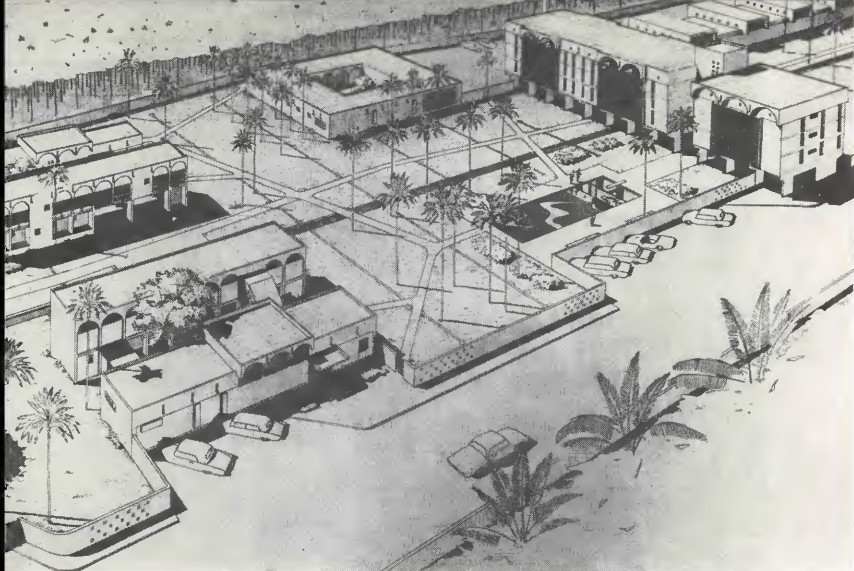


Foreign Service Journal



FEBRUARY 1959

50c



A
Cornerstone
At
Baghdad

ON THE day Baghdad's government toppled last summer the JOURNAL received these pictures of the laying of the cornerstone of our new Embassy at Baghdad. Since that day over 700 Americans were evacuated, largely to Rome.

In an eloquent talk at the cornerstone ceremony, Ambassador Gallman* touched on highlights from the Miscellaneous Record Books of the Baghdad Mission, dating back to the first American consular officer, John Haynes, who arrived in Baghdad in 1889, and paying special tribute to three Americans who played significant roles in the history of American-Iraqi relations—Charles Bissel, 1914-1916, Alexander Sloan, 1931, and Paul Knabenshue, 1932-1942.

Mr. William B. King, Country PAO, has written us that the new Embassy's compound at Baghdad occupies an area of 44,000 square meters. The property was purchased July 17, 1946. It will comprise four main buildings: the Chancery, which has 38,000 square meters of office floor area; a utility building, housing maintenance equipment for heating, air-conditioning and automobile service; the staff housing unit containing fifteen 1 to 3-bedroom apartments, and the Ambassador's residence overlooking the river.

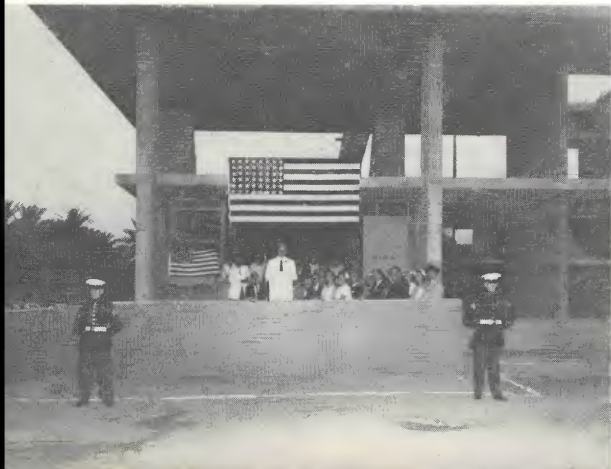
American Architect Jose Luis Sert was commissioned by the Department of State to draw up plans for the Embassy buildings that would reflect an artistic combination of Eastern and

Western motifs. Sert, now Dean of Harvard University's School of Architecture, produced a bold design that is modern yet conservative. The new Chancery building, for instance, has an oriental-style open court in the center with two reflection pools, and a modernistic accordion-like roof.

An average of 230 Iraqi workers have been employed daily on construction work, according to construction supervisor Burton S. Nelson of F.B.O. All materials used have been purchased in Iraq or on the Continent through Iraqi distributors. Work on the reinforced concrete buildings started on August 1, 1957.

Construction tender for the Embassy buildings was awarded to the Iraqi firm of Shaheen and Janabi. Total cost is estimated at \$1,800,000.

*Recently appointed Director General of the Foreign Service.



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COVER PAINTING: "Chez Josephine" by Robert Sivard. USIA. Empire . . . austerity . . . couture . . . are all represented in Mr. Sivard's timely portrait of Paris today. Mr. Sivard exhibited again at New York's Midtown Galleries early this winter, and again the exhibition was a sell-out. His most recent Journal cover appeared in January 1958, and his most recent appointment at USIA is to ready an exhibit for Moscow which is planned for this summer in Sokolniki Park.

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AWARDS

Rhodes Scholarships:

To Cadet Powell Hutton, who will be graduated by West Point in June. He attended St. Andrew's School in Middletown, Delaware, and is the son of the Consul General (Winnipeg) and Mrs. Paul C. Hutton.

To Erik Ronhovde, who will be graduated in June by Harvard University, where he has been majoring in Slavic Studies. He is a member of the Air Force ROTC and upon his graduation will be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force. He is the son of FSO Andreas G. Ronhovde (assigned to the Department) and Mrs. Ronhovde.

BIRTHS

- COXSON. A son, Gregory Emmett, born to Mr. and Mrs. Emmett M. Coxson, December 12, 1958, at Guayquil, Ecuador.
- NARTEN. A daughter, Marguerite Luisa, born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip C. Narten, December 21, 1958, in Washington.
- SMITH. A son, Charles Bryan, born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Angie Smith, III, October 7, 1958, at Houston, Texas.

MARRIAGES

- DEWEY-VON LOSSBERG. Mrs. Kathleen Dewey and Consul Victor von Lossberg were married on July 31, 1958, at the residence of Consul General and Mrs. Arthur E. Beach in Johannesburg.
- HUTTON-LOREN. Charlene Hutton and William O. Loren, son of Odin G. Loren, FSO retired, were married on December 17, 1958, at San Antonio, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Loren will make their home in Mexico City where Mr. Loren is with the American Smelting.
- WALSH-FLENNER. Sylvia G. Walsh, FSS, and Robert H. Flenner, FSO, were married in Washington, D. C. on August 29, 1958.

DEATHS

- DAWSON. Leonard Geeding Dawson, FSO retired, died on November 29, 1958, at the King's Daughters' Hospital, Staunton, Virginia. Mr. Dawson entered the Service in 1919 and served among other posts in Barcelona, Santander, Madras, Messina, Vera Cruz, Lille, and Ponta Delgada. He was Consul at Barranquilla at the time of his retirement in 1946.
- REBER. Robert C. Reber, Foreign Service Staff Officer, died on December 16, 1958, while on active duty at Vientiane, Laos. Mr. Reber entered the Service in 1954 and served at Seoul before going to Vientiane.

IN MEMORIAM

Richard C. Tanis (1876-1958), an exceptional former officer of the Department, has recently died. He came to the United States from the Netherlands at an early age. By dint of hard work, devotion to his duty to his adopted country, and sound judgment reached a Departmental position of importance many years prior to his retirement in 1946.

Practically all of his service was in the Mexican Division, where he was a valued adviser to, and a loyal public servant in carrying out the policies of, several decades of high officials of the Department. During much of this time relations between Mexico and the United States were difficult and complicated. One of his characteristics was his unfailing memory of every detail of past events. This was so true that he could well have been known as "Señor Archivo," but the fact that his knowledge was broad makes the title "Mr. Mexico" more appropriate.

He helped many a young Foreign Service Officer break in on a trying first assignment to the Department. Many of us owe much to "Uncle Dick" and remember him with deepest affection. To his fine family we extend sincere sympathy in their loss.

H.S.R.

ARTISTS' WORK IN FEBRUARY ISSUE:

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PICTURE CREDITS FOR FEBRUARY:

- Paul Child, USIA, p. 11
- "The Half-Naked Knight," Alfred Knopf, pp. 20, 25, 28
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- Yuchi Okamoto, USIA, "Vienna Winter," p. 47
- Albert N. Abajian, FSO, p. 51

JOB DESCRIPTION: A highway construction project where only one-way traffic is possible the incumbents of this position wear a red flag and tells which car to go first.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS

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Diplomacy in the Nuclear Age

By LESTER B. PEARSON

BEFORE the XXth century, Ministers devoted their time and energy to working out policies on the advice of their experts; with some thought, of course, for Parliament or Congress, but little for the "people" and none at all for Gallup Polls.

Ambassadors executed these policies—with considerable pomp and circumstance—and by their manner of doing so, as I have said, often influenced them.

The whole glamorous business of those days is far removed from 1958 when the policy makers take a decisive and direct part in the processes of diplomatic negotiation, either at great international congresses or by flying visits to their opposite numbers. It is all done under the white light of the most intense publicity with the details of all discussions and negotiations appearing in the five o'clock editions and their meaning "clarified" and interpreted by TV and radio commentators an hour or so later.

There can be, I know, real advantages to this kind of diplomacy where the policy makers meet each other; either on summits, where the wind blows hard and the footing is precarious, or more comfortably in valleys, where the climate can be warmer and the surroundings more comfortable.

There are also dangers, as I have already pointed out;

"Foreign Service Types" by Howard R. Simpson



The Press Officer

especially in the feverish publicity techniques and pressures at such meetings.

To take care of this vital publicity aspect of ministerial diplomacy, while the policy makers argue or orate, the ambassador, sitting alongside or in the second row, makes sure that the press are informed and that the public relations are taken care of.

Then, before the next day's proceedings, the news despatches have to be carefully scanned to find out what was reported as being said; especially at the secret meetings. In modern diplomacy in the era of popular democracy there is nothing true or false until you find out what some person, who writes or comments and who has an audience of one million or ten million, has said about it.

A cynical gentleman was once asked what he thought about a certain question. His reply was: "How do I know what I think until I hear what I have said?" This observation might be adapted to a type of current diplomacy to read: "How do I know what I think until I read what the press and radio have stated what I was supposed to say?"

This press and public relations function is, then, an important part of diplomatic duty. But here also the ambassador is often short-circuited. The press officer who accompanies his foreign minister, and is usually very close to him, may do the speaking when the meeting is over. This official has now become a most important cog in the diplomatic machine. It is often his job to "get the stuff across."

The man responsible for this operation is often a harassed and hard-pressed ex-reporter, working in front of cameras, microphones and a hundred journalistic wolves who call him "Joe" and cajole or bully him into intimate disclosures about the most personal as well as the most political matters. He has to be a skillful practitioner of what might be called press brinkmanship. Yet his activity certainly is diplomacy in accord with the modern meaning of the word.

Where do all these developments leave the professional, the trained and experienced ambassador, or counselor or secretary? Are they now mere ciphers to give cocktail parties, to meet planes or entertain Congressmen (who are increasingly getting into the diplomatic game themselves—travelling and representing and intervening and explaining).

Not at all. They still have important work to do, as I know from the experience of having been one and, later, as a Foreign Minister, by having greatly benefited from their skilled and loyal services. I wish only that they could always be given more scope for their training and experience.

*Excerpts from Mr. Lester B. Pearson's talk under auspices of the William L. Clayton lectures, delivered at the Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy last autumn.

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Until your hand clasps mine?

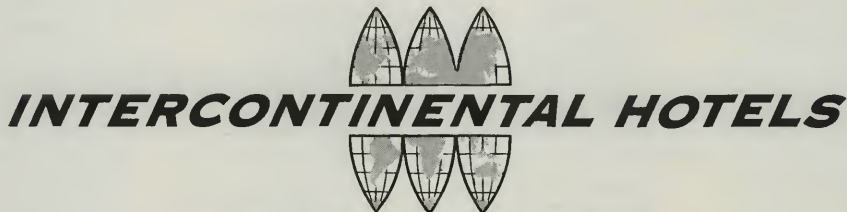
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Certainly the observing and reportorial functions of the professional diplomat remain. The ability to sense what is going on and to inform and warn his own government is still important; as is the supplying of political intelligence as a basis for the policy at home toward the state to which he is accredited. Even here, however, there are rivals in the foreign correspondents whose despatches can be as full, shrewd and useful as any diplomat's. Sometimes they are based on an even greater knowledge and broader experience of the country—and its people—about which they are both writing.

This reportorial and intelligence function of career diplomacy requires not only knowledge and experience, but also independence of mind and integrity of judgment, if it is to be of value to the makers of policy. It must not be influenced by fear or favour. Once you begin to tell the foreign office merely things that fit into their ideas of policy; or things that will not embarrass you ten years later, then you might as well be a totalitarian diplomat, reporting only that which confirms the all-wise and all powerful leader's views or Communist theory.

Harold Nicolson has stated, rightly in my view (and this is contrary to the popular verdict), that the most important qualification for a diplomat is honesty and reliability; the qualities that win the respect of others and help you keep your own; that secure for their possessor a reputation as a person on whom—and on whose word—you can count; whose integrity cannot be shaken by the fear of sticks or the hope of carrots.

No diplomat—either of the professional or political variety—can acquire this quality if, in his report and in his advice, he compromises with his own considered and honest judgment; or if he is too concerned about how that judgment will stand up a few years hence before a Congressional or Parliamentary Committee. . . .

Perhaps the most important functional aspect of diplomacy whoever practices it, career diplomats or foreign ministers or political appointees; Communist dictators or Communist functionaries, is that of negotiation. Indeed, diplomacy is, in large part, the art of negotiation between governments, undertaken to further the interests of your own state, whether those interests are short-term or long-term, good or bad, peaceful or aggressive.

A sane and enlightened diplomacy, however, will always realize that in this crowded little nuclear world where man now has the power of eliminating himself, national interests cannot any longer be separated from humanity itself. Indeed, by far the greatest national interest today is and must remain the prevention of nuclear war which would destroy humanity.

There never was a time in history when, for this supreme purpose negotiation, through the varied mechanisms of diplomacy, was more important, more difficult and, at times more frustrating. . . .

Diplomatic negotiation, in my view, should normally be conducted, at least until the final stages are reached, in private and through the confidential channels which are set up for that purpose. . . .

There are two reservations I would make to this.

First, the policies which govern and guide negotiations should be publicly decided and publicly explained. There should be no secret commitments, specific or implied. The

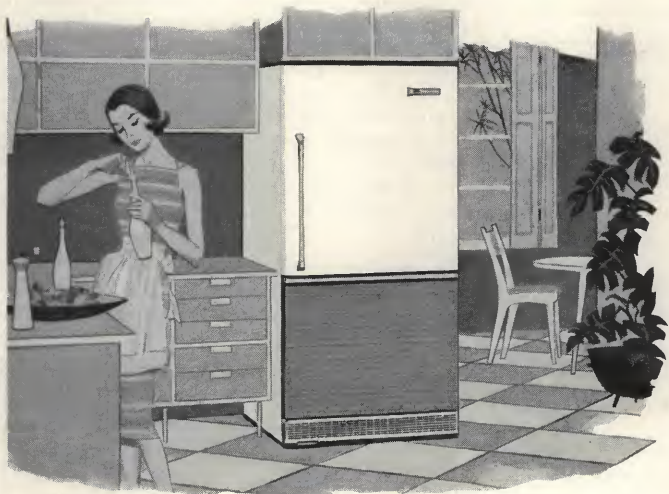
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people who are asked to make the sacrifices, to man the barricades or the trenches when the break-down of negotiation leads to conflict, have the right to know and to approve, or disapprove through their elected representatives, of every commitment proposed, of every major policy that is to be followed and, indeed, every minor one that involves any kind of national obligation. There should be no secret diplomacy of that kind. In other words, the covenants should be open but the negotiations leading up to them need not be so.

The second reservation covers certain international situations concerning which negotiation can usefully be preceded by open conferences, conducted even with a maximum of publicity, so that international opinion, the international conscience, if you will, can be mobilized and brought to bear on a particular development with maximum impact.

The General Assembly of the United Nations has shown more than once how this technique of public discussion can operate as an instrument for clarifying issues and developing international opinion as a prelude to negotiation. Of course, when it is used irresponsibly—as it has been used—and for narrow national purposes it can have the opposite result; becloud issues and frustrate negotiations. But these perversions of its good use should not conceal the real and, even more, the potential value, of the UN when the circumstances are right, as a forum for the public consideration of international issues prior to and even as a foundation for negotiation.

What is to be condemned is not the machinery or the techniques of public international discussion of this kind but their misuse by governments for negative and destructive propaganda purposes. . . .

I agree, however, that the techniques of negotiation are not so important in this age of nuclear physics and mass power as the will and desire to settle problems by discussion and an understanding of the real nature of the problems to be settled.

So far as the former is concerned, I feel strongly that it is of vital importance today to keep on negotiating; not only to take advantage of any opportunities that may arise but to create such opportunities by a positive and dynamic diplomacy. . . .

We would also be wise, I think, to follow the advice of a former and distinguished United States delegate to the United Nations, Senator Warren Austin, when he said: "Always leave your enemy room to retreat." That seems to me to make sense, if not in war, at least in negotiation, even with Communists. Equally good advice would be, not to allow yourself to be maneuvered into a blind alley; or to decide to dig in on an exposed and insecure position.

Finally, we should resist the Anglo-Saxon tendency, which I think is a failing, to make a moral issue of every separate political problem. There are bound to be some problems that can honourably be dealt with on the basis of political expediency; while others involve moral principles which should not be betrayed. It is essential, though often very, very difficult, to observe the distinction. It is foolish to give the impression that every position you take—or have been maneuvered into taking—against a Communist government is one which is automatically based on moral principles from which there can be no retreat or on which there can be no compromise. . . .

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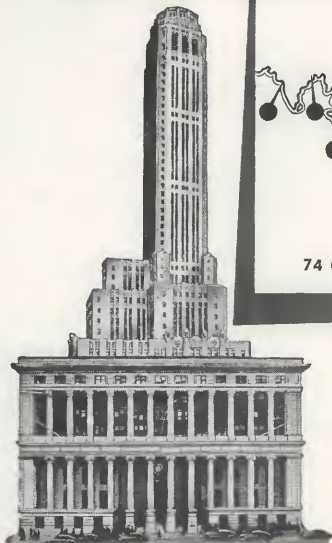
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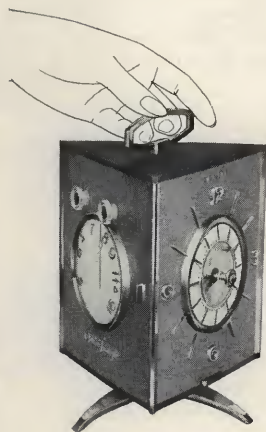
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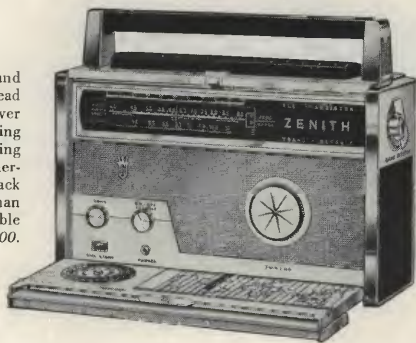
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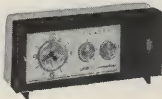
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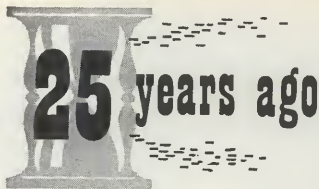
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BY
JAMES B.
STEWART

The February 1934 JOURNAL is filled with good reading. There is a delightful and beautifully illustrated article by Ruth Q. McBride entitled, "Through Don Quixote's Land."

Comment, 1959: Mrs. McBride is the wife of Colonel Harry A. McBride, a retired Foreign Service stalwart. Their son Robert (0-1) is at present assigned to the Department.

Henry S. Villard, Department, tells of the notable changes in autos for 1934, and gives illustrations of the following cars:

Nash six-cylinder coupe with rumble seat
LaFayette 5-passenger 2-door sedan
Pierce-Arrow "The Silver Arrow"
Ford V-8 Tudor Sedan
Graham-Paige convertible coupe
Packard Speedster Runabout
Chrysler Sedan, "The Airflow"

The February issue contains a message to the members of the Foreign Service by the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, designed to boost the morale of the Service because, as Mr. Carr said: "The past ten months have been perhaps the most trying period through which the Foreign Service has ever passed." Mr. Carr pointed out that the causes of the unfortunate situation were the decline of the dollar, unfavorable exchange abroad, and the Economy Acts which prohibited all promotions and reduced appropriations for allowances etc.

The JOURNAL also prints this bit of humor: The storm was increasing in violence and some of the deck fittings had already been swept overboard when the captain decided to send up a signal of distress. But hardly had the rocket burst over the ship when a solemn-faced passenger stepped onto the bridge.

"Captain," he said, "I'd be the last man on earth to cast a damper on anyone, but it seems to me that this is no time for letting off fireworks."



Wailes-Wailes. Married on December 30, 1933, at Salisbury, Md., Vice Consul Edward T. Wailes and Miss Cornelia Lyon Wailes, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Stevenson Wailes, of Salisbury, Md. Mr. Wailes is now assigned to the Department. **Comment, 1959:** And so it was in the Embassy Residence, Tehran, last December, that Tom and Cornelia celebrated their 25th!

An FSO was in the Kremlin Hospital

A retired Foreign Service Officer (we will not mention his name) touches on the primitive conditions in Moscow at the time we recognized the U.S.S.R., twenty-five years ago. "The hospitals and drug stores were always short of

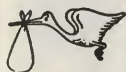
supplies," says our informant, "and the Embassy's Public Health Doctor felt obliged to help out and to give them medical supplies and instruments from his stock. This meant requests to Uncle Sam for additional allotments. At the time of one of these requests an officer from the Moscow Embassy called at the Department. He backed up the Doctor and told the following experience: 'My roommate had to have an emergency appendectomy. We were allowed to rush him to the Kremlin Hospital. I went along to help, if possible, and as I was leaving I asked the chief surgeon if I could bring him anything from the Embassy. He replied that he would like some suture thread to close the incision. So I asked him if they were short of thread.'

"'Oh, yes,' he replied, 'we haven't any.'

"'Then how do you propose to sew up my roommate?'

"'With binder twine,' said the surgeon.

"'Perhaps the surgeon was kidding but, taking no chances, I raced to the chancery and returned to the hospital with suture thread. Anyhow, my roommate recovered and we need all the medical supplies that Congress will give us.'"



A son, John Robert Bursley, was born on December 30, 1933, at Washington, D. C. to Consul and Mrs. Herbert S. Bursley. Mr. Bursley is now assigned to the Department.

Comment, 1959: 25 years after the birth of John Robert, his father, former Ambassador and Career Minister, is once again assigned to the Department where he is Chief, Career Development and Counseling Staff. (Herb was a member of last fall's Selection Board A, for Class I.

Time Marches On! There were twenty-one Foreign Service changes in December, 1933, and only two of the officers listed are still in active service—Joseph Satterthwaite and Carlos Warner.

And More Recently

HAPPY BIRTHDAY! If one were to ask our beloved colleague, Robert Skinner, living presently and pleasantly in Belfast, Maine, to what he ascribes his having reached the age of 93, he would doubtless reply: "Primarily to the fact that I was born in 1866."

Inside Information from FBI Agents

There is the story about the agent who, checking on an applicant for a government position, asked a man if his friend was qualified for the job. "All depends," said the man. "What's the job?" "Oh," replied the agent, "can't tell you. That's confidential."

However, there is this to be said for those agents—they give retired officers advance, inside information about their still active colleagues. When they interview us about one of them, known to the Department, of course, for twenty-five years, that tells us that he is about to be boosted to a higher rung on the ladder of fame.

Statesman: The late Senator Eugene Millikin once quipped to a colleague: "A statesman is a politician who is shrewd enough and tough enough to stay in office long enough to become a statesman."



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Are We Administering Away

Our Effectiveness?

By JOHN E. CUNNINGHAM

SOME TIME ago, I was fortunate enough to have had in my possession a copy of "Instructions to Diplomatic Officers" issued in the 1890's by the Department of State. This must now be a very rare document indeed, almost a collector's item, both because it is beautifully bound in leather which has been able to withstand time and rough handling, and because it is the ancestor of today's "Foreign Service Manual."

"Instructions to Diplomatic Officers" is a slim volume, hardly bigger than the collected works of a minor poet, yet it covers the whole range of the eight gigantic volumes of today's Manual and Visa Handbook plus several supplementary publications like the Correspondence Handbook and the Manual of Organization and Procedures. The section on purely administrative matters covers about fifty pages, a startling contrast to the six sections of Volume 1 of the present Manual, which fill five or six two-inch binders.

If this suggests that the administration of the Foreign Service has become somewhat more complex in the past sixty years, it is precisely the suggestion I am trying to make. I am not, however, implying that it might be possible to return to the administration of those simpler days. But I do believe a good deal could be done to simplify today's administrative nightmare and that in so doing the Foreign Service would become a more vigorous, a more efficient, organization, and that great sums would be cut from present operating costs.

I find it necessary to restate a principle which would seem to be so elementary and so self-evident that it should hardly have needed stating in the first place but which is almost universally ignored in governmental structures throughout the world: the purpose of administrative operations in any organization is to aid that organization to achieve with least effort the purposes for which the organization was founded. Unfortunately, it is an almost unalterable trend among administrators to come to regard administration as an end in itself and, in extreme cases, even to begin unconsciously to regard the remainder of the organization as subordinate to the administrative structure.

This is, I think, the very essence of bureaucracy. The bureaucrat is more concerned with the technique by which a procedure is carried out than with the end which the procedure is designed to gain. Let me illustrate. I once knew a General Services Officer who tried to hold up (he was

overruled quickly and decisively) the typing of an important despatch because a certain political section had used up its supply of despatch forms and the date for requisitioning supplies had not yet arrived. This is an extreme case, but the mentality it illustrates is becoming increasingly common.

Administration, unless constantly restrained by rigid executive supervision, tends to perpetuate itself and build upon itself. Most readers of the JOURNAL will remember "Parkinson's Law" (February, 1956) reprinted from THE ECONOMIST. This was, of course, a humorous effort to show the laws of growth of administrative structures, but the basic truth of its premise can hardly be called into question; namely, that most administrators will tend to enhance the importance of their positions by insisting on the need for more and more assistance. Another essay in the same genre, "Parkinson on Retirement," published in the November and December, 1957, JOURNALS made the point that a man who is never allowed to make important decisions begins to regard as important the decisions he is allowed to make. Just so do Foreign Service administrators sometimes come to regard adherence to schedules for requisitioning office supplies more important than having on hand despatch forms for reporting the developments in a country to the Department of State.

We must accept the fact that the root purpose of the Foreign Service is to advance the national interest of the United States and that the only possible justification for any given

"New Wine in Old Bottles"

By Charles C. Adams



... Think-piece

FSO John E. Cunningham is currently stationed in Rabat. He has also served at Kuwait, Tehran, and Khartoum.

administrative procedure is that it makes this purpose easier to achieve. We should, then, examine each procedure with this yardstick. If we do, I think we will discover that many of our present administrative functions are not only unnecessary but positively harmful.

It seems to me that the harmful administrative functions can be placed generally into three categories as follows:

1. Those functions which tend to erect a barrier between the personnel of the Foreign Service and the local population of the country in which they are serving.

2. Those functions which tend to reduce the self-reliance and initiative of the personnel of the Foreign Service and thus maintain in the Service marginal people who are our least desirable representatives abroad.

3. Those functions which, while not necessarily harmful in themselves, are useless and thus a drain on the money available to the Service to carry out its vital functions.

By using this yardstick, we should be able to decide which administrative functions should be retained and which should be modified or abolished. It is, unfortunately, impossible to draw up a catalogue of functions in which each is neatly placed either in one of the above categories or outside any of them. Most of the undesirable functions fall into two and sometimes three of the categories, and any function which falls into either the first or second can be placed in the third as well, in as much as it is wasteful. But it is possible to examine groups of administrative procedures in the light of these categories and perhaps arrive at some tentative conclusions.

Let us take an example of an administrative function which fits into all three categories. The maintenance of travel sections, both in the Department and in individual posts abroad, is harmful and wasteful. The purpose of a travel section is to get an individual from Point A to Point B with minimum fuss to him and minimum expense to the Department. The statement of this purpose seems simple and straightforward, yet if carefully examined will prove to be self-defeating.

First of all, if an individual is unable to get from one point to another on the earth's surface without the intervention of one or more government functionaries, I maintain that he is hardly a person you want in the Foreign Service to begin with. And yet the Service has stoutly maintained that their people cannot be trusted with this elementary duty. Individual Americans travel all over the world on their own, and yet the people chosen to represent the nation to the peoples of the world are not to be considered competent to do this. If we do have Foreign Service people whose intelligence and initiative does not extend even this far, then let us find it out as soon as possible and get rid of them. Moreover, to deny them the opportunity to make their own travel arrangements is to deny them a valuable point of contact with local populations and methods of doing business. Besides, I have a strong suspicion that travel by individuals would be a good deal more efficiently performed than when it is arranged by travel agencies who, in my experience,

almost as often as not make a nonsense of anyone's travel plans.

But would not this result in a greater expense to the Government? Quite the contrary, in my view. I am sure that any reasonably efficient clerk could in a week or two construct a table giving the average travel costs, the average travel time based on the mean time taken by various modes of travel and the *per diem* which would be applicable to each journey. Once such a table were constructed, a traveler would be paid a lump sum before he began his travel based



Cartoon by André François from "The Half-Naked Knight," Alfred Knopf.

on an approved itinerary as shown in his orders and be expected to reach his destination in a given number of days or have the excess charged to leave. This system would satisfy those who like to drive the maximum possible distance while on official travel and would thereby have to devote some leave to this purpose as well as those who like to rush from place to place in planes and would thereby save some leave; ship and train travellers would presumably break about even. Under this system, all those positions now devoted to travel services could be abolished.

Everything I have said about personal travel, I repeat for packing and transportation of effects. It is true that some help is legitimate in clearing effects through customs and arranging other formalities in foreign countries, but this work is invariably and properly done by local employees.

If I have dwelt overlong on travel and transportation, it is not because this field is so very important but simply because it is a convenient peg on which to hang the evils I am examining. Much more harmful to the Service are the so-called welfare services. In every instance where an Embassy operates a commissary or a housing compound or supports an American club, it is engaging. I am convinced,

in an activity which is at once costly and positively harmful to the purposes of the Foreign Service. All these activities isolate our people from the local populations, and from their problems, and tend to set apart Foreign Service personnel as an unapproachable element in a foreign community.

Welfare activities also help to support in the Service the weaklings, the unadaptables, the provincials who are our very worst foreign representatives. The argument so often heard that we could not keep some of our people, especially in the more remote and less desirable posts, without these services, is ridiculous. Nothing could be healthier for the Service than to get rid of people who must be supplied with American quick-cooking rice in Iran (where the world's finest rice is grown) or with processed cheese in France. If suitable local food is hard to get or is unduly expensive, a fine test of personal resourcefulness is the ability to supply one's self, individually or cooperatively, through packing firms throughout the world which specialize in supplying the foreign services of the nations.

One of the outstanding sources of waste in Foreign Service administration is the fiscal field. The first thing I would eliminate is the bi-weekly salary payment. In the summer of 1957, a member of Congress suggested that the whole Government go on the monthly payment system. He was greeted with cries of outrage and predictions of grave hardship to Government servants not only by the people concerned, but by Washington retail merchants. If it is true that the average civil servant is unable to manage his income unless it is doled out to him in small but frequent payments, it is sad; if the same thing is true of the average person in the Foreign Service, it is catastrophic. I would advocate monthly payments as a minimum but think that quarterly payments would not only be cheaper but an excellent test of self-reliance and personal responsibility.

The manner in which allowances are paid is not only expensive and inefficient but downright insulting to the individual. I refer to the elaborate system of accounting, checking and vouchering for rental, temporary lodging, and representation allowances. Allowances should be scheduled according to position and area, and then paid to the person concerned with the assurance that a person worthy of representing the United States is worthy of being allowed to dispose of the money involved for the purposes for which it was intended. The standard argument against this is that many people would live in cheap, unrepresentative dwellings, never entertain, and pocket the savings. If there is the slightest substance to this argument then the Foreign Service has fallen on evil days indeed. The way a diplomat lives in a foreign country and his effectiveness in representation should be matters which weigh heavily in his efficiency report and this should surely be a greater safeguard than forcing him to save bits of paper showing how much he spent for coal and whom he invited to share his supper.

The fiscal field is a very fruitful one for empire building because it is possible to throw a cloak of mystery around it for those who take no interests in these matters. A very close look should be taken at the number of people who are per-

forming full-time fiscal functions around the world. I find it difficult to believe that there are more than a dozen posts in the world which require more than one full-time American in this work. I know from experience that all the financial work in a small but fiscally independent consulate can be performed in about ten percent of an intelligent person's time, and that without any prior training.

The personnel field is another fruitful one in which to explore. The personnel division in the Department itself should be well staffed with some of the very best people it is possible to find (preferably not administrators); but the functions of a personnel officer in the field completely escape me. What does he have to do for American personnel beyond totaling their leave cards at the end of the year? I know he does many other things but most of them are unnecessary or could better be done by the person concerned. Local personnel are best recruited by the supervisors under whom they are to work. The mechanical work of keeping their records could be done by a carefully supervised local clerk.

One of the arguments which personnel officers use to perpetuate their positions is that they must periodically submit lengthy reports. This argument can be demolished quickly. The local wage survey is a job which the economic or commercial section is best equipped to handle and, though they might complain about this, it would usually prove a valuable experience for them. A post report is best prepared by the political section and, in any event, can be dictated in half a day by an articulate officer who has spent a reasonable amount of time at the post. The retail price survey can be efficiently done by a group of wives and secretaries (who are usually happy to be asked to do it) and coordinated by an economic or consular officer.

I am sure that large sums could be saved in the field of communications and records if the procedures in this field were examined carefully and realistically. One area which comes to mind immediately is the courier service. I can see no reason for courier runs to posts which are served by American air lines. Most of the pilots and co-pilots on these are USAF reserve officers who could be trusted with sealed pouches and those who are not could be cleared. If this suggestion meets with cries of horror, let me make an alternate suggestion: I am sure that the airlines would consent to the installation of security lockers on their aircraft which could be opened only by Foreign Service personnel.

These criticisms which I have been making of Foreign Service administrative procedures are not meant to be exhaustive but only to indicate the lines along which I would like to see these procedures reexamined. I am convinced that much of our administration is truly destructive in that it lowers the moral tone of the Service by maintaining in it people without imagination or the ability to order their own lives abroad without being spoon fed by administrators. It is also wasteful to the extent that public funds are being consumed to carry on functions that we do not need and would be better without.



“Is this the Turkey for which you have been searching?”

By REBECCA HAIGH LATIMER

BEBEK, which means baby in Turkish, is up the Bosphorus, about ten miles from Istanbul. The village has not changed very much since we were there in the summer of 1938. “Our” house still leans over the Bosphorus and the sail boats still crowd into the anchorage between the house and the little white mosque on the point. We had been looking for a place for the summer, and as soon as we saw the house in Bebek, we fell in love with it.

The entrance from the cobbled street was through an iron gate in a high cement wall, and it led into a formal, but rather prickly, garden of roses and ragged palm trees. The house was at the side of the garden and the Bosphorus slipped by in front. The house was not big, but it just suited us. There were balconies off every room and the one off the living room hung directly over the water, so my husband often took a short cut to his morning swim by diving off the balustrade. This balcony had a little green-and-white striped awning, so it was never too hot and we used it for both living and dining room. There was always something to watch on the Bosphorus, a ferry boat scuttling up or a freighter steaming down.

Sometimes we would go out on the water. We went down

the steep and winding stairs to the basement and passed through the kitchen—where the cook was happily splashing around in clogs, because the floor was never perfectly dry—and we opened the door to the boathouse, climbed into our rowboat, and shot out from under the house into the blinding sunlight and excitement of the busy Bosphorus. We would look back at the house, its white walls bright with climbing roses, the red roof-tiles shining in the sun, and, from one of the upper balconies, our little white-capped Finnish nurse would hold up our copper-topped son to wave his fat fist at us.

It was, perhaps, because of this idyllic summer in Bebek years ago that it didn't occur to me that there was anything unusual about the Turkish grammar that I came across recently. Mr. Herman Kreider, the author of “Essentials of Turkish,” (published by the Middle East Institute), has lived on the Bosphorus for many years, and this experience has supplied a flavor to his grammar that most textbooks sadly lack. But when I began to re-examine the book from a foreign, or, rather, non-Bebek point of view, I could see that it needed a bit of clarification. The book reflects life as it is lived in Bebek—and nowhere else in the world.

We might begin with a simple example on page 135:

"The floor of the bathroom must be slightly sloping."

This may seem odd to the student accustomed to the usual grammarian example (*I want to buy six air-mail stamps, please*), but it is likely that the floor of your bathroom in Bebek will slope and you will certainly want to talk about it. (There is a sentence later on about buying stamps:

"Because she didn't like the new stamps, she bought only one."

This sensitivity on the part of the lady must have rather curtailed her correspondence, but who isn't glad of a good excuse to cut down on letter-writing?)

There are the often rather surprising references to the household staff. For example, on page 117:

"Wipe the table in the guest room with a slightly moistened cloth and then press this suit on it."

This is a typical Bebek situation. If, by any chance, there is a proper ironing board in the house, the children are probably using it for a slide. The guest room isn't used very often. After all, Bebek isn't exactly on the beaten track—so, naturally, the table is dusty. And, while I should hate to have to iron a suit on a table, a Bebek maid would think nothing of it. Bebek maids are devoted and hard-working. They have another quality that Mr. Kreider does not neglect. I mean to say, they are not strictly conventional. For instance, take this sentence on page 68:

"The cook's daughter climbed up onto the cupboard."

I admit my own cook's daughter never did this, but she had not yet begun to walk; she usually peered at me from under the kitchen table.

One sentence does seem a little exaggerated:

"An angry workman, after tearing up two or three table napkins, was sorry and asked his superior for forgiveness."

I understood this better when I remembered that earlier one of the exercises included,

"The workman you engaged temporarily was unable to melt this grease."

It must have been in his frustration that he snatched up the napkins. . . . I wonder if an American workman would have

asked for forgiveness.

There are included some typical Bebek situations: "Neriman's cat is larger than our dog." (Nothing more likely.) "A great many carriages are standing beyond the station," (Local form of taxi.) "The candle I lighted a bit ago went out by itself." (Again, very likely.) And then there is this sentence: "I took a severe chill when passing from the living room to the kitchen," but indeed this remark might be used more than once during a winter in an old, stove-heated house hanging over the Bosphorus.

There was one sentence, however, that stopped me—probably because I am now, alas, out of touch with Bebek. On page 77, the student is asked to learn the following sentence:

"Is this the turkey for which you have been searching?"

In Bebek turkeys are sold "on the hoof" and we often saw neat little flocks being shepherded through the streets, but even our admittedly erratic household had never misplaced a turkey, neither alive nor dead. I puzzled over this question for some time, but I finally figured it out. My husband and I would be sitting in our little garden, watching the sailboats as they tacked up the Bosphorus, and not noticing that the gate to the street has been carelessly left open, until a stranger enters.

"Have you seen a turkey?" he asks. "I lost one just a bit ago. It got away from me."

"I'm very sorry," says my husband. "We haven't seen a turkey, but you're welcome to look around the garden if you like."

The man begins to poke around under the bushes and is peering beneath an oleander, when we hear the faintest suspicion of a gobble at the gate—and there is the turkey looking in at us! It is then that my husband calls in faultless Turkish: "*Is this the turkey for which you have been searching?*"

It has been many years since we lived in Bebek—that red-headed baby of ours is now in the Army—but in these uneasy times, it is reassuring to hear that the sun is still bright on the Bosphorus, that carriages still wait for passengers beyond the ferry-station in Bebek and that local residents (even the poultry) still exercise a certain freedom of action.



WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

January in Washington

After what one of our Board members called the "Roman Saturnalia" Washington settled down to the busy days ahead: setting the stage for the incoming 86th Congress with parties and conferences, showing First Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union Mikoyan a windy version of the city. New State at the time of his visit had already had time to become accustomed to the new canopy at its entrance, but it hadn't had time to get accustomed to the blustery weather—on January 6, it was so windy and cold that work had to be halted on new New State. Over 2,000 bills were presented on the opening day of Congress and our man Ed reported in the language of the Congressional Record the following items of particular interest to our readers:

240. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 38. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 286. A bill to provide for the appointment of an assistant to the Secretary of State to assure joint policy and planning and equitable budgeting of exchange-of-persons programs and administrative cooperation between staffs engaged in carrying out such programs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Foreign Service Institute featured largely in the press with a lively piece "School for Modern Diplomats" in the SATEVEPOST and an article in READER'S DIGEST. (The

JOURNAL had two articles on Foreign Service training in the December issue.)

At George Washington University final arrangements were made for the TV program of Russian, the first language TV course to be given in the Washington area. And it now appears, as we go to press, that the program will be started the first week in February, on Channel 9, with classes held between 6:30 and 7:00 a.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. A study kit may be secured, and credits will be given for the course if desired, and it will be taught by a Tolstoi.

Our assistant Jane was told that at the FSI they currently have 18 part-time students who are taking Russian on their own (from 7:30 to 8:45 a.m.) and holding down regular jobs, and 12 full-time students who have from four to six hours a day work on the language. With the half-hour TV course coming on at dawn many more F.S. personnel stationed in Washington may be snared into increasing their vocabulary—it may be useful in outer space if the Russians get Ivan Igorsky up there this year, as they have threatened.

Of Men and Leisure

That apt social commentator, Russell Lynes, had articles of unusual interest in two magazines we saw in January: "On Being an Intellectual Snob," in the COSMOPOLITAN, and "Men, Manners and Matrimony" in CHARM, and his conclusions in the latter were of particular interest to observers of the changing scene, both here and abroad:

"My generation . . . found it had to set aside many of the conventions it had inherited from the nineteenth century. They were nice manners, but they had little to do with what wars and automobiles and suburbs and the corporation had done to us. . . .

"The risk that the new generation of mothers runs, of course, is that the manners they teach their children will be as little suited to the society of tomorrow as what we taught them was suited to their situation today. They have devised ways of living for a society in which work is important to both sexes. What about the automated society in which leisure may well be the greatest hazard to matrimony? Men may be 'liberated' from their jobs in somewhat the same way that women were liberated from the home. We have no conventions (as some societies have had) for the idle man or even the partly idle man. What will happen to his maleness then? If we think there is a 'man's problem' today, what may it be when he works a three-day week?

"The society of leisure will call for a whole new set of



family manners as radically different from today's as ours are from our grandparents' day. Of one thing, however, we may be sure. There is a simple but immutable law that governs manners: expediency is the mother of convention."

The New Year's Gift

On our editorial page this month, listed among the aims of the JOURNAL our editorial writer mentioned our desire to reflect the aspirations, interests, and discontent of those who represent the United States abroad. It was the "proper discontent" that struck us and we were delighted to discover the following piece by Peter Brampton, free lance writer:

One Gift for the New Year

IF I had it in my power to wish the world just one gift for the New Year, I would choose for it the gift of discontentment. I would wish that all peoples, everywhere, would unite in a universal bond of discontentment against hatred, bigotry, ignorance, intolerance, fear, and the injustice of the strong imposing their will on the weak.

I would wish that the world be discontent in the knowledge that more than half of its population walks with hunger as a constant companion, and knows of warmth and shelter and love only as untasted luxuries, to be dreamed of but never experienced.

I would wish with all my heart that whenever or wherever a man or woman is unjustly accused or imprisoned, the world would rise up in its discontentment and not rest again until the injustice is righted, and the freedom to live as an individual without fear or apology has been restored; for only by assuring the freedom of the individual can we assure the freedom of the whole.

And I would wish, too, that the world be discontent for as long as one frightened child can cry out in the night for comfort and find in its place only indifference and despair. Lastly, I would wish that in its discontentment the world would find hope and courage and the understanding that only by discontent with the present can progress be made in the future.



Minutes from the atom era: a breath of the ante-bellum South—
from "Washington, City on the Potomac," Arts, Inc., N. Y. C.



"He says he thinks"

(André François in "The Half-Naked Knight," Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y. C.)

You Have It Rough?

In Thornton Wilder's "The Matchmakers" we were given a glimpse back stage of the working conditions of employees just before the turn of the century. While the three-day work week is being pondered by the scientists, it's interesting to compare today's working conditions with those of the 1870's, as printed in the HQ USAF "Information Bulletin":

1. Office employees will daily sweep the floors, dust the furniture, shelves, and show-cases.
2. Each day fill lamps, clean chimneys, and trim wicks. Wash the windows once a week.
3. Each clerk will bring in a bucket of water and a scuttle of coal for the day's business.
4. Make your pens carefully. You may whittle nibs to your individual taste.
5. This office will open at 7 a.m. and close at 8 p.m. daily, except on the Sabbath, on which day it will remain closed. Each employee is expected to spend the Sabbath by attending Church and contributing liberally to the cause of the Lord.
6. Men employees will be given an evening off each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if they go regularly to Church.
7. After an employee has spent thirteen hours of labor in the office, he should spend the time reading the Bible and other good books while contemplating the Glories and building up of the Kingdom.
8. Every employee should lay aside from each pay a goodly sum of his earnings for his benefit during his declining years, so that he will not become a burden upon the charity of his betters.
9. Any employee who smokes Spanish cigars, uses liquor in any form, gets shaved at a barber shop, or frequents pool and public halls, will give me good reason to suspect his worth, intentions, integrity, and honesty.
10. The employee who has performed his labours faithfully and without fault for a period of five years in my service, and who has been thrifty and attentive to his religious duties, and is looked upon by his fellowmen as a substantial and law abiding citizen, will be given an increase of five cents per day in his pay, providing a just return in profits from the business permits it.

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Annual Index

This year, unlike 1957, the JOURNAL has had the annual index for 1958 printed separately, rather than bound into the magazine, in order to save valuable space in its columns. A few additional copies of the index were printed, however, and subscribers who wish one may secure a copy without charge by addressing the Circulation Manager.



The Mieu Temple, within the Hué Imperial Palace enclave. The nine Dynastic Urns of the Vietnamese Empire stand in front.

Letter from Hué

By DAVID G. MILLER

“DID YOU ever hear of a place called Hué?” That was the novel approach used by the area personnel officer in Washington as she informed me where I was to go for my first Foreign Service assignment, about a year ago. I *hadn't* heard of it, and the only image the word evoked was of Little Miss Muffet, in the nursery rhyme, eating her curds and whey (since Hué is pronounced whey). The area officer scanned a wall map of the Far East for a moment, then located Hué on top of the bulge of the Indochina coast. “We have a new Consulate there that opened last July,” she began, going on to say that it’s a small post; “there’s one FSO, who’s the principal officer, and you’ll be the other American.”

At that time there was no Post Report for Hué and no one in the Department could give much information about it. Consulting reference books proved of little help—a recent Rand-McNally atlas listed Hué’s population as 25,000, while a Hammond edition gave it as 407,000 (the correct figure is some 105,000). I had to come to Hué to find out the facts.

Hué lies astride the River of Perfume (so named, it is said, from the profusion of flowers that once adorned its shores), about nine miles from the South China Sea. Behind it tower the Annamite Mountains with their perpetual shroud of dramatic cloudbanks. The river and canals are filled with sampans and small fishing craft. Palms, red-blossoming *phuong* trees and other tropical flora grow luxuriantly in the city. Two streets lined with tiny stores comprise the main shopping district, along with the large semi-open-air market beside the river. The market is the usual Eastern confusion of stalls and squatting merchants, where one can find nearly everything, from soap and soup to nuts and bolts—and bolts of cloth, if he looks long enough.

For 150 years—until 1954—Hué was the capital city of the Emperors of Viet Nam. Thus it has traditionally been a center of political and cultural importance, and it is the Republic of Viet Nam’s second largest city. Emperor Gia Long, who founded the Nguyen Dynasty in 1802, built his royal palace, a walled and moated enclave, within the walled and moated Citadel, which makes up about half the area of present day Hué. Although perhaps more modest than Kubla Khan’s fabled “stately pleasure dome,” the Hué palace was certainly splendid. Most of it was utterly razed during the Viet Minh war in 1946, but the royal apartments, reception halls, pagodas, concubine quarters and gardens that remain hint of a pleasant type of life that used to be. Scat-

tered in the picturesque hills outside Hué are the famous tombs of the emperors. More than mere tombs, they are walled country estates with pavilions, lotus-covered lakes and gardens in addition to the ceremonial buildings and burial places. Some are gaudy, some extremely artistic, but all are considered wonders of the world by the citizens of Hué. The city also boasts the seven-tiered Linh Mu Pagoda, pictured on the modern Vietnamese 500-piaster bill, in a lovely setting overlooking the river and the pastel hills beyond.

The newer part of Hué, built in the past thirty years, is a spacious neighborhood of small French Colonial villas on palm-lined streets, and interspersed with rice paddies. The American Consul's residence is surrounded on three sides by a paddy of several acres, while small paddies flank the Consulate (a two story, six-room house) on either side. The Consulate's quiet side street bears varied traffic: a few cars and jeeps, of course, bikes and motorbikes and pedicabs (there are no motorized taxis in town), sometimes Vietnamese Army tanks and half-tracks rumbling by, and rambling fauna—water buffaloes, cattle, dogs, goats, sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, ducks, chickens, and crows—which frequently wander into the Consulate yard to graze, nose around or peck. (Besides these visitors, there are infinite numbers of lizards, bats, toads, rats, insects, and a few snakes who make their homes in the yard.) We always feel close to nature in Hué.

"What do you do with your spare time?" is the stock question asked of Hué Americans (of whom there are currently six adults and two babies connected with the Consulate, USIA and ICA, about 15 MAAG officers, three teachers at the new University of Hué and five missionaries; some ten French people complete the Western population). It is a hard question to answer. Hué is a city with no night-life or dancing and few occidental recreational facilities. And it is isolated, being a three-hour flight or an adventurous three-day drive from Saigon. Many of us teach English classes and belong to the Sports Club. Social life is fairly limited to the foreign colony and a circle of the local professional and governmental society; it is pleasant, because the people are, but seldom what you would call lively. Hué is a conservative place where traditions are strong and where there is relatively little mingling of the sexes. All women wear the attractive Vietnamese costume of silken trousers and neck-to-ankles tunic.

While I have been writing this, Hué has been getting a steady contribution to its yearly 120 inches of rainfall. The rice paddies are filled with water up to street level; the Consul's residence appears to be on a small promontory jutting into a vast lake. Many of the city's streets are under water and many houses are flooded waist-deep. But no one seems alarmed; the same thing happened earlier this month. It's not a flood, they say here, until *all* of Hué is at least knee-deep in water. Some years it happens, they say.



TOP: Courtyard at the tomb of Emperor Khai Dinh, with statues of the emperor's mandarins, horses, and elephants, in the hills near Hué.

CENTER: Vietnamese schoolgirls on the promenade beside the River of Perfume.

BOTTOM: Sampans in front on the Hué market.

EDITORIAL PAGE

Serving a Unique Readership

THIS YEAR the JOURNAL rounds out thirty-five years of publication and, as with individuals at the New Year, would like to take time for a moment of self-assessment in the presence of its readers. We think that 1958—with its continuing improvements in content and make-up and with precedent-breaking issues on Outer Space and Africa—was a good year for the JOURNAL. We hope 1959 and every following year will be better.

We take pride, meanwhile, that in the past year or two articles from the JOURNAL have found their way on to the pages of such important reprint publications as READER'S DIGEST and BEST ARTICLES AND STORIES.

We are gratified that advertising revenues and circulation are holding their own and we are confident that an improvement in quality will be reflected in an increased circulation of the magazine.

In spite of numerous changes in the magazine and in the Service itself, however, the aims of the JOURNAL remain much the same: to be *the* professional publication of those who represent the United States abroad; to reflect their as-



pirations, their interests, their proper discontent. The JOURNAL does not intend to duplicate the Department's NEWSLETTER or BULLETIN, nor does it try to compete with travel publications. It does plan to print in its pages material which its unique readership will not find elsewhere. More importantly, it seeks to provide a forum for constructive criticism toward the improvement of the Service. That is not to say that the JOURNAL intends to feed on controversy for the sake of controversy, nor to provoke argument where none exists, nor to embark on pointless crusades.



The Editorial Board itself has no illusions: There have been occasions, and they may arise again, when the JOURNAL's voice has been silent on some of the important problems faced by the Service. But in each case we believe that the controlling consideration has been the Board's interpretation of the best interest of the Service. It is our hope, moreover, that major issues of significance to the Service will not pass unnoticed on these pages. Meanwhile, we trust that our readers will not hesitate to call us to account when occasion demands, and will be as generous with criticism as they have been with praise.



Cartoon by André François from "The Half-Naked Knight," Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y.

Towards "Partnership" In Rhodesia & Nyasaland

by A. C. FLOYD

AFRICA IS "emerging," as everyone knows, and certainly the Federation, where the Department's Africa Seminar group spent some three weeks last July, is emerging at quite an astonishing rate. Indeed, Salisbury, its capital city, seems almost to be "exploding" outwards into sprawling, prosperous-looking suburbs, upwards in impressive new office buildings, including one of some seventeen stories, the especial pride, we were told, of the local inhabitants. What delight George Babbitt would have taken in Salisbury's hum of activity and expansion. The name of Babbitt comes to mind, let me hasten to add, not because we met anyone particularly like him but because Salisbury rather resembles some cities of the American Middle West. The rectangularity of its layout, the air of newness and evident commercial success, the spacious suburbia stretching outwards from a central cluster of tall stores and office buildings into the flat Rhodesian plateau, all of this reminds an American of cities he has seen back home.

In addition to emerging, Africa is also what the travel agencies usually call a "land of contrast," and here too Northern and Southern Rhodesia, or what we saw of them, put in a very respectable performance. If one flies over the country, there appears to be mile upon mile of nothing at all. After driving through it, the tourist will remember mostly scrub bush, sparse tough grasses, giant anthills and occasional piles of huge weathered boulders. The contrast between this emptiness and the bustle of cities like Salisbury or the smelters, refineries, golf courses and satellite townships in the North is startling indeed. There are natural contrasts too, as we learned by motoring east from Salisbury into the Inyanga district where the high plateau becomes a series of tall, jagged ranges of considerable beauty before falling away quickly into the lowlands of Mozambique to the east.

The Zambezi River flows across the Federation for much of its course, and the young country is both proud of its ambitious scheme to dam the great stream at Kariba gorge, and perhaps also a little awed at its own audacity. The river gave plenty of cause for nervousness after construction got underway and, in the rainy seasons of 1957 and 1958, came roaring down the gorge in the two highest floods on record. But the preliminary works held, and now the prin-

cipal contractor, an Italian construction firm, is making up the lost time and expects to be in the clear before the rains begin again. We spent an absorbing morning at Kariba, gazing from various angles at this mass of concrete, already impressive enough in its half-formed state.

Some 200 miles upstream from Kariba lie the famous Victoria Falls. There the river, fairly shallow and about a mile wide, meanders aimlessly across the plateau as if it were up to nothing in particular and then drops suddenly 350 feet into what can best be described as a narrow trench of about 150 yards' width at the surface, running perpendicular to its direction of flow.

Indirectly, the Zambezi River, through the agency of the Kariba project on the border between Northern and Southern Rhodesia, will help bind the Federation together by putting out an electrical power grid across much of its surface that will serve eventually nearly all of its main cities and industrial centers. The Federation is unpopular with many of its African (Negro) citizens, and the young state needs all the cohesive elements it can find.

Constitutionally, the Federation is an almost, but not quite, independent union joining an almost, but not quite, independent Southern Rhodesia which has enjoyed a great measure of self-government since 1923, with two Protectorates,



Fountain in Cecil Square, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

FSO A. C. Floyd's piece is fourth and last of the JOURNAL series resulting from the first African Seminar, sponsored by the Department and by the Ford Foundation.

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Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, both of which are still very largely wards of the Colonial Office in London. So complex are the resulting juridical arrangements between the Federal Government and the three constituent territories that probably only the British could have devised them and certainly only the British could make them work in practice. In essence, the Federation is an interesting attempt to draw together three somewhat disparate but largely complementary territories into a sound economic unit and thus to lay the foundations for a viable and stable independent state in south-central Africa. As such we must wish it well and hope that its leaders can work out present problems in a manner generally satisfactory to the majority of its citizens, black and white.

The Bantus, or Africans as they are usually called, number over seven million, divided roughly equally between the country's three territories. We met socially only a few of the African elite, and it would be dangerous to offer many generalizations about their character and attitudes from such casual and fleeting contacts. At first blush, they appear grave and withdrawn compared to their more exuberant West African cousins. One should add that their gravity seems as appropriate to the vast and melancholy Rhodesian plateau as the West African's buoyant gaiety is to the rank greenery of his coastal forests.

At the same time, it was indeed impressive to see the way in which the Africans could quickly pick up the intricate work on the copper belt, the construction work of the Kariba project, or the industrial work in such cities as Salisbury. Nor could there be any doubt as to Africans' desire for education or their ability to take advantage of it—whether in a school in the bush or at the University College in Salisbury.

The 282,000 whites, or "Europeans," are mostly of British stock and many are somewhat rural in background and outlook. The better off among them live rather like the English gentlemen farmers of a generation or two ago and have the traditional virtues of that class: straight-forward honesty, open-handed hospitality toward strangers, and a genial, easy-going attitude to life in general.

Notwithstanding this latter characteristic, the Europeans are essentially responsible for the amazing progress in the Federation. Aside from the monumental development in mineral exploitation, they have transformed the agriculture, created a network of communications and established an industrial base without which the prosperity of the country would be impossible.

The Federal Government officially describes the goal of its racial policies by the word, "Partnership." This is not the place to enlarge on the problem of creating a genuine multi-racial partnership in contemporary Africa. In brief, however, many of us felt, on leaving the Federation where we had been received with such graciousness, that given the common-sense liberality of the best of the white settlers, and the patient moderation of many of the leading Africans, such a partnership might eventually become a living reality there.

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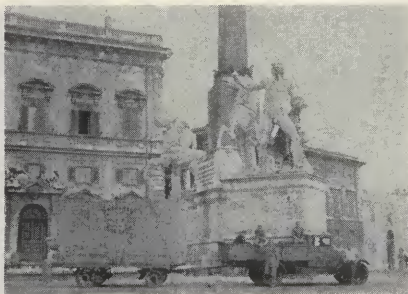
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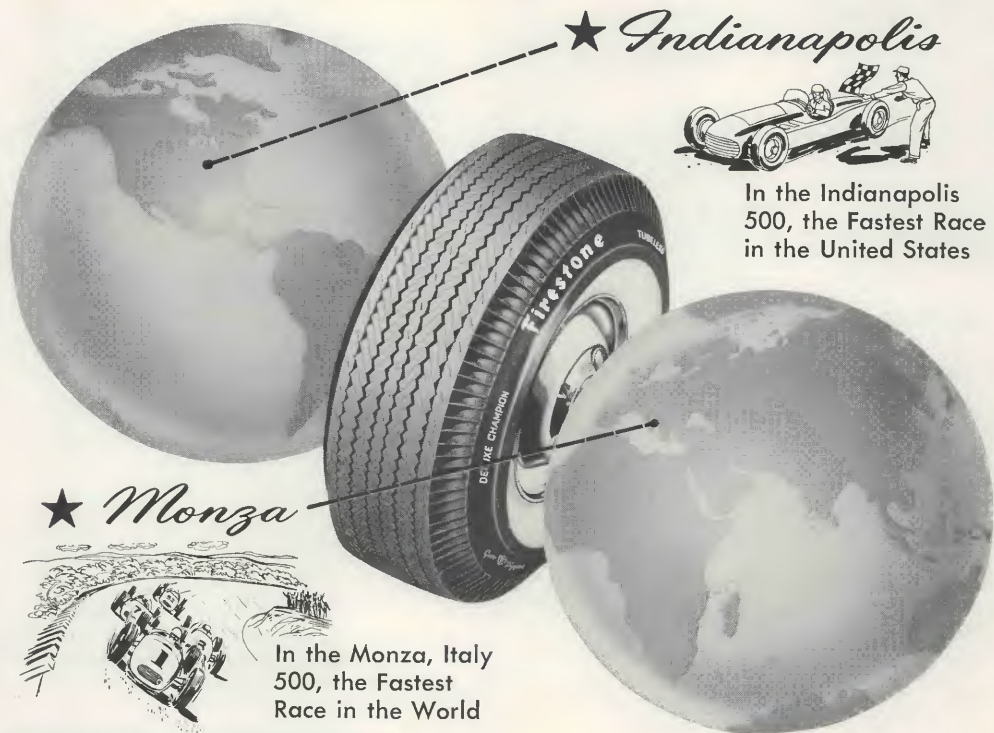
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2. In the basis of personal judgment founded on past experience conditioned by erudition and disciplined by mental intransigence, the incumbent integrates the variable factors in an evolving situation and on the basis of simultaneous cogitation formulates a binding decision relative to the priority of flow in interstate and intrastate commerce both animate and inanimate. These decisions are irreversible and not subject to appellate review by a higher authority, nor can they be reversed by the legal determination of any echelon of our judicial complex.

3. The decisions of the incumbent are important since they affect with great finality the movement of agricultural products, forests, minerals, manufacturer's goods, machine tools, construction equipment, military personnel, defense materials and products, finished goods, semifinished products, small business, large business, public utilities and government agencies.

4. In the effective implementation of these responsibilities the incumbent must exercise initiative, ingenuity, imagination, intelligence, industry, and discerning versatility. The incumbent must be able to deal effectively with all types of personalities and all levels of education, from college president and industrial tycoon, to truck driver. Above all, the incumbent must possess decisiveness and the ability to implement motivation on the part of others consistent with the decision of the incumbent as indicated. An erroneous judgment or a failure to appraise properly the nuance of unfolding development could create a complex of confusion of personnel and equipment generating an untold loss of mental equilibrium on the part of innumerable personnel of American industry who are responsible for the formulation of day-to-day policy and guidance implementation of the conveyance of transportation both interstate and intrastate.

What job is being described? For answer see p. 4.

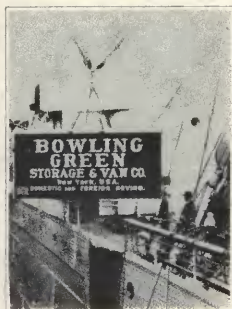
F. S.: The Advance Guard

"I hope to get prompt and favorable action on a bill which I filed last session to provide for increased foreign language and specialized area training in our Foreign Service. Our diplomatic and Foreign Service officers are in a real sense our front line overseas task forces in the cold war. If we are to keep peace we must, in addition to military deterrent strength, have the best possible Foreign Service advance guard representing us in political, economic, humanitarian and intelligence activities.—from "A Republican Looks At the Senate in 1959-60" by Senator Leverett Saltonstall in "Greater Boston Business" December, 1958.

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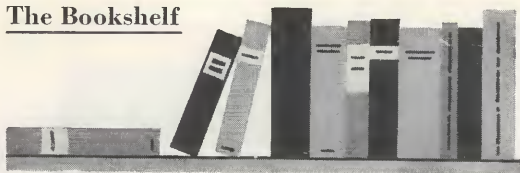


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Parkinson on Political Thought

Reviewed by MARTIN F. HERZ

PROFESSOR Parkinson, discoverer of the now-famous natural law about the diminishing returns of bureaucracy, has not done it again. After the success of the magnificently deadpan-humorous "Parkinson's Law," one suspects that the publishers hastened to capitalize on his fame by bringing out an earlier, much more ambitious but also less successful work. "The Evolution of Political Thought" sets itself a tremendous task and pursues it with Parkinsonian incisiveness and irreverence. Once more, the Professor has a thesis.

His thesis is that all history shows at least "a tendency for Monarchy to turn into Aristocracy or Feudalism, for Aristocracy to become Democracy (perhaps via Oligarchy), for Democracy to turn into chaos and for order to be restored by a Despotism or Dictatorship. When the Dictatorship gives place to Monarchy the wheel has turned full circle and the process may begin again." The development is traced in separate chapters abounding with sparkling Parkinsonian epigrams. But this time not all of them hit the mark.

The essential bias and weakness of this book may be illustrated by the following passage found in the introduction to Chapter XV, which is ironically entitled *Democracy justified by Religion*: Here he says:

"The experience at least of Greece and Rome, suggests that democracy leads directly to socialism—the equalizing of all incomes with the possible exception of those enjoyed by the socialist thinkers themselves. Nor is it easy to see how it could possibly be otherwise. The same experience would suggest that socialism will tend to lead in turn to anarchy, bloodshed and dictatorship."

But what does Professor Parkinson understand by socialism? On page 226, he says "It was Disraeli who gave the

THE EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL THOUGHT, by C. Northcote Parkinson. 316 pp. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$5.00.

"Brave New World Revisited"

Reviewed by JOHN H. BURNS

READERS who were depressed twenty-five years ago by Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World" might do well to eschew this subsequent assessment of the validity of his gloomy predictions. Far from finding them unduly pessimistic Mr. Huxley sees them materializing in a matter of decades rather than centuries.

At the beginning of the book the author makes a point of the fact that whereas between the birth of Christ and the landing at Plymouth of the Pilgrim Fathers the population of the world doubled, it has, since the latter date, quintupled. This is a sobering statistic to anyone and to Mr. Huxley seems almost hopeless. "It is," he says, "a pretty safe bet that, twenty years from now, all the world's over-populated

"BRAVE NEW WORLD REVISITED" by Aldous Huxley. Harper & Brothers, New York, 147 pages, \$3.00

British their first experience of virtually socialist legislation: an Act of 1874 limited the working week to 56 hours." And on page 229, he interprets the introduction into the United States of the graduated income tax and the eight-hour day as steps in the slippery downward path toward socialism. On the other hand, Professor Parkinson sees communism as a separate aberration which he classes under theocracy. His comparison of "das Kapital" with the Bible is reminiscent of the earlier, more sardonically incisive Parkinson.

Since he sees communism as a theocracy headed by a priest class, an artificial distinction from dictatorship has to be set up, to permit the maintenance of his categoric arrangement:

"There can be no doubt, that Stalin's power was greater during the Second World War but the same would be true of Churchill or Roosevelt. Before the war, Stalin surely exercised something far short of dictatorial powers. But if we have little reason for concluding that he was a dictator, we have ample evidence for concluding that he was a god."

This is amusingly flip, but it illustrates the limitations of the author's approach.

Professor Parkinson can argue brilliantly on two sides of a question: He can cite powerful arguments in favor of dictatorship, and nine pages later refute those arguments with equal plausibility and wit. He argues against majority rule on the grounds that it often leads to "suicidal mistakes that can be made only once." In the end, he sees little to commend any particular system, except perhaps its ability to survive. Needless to say, he has little confidence in the survival of our form of government. His own preference would be for monarchy, oligarchy or aristocracy, but the trouble is that according to his analysis, those forms of government are rarely the immediate successor of democracy.

and underdeveloped countries will be under some form of totalitarian rule—probably by the Communist party," basing this wager on the varying techniques now available for mass control by dictatorially inclined individuals, or groups, such as different forms of propaganda, brainwashing, chemical persuasion, sleep-teaching, subliminal projection and hypnopædia. Some of these media, it might be noted, are attracting as lively attention on Madison Avenue as it must be assumed they are in Moscow and elsewhere.

Inevitably a comparison is made between Mr. Huxley's prognostications and those of his fellow Cassandra, George Orwell, who, in Mr. Huxley's view, based his calculations on the "old-fashioned" Stalin dictatorship of 1948. "In the immediate future there is some reason to believe that the punitive methods of 1984 will give place to the reinforce-

ments and manipulations of 'Brave New World,' says the author. Mr. Orwell, of course, is dead and cannot rebut this.

Only thirteen pages are devoted to action that might be taken to combat this seemingly inevitable trend. Noting that there will never be such a thing as *habeas mentum*, the author advocates statutory prohibitions of most of the tools of hidden persuasion but adds, "the best of constitutions and preventive laws will be powerless against the steadily increasing pressures of over-population and of the over-organization imposed by growing numbers and advancing technology."

Clearly Mr. Huxley thinks there is little hope for the problem to be solved through birth control, which he terms "a puzzle in physiology, pharmacology, sociology, psychology and even theology."

All of this is discouraging enough but the Sunday punch is held for the very end of the book when the question is asked: "Do we really wish to act upon our knowledge?" Noting that "recent public opinion polls have revealed that a majority of teen-age youth have indicated a lack of faith in democratic institutions and, if they can continue to live in the style to which the "boom" has accustomed them, a willingness to be ruled from above, by an oligarchy of assorted experts. The author adds: "Free as a bird," we say, and envy the winged creatures for their power of unrestricted movement in all the three dimensions. But, alas, we forget the dodo. Any bird that has learned how to grub up a good living without being compelled to use its wings will soon renounce the privilege of flight and remain forever grounded. Something analogous is true of human beings."

To Mr. Huxley the future is black and, without employing subliminal projection, this book is likely to bring a number of its readers to the same persuasion.

Clochemerle en Vaucluse?

By WILLIAM STRAUSS

WHOEVER would suspect Harvard Press of publishing a book almost on a par with "The Scandals of Clochemerle?" According to the author's preface, "Village in the Vaucluse" is an account of life in a French village told in terms of the people living there today. "Peyrane," the name given the village, is fictitious but with some little ingenuity its real name is easily discovered. The names of the people living in Peyrane are also fictitious but they do not matter: they are much the same (and so are the people) in many villages in southern France.

It is fortunate that Mr. Wylie has written this book at this time. There is a great deal of straightforward information, social, economic and political. And because this information is correlated with the lives of real people, it is easily and pleasantly absorbed. Since the people whom Mr. Wylie takes apart to see what makes them tick are also French, timid souls are warned they may be mildly shocked at times. However, even the French hinterland is falling victim to the conformity induced by the spreading media of mass communication and the small-town Frenchman of today is probably less shocking than his counterpart of thirty or more years ago.

Mr. Wylie picked Peyrane because it represented a synthesis of the small French community: "not too near Paris

VILLAGE IN THE VAUCLUSE, by Lawrence Wylie. Harvard University Press. 345 pages. \$5.50.

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Service Glimpses

1. Washington. Representative John J. Rooney, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for the State Department, inspects progress on the new building. It was Mr. Rooney's Subcommittee which recommended the appropriation of funds for construction of the building. Mr. Rooney is accompanied by Deputy Under Secretary Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Assistant Secretary Thomas S. Estes and other State and GSA officials responsible for construction.

2. Colon. Mrs. Bainbridge Davis, wife of the American Consul at Colon, pours tea for Mrs. Ernesto de la Guardia, wife of the President of Panama, at a tea given by the Inter-American Women's Club of Colon. Mrs. Davis is vice-president of this club which endeavors to develop friendship between women of Panama and the United States.

3. Rabat. Ambassador Charles W. Yost is shown getting into his flight gear with the assistance of Colonel William D. Greenfield, Commander of the 316th Air Division. Colonel Greenfield took the Ambassador on a 55-minute flight in a Lockheed T33A Fighter-Trainer having a top speed of about 400 miles per hour and showed him most of Morocco.

4. Bermuda. Sidney K. Lafoon (in dark jacket at left of portrait), American Consul General in Bermuda, was among the dignitaries present when His Excellency, the Governor of Bermuda, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Woodall (white uniform, on dais), read the speech from the throne reconvening the Colonial Parliament in the islands. The wigged gentleman in the foreground is the colony's Chief Justice, Sir Arthur Newnham Worley. Lady Woodall stands on the left.

5. Johannesburg. Following their wedding, at the residence of Consul General and Mrs. Arthur E. Beach (right), Consul Victor von Lossberg and Mrs. von Lossberg, the former Mrs. Kathleen Dewey, are shown with their hosts.

6. Hué. American Consulate building. See page 26, for "Letter from Hué."

7. Okinawa. At a garden party given by Consul General and Mrs. Olcott Deming for Ryukyuan students. The Consul General is shown with Choko Chinen, Secretary General of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, on his right, and on his left, Masahide Ota, president of the Golden Gate Club, which is composed of students who have attended colleges and universities in the United States as guests of the United States Government. Some 150 Ryukyuan students attended the party.



1.



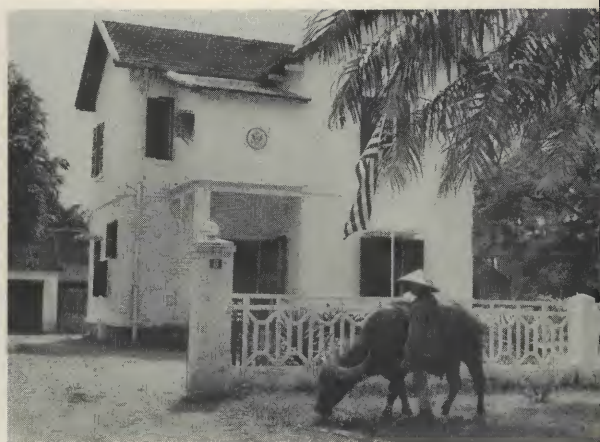
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7.

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The Bookshelf

or any big city, nor . . . tucked away in too remote an area." As anyone acquainted with France (outside the "banlieue" of Paris) will see, Peyrane was well picked.

The book is divided into seven chapters covering the lifespan of a citizen of Peyrane: The road to Peyrane; Growing up in Peyrane; Adult problems and worries, etc. Since there is much similarity between the citizen of Peyrane and that of other French towns, Mr. Wylie's book should be required reading for all those who are interested in understanding the French.

In a Backward Society

Reviewed by WILLIAM STRAUSS

MR. BANFIELD's book, though perhaps a little less readable, is certainly of equal importance with Mr. Wylie's. Mr. Banfield's thesis may, despite the title, be thus expressed: A society, the members of which are asocial and amoral, is bound to be backward.

The author and his family, like the Wylies, lived in the community whose inhabitants he put in the test tube. But where the "Village in the Vaucluse" was a place in which spending a year would not seem to be a great hardship, and where one might—though perhaps only temporarily—feel reasonably at home, the village in Southern Italy which Mr. Banfield chose as his testing ground is all too depressing. He found there a few well-to-do people who, however, appear as self-centered, not to say asocial, as the poor who make up most of the community.

The fact that this community and many others like it exist in Western Europe, in one of the most highly civilized areas of the world, shows a basic deficiency in a prime characteristic which we are prone to take for granted: the ability and the will of a people to organize economically and socially, and to use political organization, not as a primitive protest against economic and social mismanagement by the ruling class but as an expression of agreement or disagreement with large principles of foreign and domestic policy as applied by people who definitely belong to the same class as the voters.

Mr. Banfield says (on p. 7):

"Lack of such association is a very important limiting factor in the way of economic development in most of the world. Except as people can create and maintain corporate organization, they cannot have a modern economy."

The Communist parties in these countries may cleverly exploit this lack of any spirit of association and make extravagant promises to the poor. Furthermore, the narrow-minded fatalism of these poor, coupled with their more or less inarticulate resentment of the (relative) wealth of the ruling class, is often sufficient to give the Communists a really impressive vote. This is an expression of economic and social desperation and not of political preference; for the vast majority of Communist voters has no more idea of theory and practice of Communist regimes than has the man in the moon.

THE MORAL BASIS OF A BACKWARD SOCIETY. By Edward C. Banfield. The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill. Research Center in Economic Development and Cultural Change, The University of Chicago. 204 p., \$4.00.

The point for us is this: we must remember that in many of the countries we deal with, the government is not a true reflection of the will of the people. It need not be, and is not, always vitally concerned with the welfare of the people inhabiting its backward areas. Thus, much of the aid poured into those countries is used to reorganize the economy, if at all, from the top down. The backward areas often do not even know of such assistance.

But even in industrial, less backward, areas of many countries where, for instance, trade organizations such as unions are highly developed, the leadership of these unions is frequently politically, not economically, oriented. They consider it their prime task to embarrass the government and to disrupt, by "general" strikes, if possible, the economic life of the whole country, sometimes just to protest, say, the imprisonment of a Communist politician. The cry for economic betterment is raised, if at all, only incidentally; for to the downtrodden, whether farmer or industrial worker, total destruction of the social enemy may appeal as the most desirable goal.

These varied factors are shown in brutal nakedness by Mr. Banfield.

The Visitors

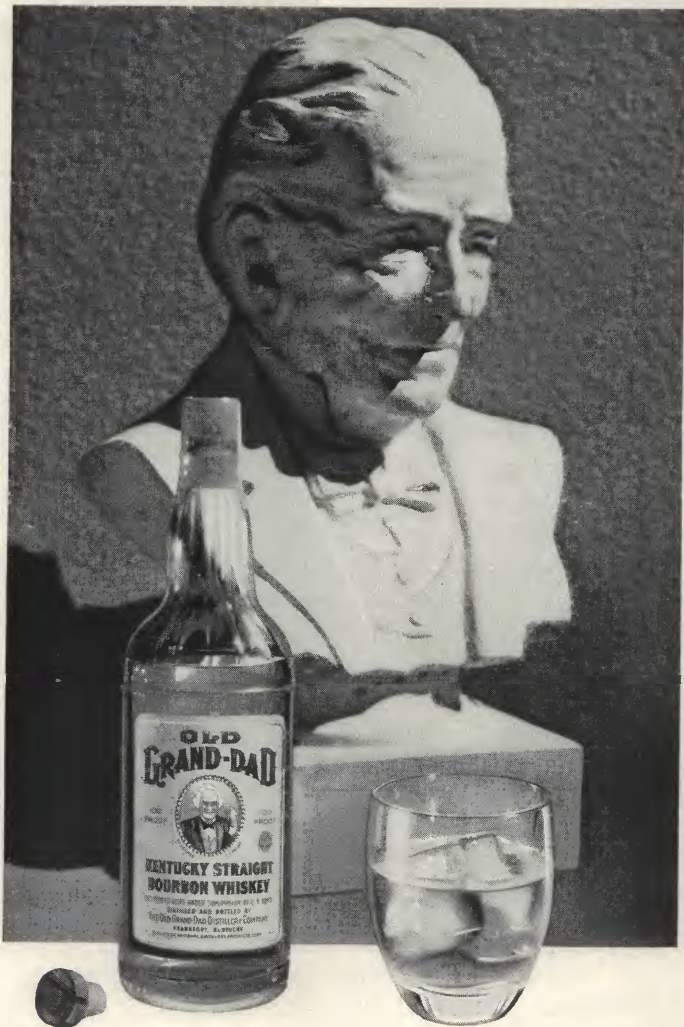
BY E. R. D.

"*The Visitors*" should hold special interest for Foreign Service people. Mary McMinnies is the wife of a member of the British Foreign Service and her second novel is set in the present-day Iron Curtain city of Grusnov (Cracow?).

Unfortunately, the novel never achieves its potentialities, although there are many passages of excellent writing, and wit and wisdom flash through the character analyses. The novel is rambling and diffuse. Its humor appears forced and contrived. There are, however, excellent sociological sidelights. Mrs. McMinnies is sensitive to smells, sounds and sights:

"The apartment smelt like all Central European apartments, of mothballs, beeswax, sour cabbage, damp woolen underpants, at least one tomato, geraniums, prayerbooks and mice."

THE VISITORS, by Mary McMinnies, 576 pages, Harcourt Brace and Company, \$4.95.



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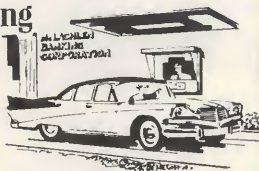
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A Nobleman From Amercia

By H. F. SUKICH NIMMANUAEMIN*

... "On Sunday, the Sixth day of the Waxing Moon in the Fourth Month of the Year of the Great Snake which corresponds to the 1194th Year of the Minor Era, (Chulasakkarat) His Excellency Chao Phya Phra Klang acting Principal Secretary of State for National Defense received His Majesty's Royal Command announcing that the Ruler of the American Country has entrusted EMIN RABAD, a nobleman, with a letter to come over here with the purpose of promoting friendship and commerce. The said Emin Rabad came riding on a ship of so great a draught that it could not enter the mouth of the river. Arrangement, however, had already been made by sending boats to bring Emin Rabad himself and two noblemen of lower ranks and the twelve servants who accompanied him making up to a total of fifteen persons in all. They are expected to arrive at this Royal Capital City on the morning of the Eighth Day of the Waxing Moon of this month when they will be housed in a Western Style Building facing the Pra Yurawongse Monastery." (From "Foreign Envoy of the Bangkok Period," 62nd volume, Royal Institute Historical Collection.)

NEEDLESS to say, Edmund Roberts, whose unfamiliar name must have sounded strange to Thai ears who managed to give to it a sort of Middle-East shift to EMIN RABAD, hailed from Portsmouth in the State of New Hampshire. . . .

That King Rama III went out of his way to look after the envoy and his suite pertaining to their personal comfort was well-known to Edmund Roberts himself when he wrote: "His Siamese Majesty immediately ordered his best unoccupied building to be prepared for us, (and it certainly is the best on the river) two of his war-boats to be sent to bring us to the city, and feast to be prepared by the Governor of Parknam, and on our arrival at the house, every comfort and every luxury were spread on the table; and cook, purveyor, servants, interpreters, and guards, at our service. The Phra Klang was ordered to facilitate the speedy execution of the treaty, etc." . . .

The communique further reads "The Officer of the See Tamruat is hereby ordered to provide three bedsteads for the use of Emin Rabad and the two lesser noblemen accompanying him. The Office of the Phra Klang Wiset is required to provide silken mosquito-nets whilst the Phra Klang Nai office is entrusted with supplying three mattresses, three sheets, three pillows and six bolsters (or Dutchwives) for their use. The Royal guards are expected to furnish three green Shanghai basins whilst the Department of Defense has to provide the Metropolitan Department with four large water jars and the Metropolitan Department is responsible for the carrying out of this order. The Department of Agriculture (Krom Na) is required to supply the foreign visitors with eight barrels of polished rice once every ten days throughout their stay and the Phra Klang Rajkarn is

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs, Thailand.

required to see that sufficient firewood and coconut-oil (for cooking purpose) be amply provided. The officials of the above-mentioned Departments are expected to see that the Envoy's residence is completely furnished by the evening of the Seventh Day of the Waxing Moon. An official from each of the Major Departments of Interior, and Defense, and the four pillars of State (i.e., Lesser Departments of Local Government, Royal Household, Treasury, and Agriculture), is entrusted with the task of visiting the American Visitors every third day with appropriate greetings and presents, throughout the whole of their stay, and that the nature of the gifts to be presented at each visit should in no way be less than one tael in value and report of this must be made to the Harbor Department (Foreign Office) everytime and that no deviation from this Royal Command can be tolerated." Nine days after the publishing of the first Royal Command, Chao Phya Phra Klang issued another Royal Order, somewhat belatedly, I think, which required that two buckets of fresh cow's milk be supplied each day. The Treasury was also ordered to supply one catty of money in advance toward defraying the cost of provision at the rate of one and half tael per diem!

* * * *

About a fortnight later, the same Chao Phya Phra Klang made the announcement that "since Estado Unido d'America, the Ruler of American States" sent by Emin Rabad a list of presents consisting of one watch (studded with pearls according to Edmund Roberts' description), 3 pairs of silver filagree baskets, and 80 rolls of silk fabrics for His Majesty, The King, who is graciously pleased to return the compliments by ordering the Treasury and the various Royal Warehouses to reciprocate with the following articles:—

Ivory	2 piculs (260 lbs.)
Tin	10 piculs (over half a ton)
Gamboge	2 piculs
Eaglewood	25 piculs
Candy sugar	5 piculs
Granulated sugar	20 piculs
Benzoin (frank incense)	25 piculs
Pepper	2 piculs
Bustard Cardamons	2 piculs
Sticklac	5 piculs
Sappan or Brazil wood	10 piculs

According to the Court Circular at that time the following notice was made public:

On the 11th Day of the Waxing Moon of the Fourth Month in the Year of the Great Snake foreign envoys from American States were granted audience at the Amarindra-vinichai Hall with:

Edmund Robert, First Nobleman
 Kha Fed Gammagan, Commander of the war vessel
 Braah Wayne Duhnayne Day, First Class Officer
 Bahrein Duhnayne Day, 3rd Class Officer
 Fowlabe Duhnayne Day, 4th Class Officer
 Kharawn Dawng Duhnayne Day, 4th Class Officer
 Doe Mak Rawn Duhnayne Day, 4th Class Officer
 Crowfad Rawn Duhnayne Day, 4th Class Officer
 Mao Ree Chawn Duhnayne Day, Clerk
 Dik Naw Maw Duhnayne

In all eleven persons.

After some checking with information from W. S. W. Rushenberger, M.D., Surgeon to the Expedition as well as

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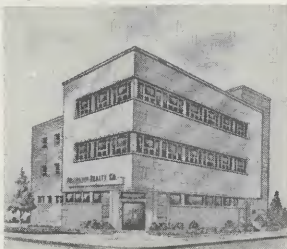
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with Edmund Roberts' account in "Embassy to the Eastern Courts" I have managed to identify the droll names as recorded in the court circular as:

Sec. Lieut. Purveyance	Midshipman Crawford
Acting Lieut. Brent	Midshipman Wells
Lt. Fowler of the Marine Corps	J. R. Morrison, Secretary and Interpreter
Midshipman Carrol	Dr. Ticknor
Midshipman Thomas	

Probably the negotiations could have been accomplished in next to no time, but for the fact that every sentence had to go through three stages of interpretation from English to Portuguese, from Portuguese to Chinese, and from Chinese into Thai. Also the Thai side preferred that no unusual haste should take place. The Thai Delegate, namely The Phra Klang himself, had to apply the brakes from time to time so as not to invite from his compatriots the present expressive but uncouth jibe about "following the American's posterior," as well as to save the face of the Envoy from the charge that might be levelled at him that there is a collusion between the High Contracting parties. That Edmund Roberts failed to comprehend the stand taken by Chao Phya Klang may be gleaned from his complaint that "after a slight personal knowledge of three weeks only with this people, I infer that they are extremely disingenuous and fickle-minded, because many articles of the treaty, passed and agreed upon in the evening, have the following day been subverted, or the strength of the language so materially weakened, as to take away nearly its whole force."

Yet in spite of this charge of delaying tactics, on March 19th, the terms of the treaty were verbally agreed upon. Regarding the final form of the treaty Edmund Roberts wrote with some degree of astonishment: "The Phra Klang had finally rejected almost all the changes he had previously adopted, and restored the Treaty with the exceptions of a few alterations to what had been originally proposed by the Envoy." His Majesty Rama III examined this final draft and gave his approval and, because it had received the Royal Assent on March 20th, the treaty was dated from that day. And all this accomplished in not more than three weeks!

I am strongly tempted to make more than one quotation from the Treaty but I shall have to content myself with merely quoting the preamble which reads:

"His Majesty the Sovereign and Magnificent King in the city of Sia-Yut'hia, has appointed the Chao Phya Phra Klang, one of the first ministers of the state, to treat with Edmund Roberts, Minister of the United States of America, who has been sent by the Government thereof, on its behalf, to form a Treaty of sincere friendship and entire good faith between the two nations. For this purpose the Siamese and the citizens of the United States of America shall with sincerity, hold commercial intercourse in the ports of their respective nations as long as Heaven and Earth shall endure.

"This Treaty is concluded on Wednesday, the last of fourth month of the year 1194, called Pi-Marong Chatava-sok (or the year of the great snake), corresponding to the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1833. One original is written in Siamese, the other in English; but as the Siamese are ignorant of English, and the Americans of Siamese, a Portuguese and Chinese translation are annexed, to serve as testimony to the contents of the Treaty. The writing is of

the same tenor and date in all four languages. It is signed, on the one part, with the name of the Chao Phya Phra Klang, and sealed with the seal of the lotus flower of glass; on the other part it is signed with the name of Edmund Roberts, and sealed with a seal containing an eagle and stars."

In May 1834 Roberts took with him to Washington the two treaties he had negotiated, (the other treaty being made with the Kingdom of Muscat known now as Oman). They were approved by the Senate on June 30, 1834, and ratified by the President on January 3, 1835.

Once again Edmund Roberts was commissioned as Special Agent to return to the East to exchange ratification.

In 1836 Roberts reached Bangkok to arrange for the exchange of the ratified copy. . . .

Once more the naiveté of Edmund Roberts was exposed when the treaty was put into practical test arising out of differences in the interpretation of Article 3 of the Treaty. According to Rushenberger: "On the same evening Mr. Roberts waited on the acting Phra Klang, to discuss a difficulty which had arisen relative to the measurement of the American brig Maria Theresa. Mr. Roberts stated that the officers of the Government had measured from outside to outside of the vessel instead of the deck. The Phra Klang insisted that such was the manner of measuring both Siamese and Chinese junks, the decks of which extended between the timbers. Mr. Roberts remarked that the Treaty had reference only to American-built vessels. The Phra Klang replied that it was an old custom and therefore could not be altered. Mr. Roberts observed, then he should recommend the captain to protest against the violation of the treaty which would be referred to the Government at Washington, and result in an unpleasant controversy between the two countries. But as nothing could be decided without reference to the King, Mr. Roberts took leave and visited him on another occasion. The Minister appeared to be inflexible. . . . During the day the brig had been measured but Mr. Roberts had not been informed of it until after this discussion.

"The Captain and Supercargo were then sent for and stated that the vessel had been measured, by taking half her length, and at that point, to ascertain her breadth of beam. The deck was there measured across from one waterway seam to the other, entirely omitting the waterways and taking in only a part of the gunwale, which mode was so favorable as to lessen the duties to the amount of 170 ticals. The Phra Klang then asked whether they were satisfied with the mode of measurement. They replied 'Entirely so.' 'Then,' said the Phra Klang, 'I am glad that all difficulties have been surmounted; this shall be the precedent for measuring the American vessels in future.'"

Edmund Roberts left Bangkok towards the end of April and according to Rushenberger again "A few days more (i.e., after June 3rd when Lt. Archibald Campbell commanding the US Schooner Enterprise, fell a victim to cholera contracted at Bangkok), another fellow-voyager was gathered to his fathers. Edmund Roberts Esq., Special Agent of the United States, died at the residence of Mr. William S. Wetmore at Macao on the 12th of June 1836. Thus ended the career of this remarkable EMIN RABAD, A Nobleman from America, who put Thia-American friendship on an official and diplomatic footing.

(Excerpts from a speech before the American Association of Thailand.)



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Foreign Language:

Chink in America's Armor?

By JACOB ORNSTEIN

"THE UNITED STATES is probably weaker in foreign language abilities than any major country in the world," declared Marion Folsom, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, before a Senate committee in January, 1958. He added, "If we are to gain and hold the confidence and good will of peoples around the world, we must be able to talk to them not in our language but in theirs." In recent months a growing number of statements of this kind by public leaders has caused thinking Americans to become more than a little concerned about the shocking state of our foreign language preparation.

In the pre-Sputnik days warnings about the poor state of our linguistic preparedness were greeted by yawns, or at best, mild interest. The Soviet satellites circling about the earth brought us face to face with some very disquieting facts. One of the most upsetting of these has been the news that of the 1,400 or so Soviet technical journals received by our libraries, less than fifty have until now been regularly translated.

Does it matter? In 1951 an article on contact relay networks appeared in the *Journal* of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. So few of our scientists read Russian that it was not noticed until 1955. In the opinion of Dr. William Locke of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, this oversight cost us at least \$200,000 in duplicated research, not to mention the time-lag.

A survey by the author published last year by the State Department's External Research Staff revealed that of our 1,800 or so colleges less than 180 were teaching Russian—to about 5,000 students. By contrast, in the U.S.S.R. an estimated ten million Russians of all ages are busy mastering English.

World War II left the United States in a position of leadership for which we were ill-prepared linguistically. Decades of neglect had brought language training to its lowest level in our history. When Hitler invaded Poland in 1939 about twenty colleges were teaching Russian, while an insignificant number offered the languages of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and other strategic areas. The Armed Forces and the Government scrambled to set up emergency teach-

ing programs where weary-eyed GI's raced against time to get a smattering of Japanese, Norwegian, Bulgarian, and some forty other tongues urgently needed to conduct the war on our far-flung battle fronts.

The postwar period brought an aggravation of the language problem. The tasks of occupation and of dealing with new states created an unprecedented demand for linguistic know-how. Since the end of the war at least fifteen sovereign states have been born, many employing languages not offered by any American school. India alone has at least 100 dialects and 14 official tongues. Of these, Hindi, spoken by about 150 million persons, is taught by a mere half dozen American universities.

Those whose stock answer to this problem is "Let 'em learn English" are simply blind to the international facts of life. The dangers of linguistic ignorance are dramatically shown by a story which has become well-known in Foreign Service circles. When the American Embassy was set up in a certain new Far Eastern state, we had not a single officer with competence in the language and had to hire local interpreters. Wishing to please their employers, they translated everything to sound very flattering to the United States.



Language study at the University of Miami.

Mr. Ornstein, currently on the staff of the Dept. of Agriculture's Graduate School, has written five books and many articles on language, education, and world affairs.

When we were able to train and send out our own linguists, we were horrified to find that anti-American sentiment was raging fiercely in that country.

Secretary of State Dulles, in requesting additional funds for language training at the 85th Congress last year, pointed out that less than half of our Foreign Service officers had a practical speaking and reading knowledge of French, German, or Spanish, while barely 25 per cent of the incoming trainees had a working knowledge of these tongues. For this reason, he observed, the State Department had been obliged to relax severely its language requirement in recruiting new officers. Perhaps the most telling commentary on these figures has been provided by Secretary Dulles himself when he asserted that

"The effectiveness of our efforts to create a stable pattern of international relations hinges to an important degree on the establishment of understanding between peoples. Language can both aid and obstruct this vital understanding."

While American high school students have been enrolled in "Driver Education," "Basketweaving," and "Telephone Techniques," the Soviets have left no stone unturned to provide their citizens with the ordnance of foreign language. Writing in the *NEW YORK TIMES*, Mr. Theodore Shabad a few months ago described the ambitious network of schools being established throughout the Soviet Union where at the tender age of eight bright youngsters are launched on all-out programs of language mastery. In Moscow there are three schools where youngsters are getting their three R's exclusively in French, German, or English. In Leningrad two elementary boarding schools put the children through their paces in Chinese and Hindi. Special schools have been established in the Soviet republic of Uzbekistan to introduce youngsters to Chinese, Hindi, Arabic, and other languages.

In vivid contrast to the intense Soviet language drive, the linguistic picture in the United States is a depressing one. According to Modern Language Association figures, of the 24 major languages of the world, each spoken by more than 20 million persons, only Spanish and French are studied by an appreciable number of Americans. It is hardly any wonder, therefore, that of our representatives abroad perhaps one out of forty can speak effectively any language but English.

That this problem reared its ugly head as early as the Colonial Period is revealed by John Adams, in a letter addressed to the Treasury Board. In it he commented,

"I found myself in France ill-versed in the language, the Laws, Customs and Manners of the country, and had the mortification to find my colleagues little better informed than myself, vain as this may seem."

Referring to Benjamin Franklin, he noted that the latter, "spoke the language imperfectly and was able to write bad French."

However, the language needs of those early diplomats appear trifling compared with those of today. At a conference in linguistic needs in government, held by the U. S. Office of Education in March, 1957, it was learned that a total of 106 foreign tongues are required for our govern-



Early training in languages at Lincoln, Nebraska

ment agencies and armed services. As our schools have simply not been producing enough qualified linguists, the services and many government agencies have been obliged to create special schools. At the Army Language School, for example, intensive training, lasting from six to fifteen months, is provided in 29 languages, ranging from French to Vietnamese.

Despite the acute need for Americans who can speak languages, few students enrolled in college language courses go far enough in their study to be able to carry on a simple conversation or read a newspaper editorial; worse yet, too few colleges provide courses which give insight into the background of areas other than Western Europe. The Conference on Asian Affairs recently reported that fully forty per cent of our colleges have no courses on the Far East where over half the world's population resides.

Condemning the short-sightedness of many of our universities, Dr. Grayson Kirk, President of Columbia University, last year stated, "We must make an effort to know more of the life and thought of the great Asian leaders who have had such profound influence on the life of hundreds of millions of men and women. It will be a long time," he added, "before Asoka and Akbar and the Gupta Kings are commonplace terms along with Julius Caesar, Henry IV of France, and the Tudor Kings of England."

The Modern Language Association of America, in a four-year study supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, has revealed facts and figures on language in our schools which give little reason for complacency. Surveying 971 American colleges and universities, the Association found that more than half of these schools offer no language other than French, Spanish, or German. It concluded that three-quarters of the world's population speaks languages not taught in American universities.

While the Soviets are busy courting the uncommitted "neutrals" through a never-ending series of cultural, scientific missions, dance groups and sports teams—all well sup-

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Language Training

plied with linguists—we have the doubtful distinction of sending more tongue-tied persons abroad than any other modern country. Unhappily, this is not limited to the average citizen who invests in a summer cruise, but applies to our intellectual and school leaders as well. Commenting on this, the distinguished teacher and writer, Henri Peyre of Yale University, has written,

"Americans have taken refuge in the easy but paralyzing prejudice—totally groundless, in fact—that they are not gifted for languages . . . They have been afflicted by shyness when confronted by the need to master another tongue and have cultivated inhibitions which a little courage would soon dispel. American scientists, scholars and diplomats have thus done incalculable damage to the prestige of their country abroad, through their placid assumption that everyone should understand English."

Is there any way out of the language muddle? Indeed, the situation has become so critical that government leaders have decided to take action. Public Law 85-864, passed by the 85th Congress, authorizes \$887,000,000 for a four-year program of development in science, mathematics, and languages.

The plan proposes some daring innovations. It calls for a system of "language institutes" to be established at colleges for the purpose of providing language teachers and supervisors with training intended to improve the quality and effectiveness of instruction. In addition, the proposal provides for the development of foreign language training and service centers at selected institutions to furnish instruction in rare but strategic tongues rarely or never taught in the United States.

This is certainly a step in the right direction. However, despite the merit of such a plan, it is still an emergency measure which does not attack the problem at the very core. The solution to our linguistic dilemma can come only through a thorough over-hauling of our language teaching system.

First of all, it is necessary to streamline our teaching methods. Most of the nation's 25,000 language instructors are capable and devoted individuals. Unfortunately, there are still a considerable number who "teach" a language by the well-known expedient of keeping one page ahead of the class. Elsewhere, well-qualified teachers find themselves hamstrung by a rigid program of study stressing grammatical analysis and translation of "literary classics." This has resulted in drab, uninteresting instruction which has caused many generations of Americans to abhor language study, recalled by them as a tortured exercise in the memorization of irregular verbs and adjectives.

Part and parcel of the improvement of teaching methods is the need for increased use of audio-visual aids and laboratories. Although no panacea for language problems, the use of magnetic tape recorders and other equipment in soundproof laboratories has proved to be a boon to the teaching of foreign languages, especially for the speaking and understanding phases.

A sweeping change must be made with regard to the age at which young Americans are introduced to foreign languages. In no other civilized country is the mistake made of presenting a second language to the individual so late in

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his school career. The findings of physiological, psychological, and linguistic researchers indicate clearly that by the age of five a child has mastered his own tongue and is ready to learn one or several foreign tongues.

Fortunately, America is witnessing the development of a vigorous trend—the movement to introduce foreign languages in the elementary schools, known as FLES by educators. Sparked by Earl J. McGrath while he was U. S. Commissioner of Education in 1952, the movement has had a meteoric career. In five years, the number of grade-school youngsters has risen from insignificant numbers to some 300,000 junior linguists enrolled in French, Spanish, German, Italian, and other languages. Even so, at the present time, less than one youngster out of a hundred can get started in a foreign language at a time when he can learn it perfectly and effortlessly.

In the modern program of language instruction which America so badly needs today, the youngster would begin the study of a foreign language by the third grade and continue it through high school and into college, until he has a good speaking, writing, and reading knowledge. Let it be remembered that a Soviet youngster who wishes to attend college must present at least six years of a modern language and that he must usually continue it there for several years more.

In addition to increasing the number of years that a foreign language is studied, it is essential that we expand greatly the range of languages taught in our schools. Most high schools and colleges are still offering the same languages which they taught thirty years ago. There is an urgent need to introduce important world languages like Russian, Polish, Czech, Chinese, Japanese, Indonesian, Arabic, Swahili and others.

Moreover, the language profession needs to be made much more attractive. Dr. H. B. Wells, President of Indiana University, has called attention to the declining number of students going into the linguistic field. "Last year," he noted in 1957, "of the entire graduating class a mere 1.6 per cent were specializing in languages, a mere drop in the bucket compared to our needs." It is, however, little wonder that present-day youth is giving this field the cold shoulder, when incentives are so poor. The training of a language teacher or translator requires from seven to ten years. Consequently, many youngsters prefer to go into fields where the training is less rigorous and rewards are greater.

In the final analysis, there can be no lasting solution to the language problem until the general public is made aware of the linguistic problem and demands from its schools the type of language training suited for a jet-propelled world where borders are constantly shrinking.

A start has been made in acquainting Americans at the grass roots with language problems. The U. S. Commission for UNESCO, in cooperation with the Modern Language Association, has, during the past few years, held several hundred "Citizen Consultation" meetings intended to acquaint laymen and leaders in typical American communities with the facts and figures on our language snarl. Electrified into action, many individuals and civic groups have acted through their school boards and administrators to improve language facilities at the local level.

Americans are beginning to wake up to our dangerous language lag—a weak chink in the nation's armor. As a leader in the Free World, the United States cannot afford to continue to be tongue-tied in the world arena. Language—the verbal stuff of international communication—deserves a new deal in the American classroom.



"The Indians in my state are unalterably opposed to this bill!"

Despatch Delights

No. 1712

Subject: Mrs. Gillespie's Piano

*The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.*

American Embassy
Ankara, Turkey, May 14, 1941

SIR:

I have the honor to recall that, in an unnumbered instruction addressed to Mr. Latimer, Consul at Istanbul, under date of April 29, 1940, in reference to a suspension of \$424.01 in the accounts of Mr. Paulson for excess charges for the packing and hauling of the effects of Mrs. Julian E. Gillespie, the Department directed him to endeavor to meet that disallowance by the sale on the best possible terms (subject to her approval) of Mrs. Gillespie's piano.

Since (as I respectfully submit) Mr. Latimer had had nothing whatever to do with the personal affairs of the late Commercial Attaché, and since any fiscal responsibility in connection with the transportation of his effects was a matter of accountability of the Embassy (if not indeed ultimately of myself personally) rather than of the Consulate, I took it upon myself to direct the Consul that the Department's instruction to him should be referred to me for appropriate action. I did in fact look into the matter, and received from Mr. Taylor (the Assistant Commercial Attaché, who had been giving every possible assistance in clearing up Mrs. Gillespie's affairs) a full report on the status of the case up to July 16, 1940. I must now report, however, with regret and chagrin, that certain other events occurring at that time and involving other professional duties and responsibilities of at least comparable importance caused me to put aside and even forget the matter until quite recently the Consulate at Istanbul referred to me the Department's further unnumbered instruction under date of February 18, in reference to Mrs. Gillespie's piano.

It is therefore with a sense of personal delinquency that I must thus tardily report my considered conclusion that the Department would scarcely be justified in the hope that the disallowance in question might be cleared up (or indeed substantially reduced) by the proceeds of a sale of Mrs. Gillespie's piano.

For it would appear that, however useful were the cultural purposes to which it was devoted during its time of service, the piano to which reference has been made above was not in itself an instrument of such aesthetic quality, or of such prestige of manufacture, or of such age, as to give it any great commercial value. So conspicuously was this the case that the packing and shipping agent who handled the despatch of Mrs. Gillespie's effects—an Armenian who enjoys a well-merited reputation for his shrewdness in the purchase and resale on his own account of articles discarded by the owners of shipments entrusted to him—could be prevailed on only to accept the piano (as a gesture of appreciation of the Embassy's patronage) in temporary storage pending a possible sale on Mrs. Gillespie's behalf. Mr. Taylor, with the assistance of an American resident who was closely associated with such musical circles as exist in Istanbul,

endeavored for about two months, without success, to find a purchaser. Eventually, the packing and shipping agent not unnaturally came to feel that he had given the instrument free storage for long enough to manifest his good will toward the Embassy, and that he must thenceforward make a warehousing charge for keeping Mrs. Gillespie's piano.

On finding this asset of Mrs. Gillespie's thus transformed into a liability, Mr. Taylor resourcefully contrived to interest Professor John C. Bliss, of Robert College, in the question whether, at an age somewhat beyond that at which instrumentalists generally begin their musical studies, he could learn to play a piano; and he succeeded in persuading Professor Bliss to take the instrument, storage free in lieu of rent, and furthermore to offer to buy it for Ltqs. 100.00. This offer—the only one Mr. Taylor has ever been able to obtain—was communicated by him about a year ago to Mrs. Gillespie; but he informs me that he has not yet received any reply from her. Professor Bliss therefore remains in possession of Mrs. Gillespie's piano.

One lamentable result of the present hostilities in countries adjacent to Turkey is that the prospects of sale of the piano in question, which were never very promising, are now utterly desperate. Such of the normally piano-buying public as has not yet evacuated from Istanbul is now in process of trying to sell off its personal possessions and buy precious metals or jewels to bury in some patch of ground until the threatened storm of war has passed. I therefore see no useful purpose to be served in building hopes on a possible sale; and in view of that considered conclusion I venture to present for the consideration of the Department the question of the possible saving of time and effort to be effected by a recognition of the fact that there exists neither any fiscal interest of the Government, nor any consideration of responsibility on the part of the Department, or of the Embassy, or of Mr. Latimer, or of myself, in respect to Mrs. Gillespie's piano.

As regards the missing case "L" to which reference is made in the Department's instructions cited, Mr. Taylor's report (to which I have adverted above) indicated that the entire shipment of Mrs. Gillespie's effects was enclosed in lift vans. Unless, therefore, those vans may have been tampered with after shipment from Istanbul, there would still seem to remain at least the possibility of a hope that a re-checking of their contents might even yet establish the existence of the missing case as an asset more tangible than Mrs. Gillespie's piano.

Respectfully yours,

J. V. A. MacMURRAY

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Coverage under the hospital surgical major medical expense insurance, Mutual of Omaha Policy No. GMC-1728, will be modified effective March 1, 1959.

The Protective Association plan again will provide for world wide maternity benefits, as was the case prior to July 1, 1958. Provision also has been made to supplement benefits extended for the dependents of Foreign Service personnel abroad under the Department of State health and medical program, which went into effect on July 1, 1958. Such supplemental benefits must come within the provisions of Policy No. GMC-1728 and must include only expenses which have not been reimbursed by the Department of State. The purpose of the revised coverage is to supplement but not to substitute for or duplicate the benefits under the Department health and medical program.

This change in dependent coverage affects only Protective Association members who are in active service and who carry the hospital surgical insurance for their eligible dependents. Coverage and premiums for all other Protective Association members remain unchanged.

A copy of REPORT OF MARCH 1, 1959 is being mailed to each member of the Protective Association with the premium notice for the first quarter, which starts March 1, 1959. The REPORT and the premium notices should reach members during February. Members who pay premiums with bi-weekly allotments should change their allotments to the new amounts as given in the REPORT. All members are requested to read the REPORT OF MARCH 1, 1959, so that they will understand how to make claims under the new coverage.

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Letters to the Editor

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

Trips for Local Employees

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I am not sure whether you will publish this letter from a local Foreign Service employee, but after reading the interesting letter of "B.L." in the August issue of the JOURNAL, I could not help shooting off a letter to you, having so far served the U. S. Government for nearly sixteen years. During this exciting period there has been quite a turnover of American personnel, and almost each officer has appreciated the necessity for and usefulness of giving an added incentive to efficient and loyal employees who have served the Department for, say, more than 10 years. I should think some of them have already discussed this matter with the brass hats in Washington. The mutual advantage of a short period of orientation in the Department cannot be overemphasized.

Unfortunately, "lack of funds" has been the hackneyed slogan, and it is perhaps understandable with budget cuts, ceiling, RIF's and so on, so common with the State Department. But where there is a will, there is a way, and it is certainly not beyond the ingenuity of the State Department to find ways and means of finding resources for this project. USIA, USDA and possibly other Agencies have such programs, and it is but meet that the premier institution "STATE" whose foreign policy goal—rather one of the goals—is to "share with less developed nations the knowledge and techniques required to provide a healthier and more rewarding life for their peoples," should install and implement this program as one of the ways of achieving this laudable object. Perhaps it can be worked up through USIA as a joint STATE-USIA effort, if the over-worked JAS cannot take the additional burden.

D. RAJAMANI

New Delhi

"Trips for Locals"

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Like other big businesses with offices abroad, the Foreign Service should not hesitate to send local employees on a training tour to the United States in certain cases. It could be comparable to, say, a mid-career training course for FSO's. USIS is already doing it to some extent.

In my opinion the idea is manifestly so worthwhile as to merit provision in the FSI budget of a course for local employees. The course could be three months or so duration and could accommodate twenty or thirty locals.

Almost everybody with experience in Foreign Service posts knows how really indispensable a local employee can be, so it shouldn't be hard to muster plenty of ammunition for budget hearings. It is high time something systematic were done in this regard.

G. Edward Reynolds, FSO

Kobe

F. S. Annuities

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I think Arthur Frost's points are well taken in last month's letter columns of the JOURNAL. Furthermore, the 70% he mentions should apply to the five years of highest salary, which is the present basis. The shamefully small annuities of the older retired officers are based on 60% of the average salaries over the last 10 years of service.

If the JOURNAL wishes to develop a position on annuities for retired Foreign Service personnel, it should go beyond the correction of inequities affecting a comparatively small group. Those injustices certainly should be eliminated; but the problem is much broader.

One approach could be: the JOURNAL recognizes F. S. annuities as part of a larger problem; a permanent and fair solution must include all government annuities; all annuities should be related to cost of living as reported, for example, in Bureau of Labor statistics; annuities should be adjusted periodically as costs of living change, upward when prices go up, downward when prices go down. Let's forget the number of dollars and concentrate on how much one dollar will buy.

GEORGE H. BUTLER
FSO-retired

Washington

Karinty

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The arrival of October's JOURNAL reminded me of the charming Hungarian fantasy in the September issue and the invitation to supply the moral. It seems quite obvious that the poor man was unhappily tardy in recognizing the true state of affairs.

I fear that, good and trusting soul that he undoubtedly was, he would never have made a good reporting officer. His powers of observation must, unfortunately, have been myopic. (In extenuation we can only plead that the locale was Budapest—in a happier time—and the character completely Hungarian).

Surely, though, our morose Magyar hero (who, I hope, has done his penance) should now know that the moral is that



Photo by Albert Abajian, FSO

one should not wait so long to discover that one's wife is unfaithful.

GEORGE FREIMARCK

Washington

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Permit me to submit an "observation" for Karinty's delightfully provocative story:

"The observation is:
"That I would still be enjoying my share of love had I acted befittingly for a man of seventy-eight, and had lain down on the sofa for a nap after dinner."

Mrs. H. L. GREENE

Maple Heights, Ohio

"Better and Better"

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The JOURNAL has been getting better and better.

William P. Hudson
Counselor of Embassy

Managua

Letters to the Editor

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

Post-Retirement Employment To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I wish to call your attention to a legal provision concerning retirement which, so far as I know, has not been widely publicized. The provision (5 USC 715a) states, in effect, that a person forced to retire because of age is not eligible again for federal employment. There is no such provision with respect to a person who retires voluntarily and thus, he would be eligible to hold a post-retirement position with the federal government.

It was only by the purest chance that I learned of this law a few months before my recent retirement. When I checked with Personnel, I was of course given the facts and was then able to request voluntary retirement shortly before I would have had to retire because of age. My interest in the matter was revived recently when I called it to the attention of a friend of mine who is due for retirement this year. It came as a surprise to him as it had to me. Unfortunately, in his case, the news came so late that he has decided to carry through with his plans for mandatory retirement. Thus, for him, there will be no further opportunity for federal government service after retirement.

This law seems to me to be of considerable importance not only to persons about to retire because of age, but also to the government itself, which might well wish at some time to make use of the services of retirees. As for the retirees, themselves, there are probably not many who would plan to attempt to obtain post-retirement employment with the federal government, but most of them would probably at least wish to have the option to do so if opportunity presents. It seems to me, therefore,

that all persons about to be retired should be specifically informed of the difference mandatory as against voluntary retirement will have upon the possibility of their post-retirement employment with the federal government.

A. SABIN CHASE
FSO, retired

Washington

"The Ugly American"

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Your excellent editorial regarding "The Ugly American" revived the several reactions aroused by my initial reading of this apparently well-meant novel. No attempt will be made here to discuss the contrived nature of its several plots nor the rather disjointed nature of the authors' style. Your judgment is sound that, notwithstanding the manifold weaknesses of the book, it emphasized several things which bear emphasis.

Commissaries are not only sensible but essential in many hardship posts. However, all things should be used with discretion. Even in posts where they are needed, they should never be ostentatious nor contribute to highly undesirable "compound style" living. The spectacle of a Stateside supermarket on the Place de la Concorde or Berkeley Square is shocking, if you stop to think of it. It is pleasant to be able to point out that, after considerable struggle, the supermarket in the Chancery on Boulevard du Regent, Brussels, was closed a couple of years ago. That form of swimming against the tide may appear dinosaurish to some, but if we had more of it maybe we'd be subject to fewer public indictments like the book in question.

SHELDON B. VANCE, FSO
Washington

African Issue

The Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have been a member of the AFSA since mid-1955, and have thoroughly enjoyed the regular issues of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL since I started receiving them.

Africa has been a "second home" since 1953. My family and I were keenly interested in the November 1958 issue.

Presently, I am communications media for USOM Libya. The audio visual field, perhaps more than most, makes one more aware of the need for better understanding among people. . . .

With your permission, I would like to make a tape recording of R. Smith Simpson's article "The Challenge of Africa" to play back to the people of the USOM program here in Tripoli and in Benghazi, at some future monthly meeting.

DONALD JORDAN

Benghazi

"Planning & Protection"

The Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I wish to compliment the JOURNAL for good judgment and service in publishing Reed J. Irvine's "Planning and Protection: The Prinrose Path." I had read his somewhat more lengthy version which was circulated informally by the Federal Reserve Board last spring and hoped that it would receive the wider circulation it deserved. As one who has been actively associated with aid administration in underdeveloped areas, I hope the article can be made required reading for policy makers in Washington as well as administrators in the field. Too often economic development is equated with generosity on the part of Congress and imagination on the part of the USOM Director.

W. C. HARALDSON, FSO
Taipei



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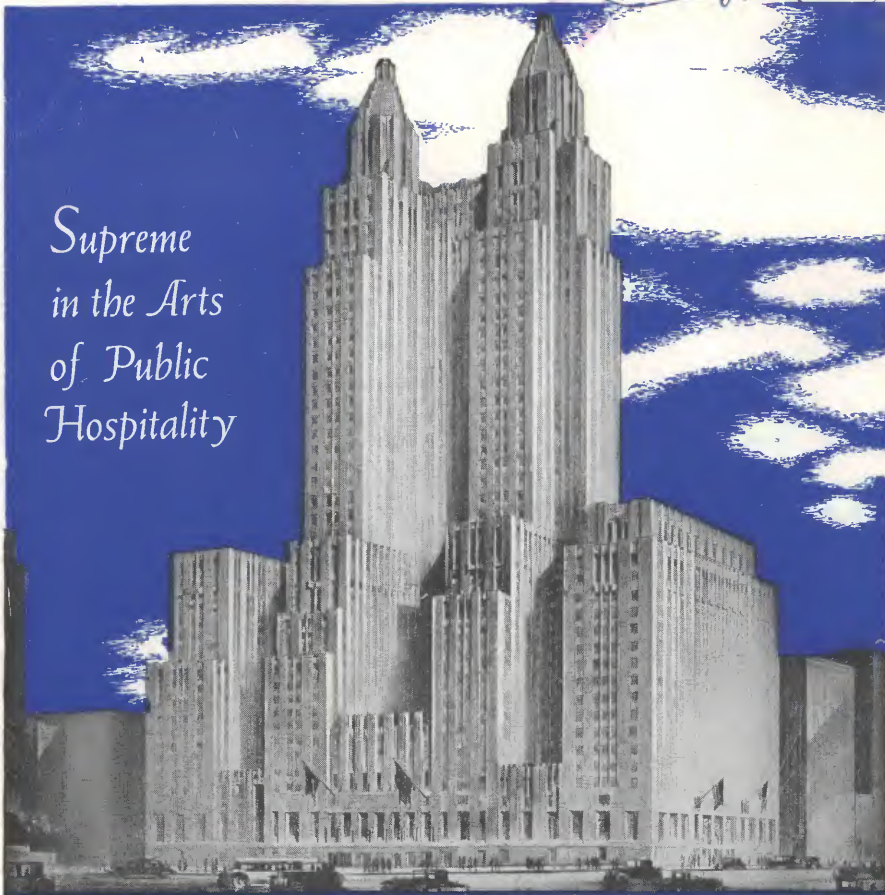
From left to right: "DANDY" Pinch Bottle, 1900; "AMBER" Colorful Glass, 1880; "CANTEEN G. A. R." Reunion Souvenir, 1895; "PEWTER PITCHER" Gift Decanter, 1900; "COMPANION" Long-Necked Decanter, 1910; "BAR BOTTLE" Ornate Cut Glass, 1910; "DWARF" Round Etched Decanter, 1885; "GOLD MEDAL" Embossed Decanter, 1949; "HARPER'S OWN" Ceramic Jug, 1890; "LITTLE COMPANION" Cut Glass, 1910; "NAUTICAL" Shippers Tribute, 1890; "THE AMERICAN" Hand-Blown Flask, 1875; "CARBOY" Wicker-Covered, 1880; "CAMEO" Cut Glass Miniature, 1899. DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY I. W. HARPER DISTILLING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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