per year to age 41; \$125, 41 to 51; and \$150, 51 thru 64 or to retirement, whichever is later. (or up to age 65)

Also, if desired, \$10,000 Additional Group Life plus additional \$10,000 AD&D at an additional premium of \$85 per year.

For full details write, or phone:

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

1908 G Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20006

Telephone: NAtional 8-4104



FUTURE OF AN AMBASSADOR

(Continued from page 18)

strikes the professional immediately is that the men at headquarters are too busy to be in constant contact with all the other governments for which they are responsible. The Secretary of State and even his Undersecretaries and Assistant Secretaries put together do not have time even to read a quarter of the communications that flood in every day, much less assemble the facts and take the time needed to prepare replies or arrive at decisions on the problems raised. Most of this work has, of necessity, to be delegated to lower-level subordinates even now, despite the fact that the resident Ambassador can handle many things without reference to headquarters or at the least make valuable recommendations for action, and it is obvious that there is no gain in having subordinates at headquarters attempt to deal at long range with problems which can better be coped with by an experienced representative who knows the local scene.

Another weakness of our hypothetical system is that it would commit the standing, the prestige of the top men

in government every time a communication was sent. Yet it is a well-established and sound practice to avoid firing the big guns of diplomacy on every occasion when something has to be said. An Ambassador can be disavowed without too much damage to his government, a President or Secretary of State never. And yet the multiplicity of subjects which call for action by the leaders of any government is such that they cannot possibly have the right answers to everything that may arise around the world; that is why they have representatives abroad and assistants at home to advise them on facts and situations.

A very distinguished French diplomat—Jules Cambon—once wrote: "So long as governments maintain contacts among themselves, they will need agents to represent them." Our analysis of the needs of present day diplomacy seems to bear witness to the continuing validity of this dictum.

Another diplomat, writing as recently as late 1967, comes essentially to the same conclusion, though he puts more emphasis on the need for competence on the part of the representative abroad. Christian Palamas, former Greek Ambassador to NATO, says that the role and utility of a

modern diplomat depends on his own personality. "His contribution is dictated by his personal worth and by the weight carried by his opinions . . . His value should be an expression of his own personal experience, of his originality of thought, of his objective assessment of the people and situations he encounters in the fulfillment of his missions. His authority should be established in the country to which he is accredited and equally recognized by his own government. So long as these conditions are met the diplomat can continue to play an important role."

Since Ambassador Palamas was obviously thinking about an Ambassador *en poste* and not a visiting envoy, we may take it that he endorses the thesis of this paper and that the conclusion to which our analysis leads us meets the test of his experience just as it would have commended itself to Jules Cambon fifty years earlier: no amount of improvement in global communications and transport will render unnecessary the services of a good, experienced diplomat at the head of every diplomatic post. Ambassadors, in the full sense of that honored title, are not destined to pass from the world picture. ■

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

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

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

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

Please credit my initial premium for existing insurance:
 Present company _____ Present broker _____

Policy number _____ Amount \$ _____ Inception date _____ Expiration date _____
 Policy will be dated at 12:01 a.m. on the date following the postmark on the envelope containing this application and the initial premium or on the date requested above.

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

DECLARATION OF PERSONAL EFFECTS

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

TOTAL PERSONAL EFFECTS

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

Of the Grand Total (G) above what **LIABILITY INSURANCE APPLIED FOR**

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

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

above.
 age in the U.S. \$ _____

TRAVEL-PAK Your Best Foreign Insurance Buy

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

"ALL RISK" PERSONAL EFFECTS INSURANCE

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



COMPREHENSIVE INTERNATIONAL PERSONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE

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

Check these advantages:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL RATES FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CIVILIAN AND MILITARY, WORLDWIDE

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

Use application opposite

or call or write:

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



202/296-6440



**The Smooth Canadian
turns up at a lot of parties.**

That's because Seagram's V.O. is so popular. That's because Seagram's V.O. is so smooth. Which explains why at parties so many people prefer Seagram's V.O.



Seagram's ^{V.O.}
The Smooth Canadian

CANADIAN WHISKY—A BLEND OF SELECTED WHISKIES. SIX YEARS OLD.
86.8 PROOF. SEAGRAM DISTILLERS COMPANY, N.Y.C.