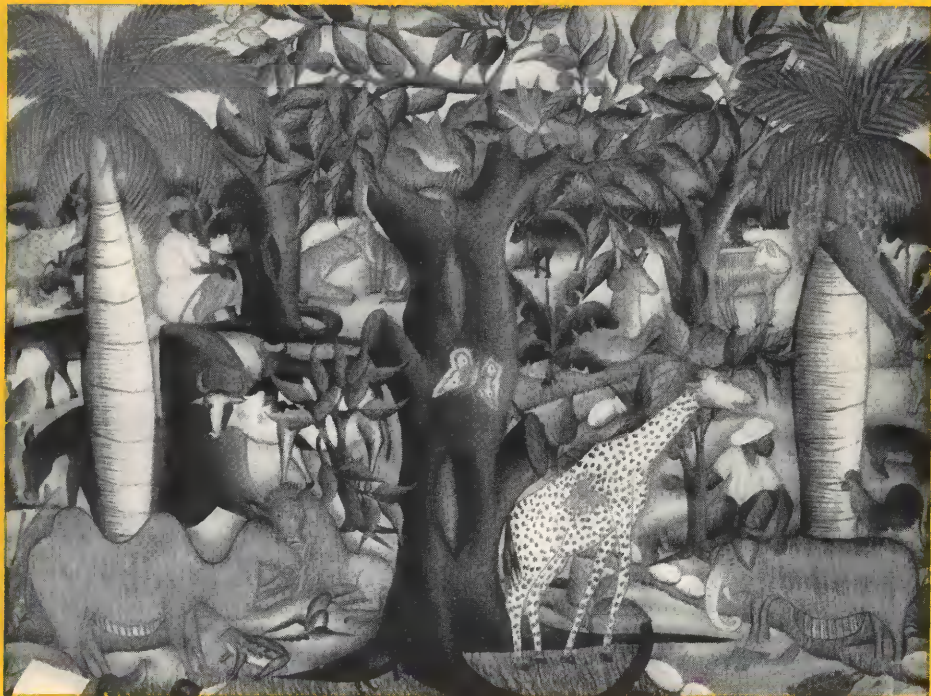


Foreign Service Journal



MARCH 1959

50c



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To Career Minister:

BERRY, Lampton
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 SPROUSE, Philip D.
 WILARTON, Clifton R.

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 ARMSTRONG, Willis C.
 BARNES N. Spencer
 BARNES, Robert G.
 BROWN, Ben H., Jr.
 BURNS, Norman
 CARROLL, Loren
 COTTRELL, Sterling J.
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 HARVEY, Mose L.
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 JAMISON, Edward A.
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 KRETZMANN, Edwin M. J.
 LISLE, Raymond E.
 McILVAINE, Robinson
 MOLINE, Edwin G.
 O'CONNOR, Jeremiah J.
 PIGOTT, C. Montagu
 RYAN, Robert J.
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 TRESISE, Philip H.
 WELLS, H. Bartlett
 WHITE, Lincoln
 WILSON, George F.
 WRIGHT, Thomas K.

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AUCHINCLOSS, John W.
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 CRONK, Edwin M.
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 DEVINE, John E.
 DE ZENOGOTITA, Juan
 DICKINSON, Dwight
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 DOWNS, Donald P.
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 NEWSOM, David D.
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 COON, Carleton S., Jr.
 COTTERMAN, M. Lee
 CRAWFORD, Franklin J.
 CRAWFORD, William R., Jr.
 CULBERT, William E.
 CUNNINGHAM, John E.
 DA SILVEIRA, Edmund A.
 DAVIS, Robert D.
 DAY, Robert W.
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 ELLIS, Athol H.
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(Continued on page 10)

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AWARDS

HERMAN F. EILTS, FSO, Officer-in-Charge, Baghdad Pact Affairs, has received an Arthur S. Fleming Award. These awards are presented annually to ten outstanding young men of the Federal Government for outstanding work during the fiscal year.

ROBERT D. MURPHY, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, was one of five career civil servants designated by President Eisenhower to receive the Nation's highest civilian Government employee honor, the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

AMBASSADORS

The following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate:

HENRY A. BYROADE to Afghanistan
JOHN D. JERNEGAN to Iraq
SHELDON T. MILLS to Jordan
WILLIAM C. TRIMBLE to Cambodia
PHILIP W. BONSAI to Cuba
PHILIP K. CROWE to South Africa

Designations and Appointments

The following interim section 517 appointments were confirmed by the Senate on January 28, 1959:

To Class 2 and also to be Consuls and Secretaries

HAMMOND, Merrill M.	LATHRAM, L. Wade
----------------------------	-------------------------

To Class 7, to be Vice Consuls and Secretaries

BRUUN, Lorraine P.	MCANINCH, Vernon D.
---------------------------	----------------------------

CLASS 8 APPOINTMENTS

To Class 8, to be Vice Consuls and Secretaries

BLOCH, Felix S.	PFEIFFER, Robert F.
BRAY, Charles W., III	POLIK, William
DEMOTT, Albert N.	POWERS, James I.
ENDERS, Thomas O.	PRACER, Lutz Alexander
FRANCE, Alec L.	RAVNDAL, Frank M.
FRIEDLAND, Sidney	SERGEANT, William C.
GRAY, Philip H., Jr.	SHAW, David G.
HART, Samuel F.	SIFLING, John P.
KAHN, Louis E.	SMITH, Robert W.
KAY, Andrew R., Jr.	WENDELL, Lorraine C.
METSON, W. Graham, Jr.	WILEY, Marshall W.
MORLEY, Samuel A.	WOOLFLEY, H. L. Dufour
MULLINS, Mary A.	

DESIGNATIONS

FSS to be a Consul: **SHEA, Donald T.**

FSRO's to be Consuls

CARP, Bertha	EWING, Donald F.
DERRICK, Marvin A.	PALMER, Roy V.

FSRO's to be Vice Consuls

COLLINS, Ross L.	ODEN, Walter M.
GODSON, William H., III	

FSRO's to be Secretaries

ANIKEEFF, Nicholas M.	OLSON, Grant W.
DALY, Gerald R.	THRALL, Homer, Jr.
DEAN, Warren L.	WEBB, William O.
DINSMORE, Lee F.	WOODARD, Selwyn C., Jr.

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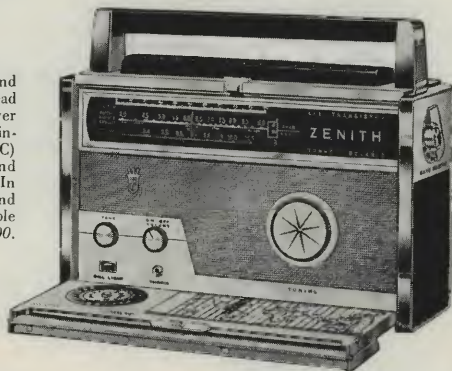
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WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

On the Hill

Foreign affairs and concern for America's front-line corps, the Foreign Service, kept the lights on the Hill burning late last month.

At the start of the month ninety-one year old Senator Theodore F. Green had resigned as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Senator J. William Fulbright had taken over the Chairmanship. As the old pilot was dropped and the new taken on many appreciations and commendations were heard on the Floor. Senator Mike Mansfield paid special tribute to the record of the Committee and its outstanding chairman. Editorials appeared in the press in praise of Senator Green and of the author of the Fulbright program. On the lighter side, one of the stories we liked was told by George Dixon in his column in the WASHINGTON POST. He said one of new chairman's constituents had called at an unearthly one a.m., then apologized when she heard the Senator sounded sleepy:

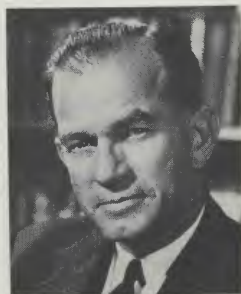
"I hope I didn't wake you up."

"Oh, no," said Fulbright now being in the diplomatic set, "we get up early here to go down to the Senate."

Foreign Service Academy

The eighty-sixth Congress has shown a renewed and vivid interest in the training of Foreign Service personnel. As we go to press nine bills have already made their appearance this session asking that a Foreign Service academy be established. Their contents vary from proposals that it be a four-year college, similar to the Air Force Academy and West Point, to a post-graduate training center for personnel who will serve overseas. Senator Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) and Senators George A. Smathers and Mike Mansfield (D., Fla. and D., Mont., respectively) have submitted bills in the Senate, and Representatives Harold D. Donohue

(D., Mass.), Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D., N. J.), J. Arthur Younger (R., Calif.), Clement J. Zablocki (D., Wis.), Albert H. Bosch (R., N. Y.), Gordon L. McDonough (R., Calif.),



Senator J. William Fulbright

and Thomas J. Lane (D., Mass.) have each submitted bills in the House. FSO Henry C. Ramsey, S/P, has made a special study of these bills for publication in the April JOURNAL.

"Expanding and Modernizing"

Representatives Leo O'Brien (D., N. Y.), Walter Rogers (D., Texas) and John J. Rhodes (R., Ariz.) offered a joint resolution which would provide for a study to be made and a report given to Congress on ways and means of expanding and modernizing the Foreign Service.

Investigation

A House resolution offered by Representative Thomas E. Morgan (D., Penn.) would authorize the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct a full and complete investigation on matters concerning the laws, regulations, directives and policies, including personnel, pertaining to the Department of State and other agencies having overseas personnel engaged in implementing U. S. foreign policy.

The following bills of special interest to members of the Foreign Service were introduced:

H.R. 3720 (Paul A. Fino, (R., N. Y.): to amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to provide lump-sum payment for unused sick leave to the credit of an officer or employee immediately prior to his separation from the service on retirement; to Post Office and Civil Service.



"Don't be ridiculous, Reeves. The Neanderthal Man has been extinct for 50,000 years."

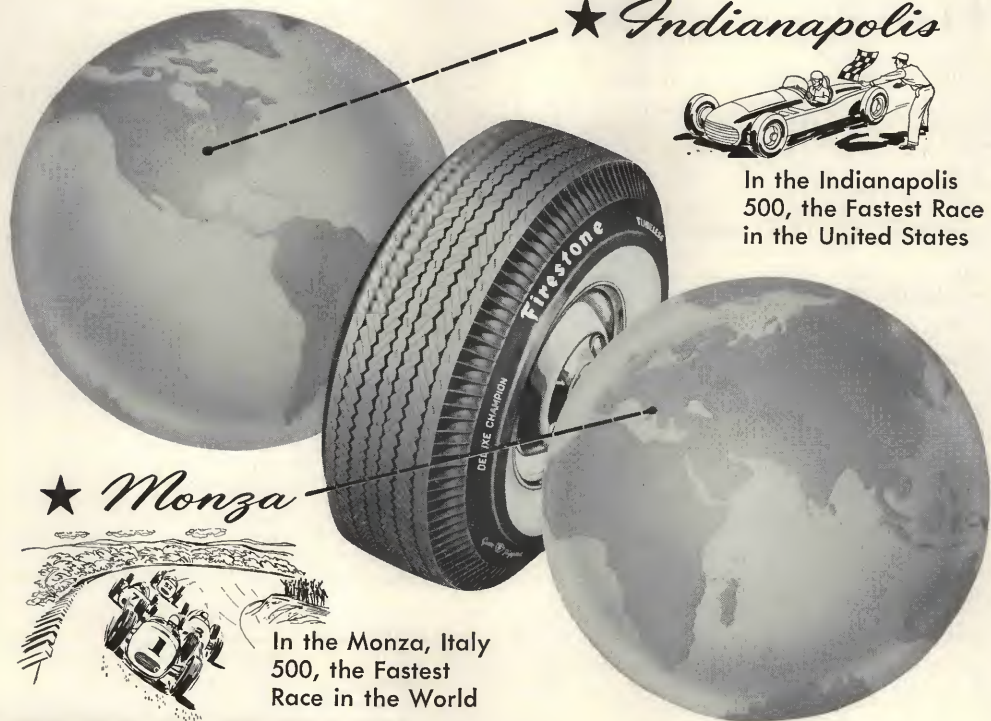
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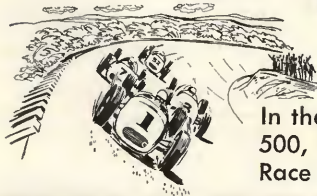
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H.R. 3211 (John F. Shelley, D. and R., Calif.): to establish a basic work week of 35 hours for employees of the Government; to the Committee for Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 419 (Olin D. Johnston, D., S. C.): to increase the maximum rates of per diem allowance for employees of the Government travelling on official business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

The Secretary

During Mr. Dulles' trip to London, Bonn, and Paris, Senator Wiley spoke in appreciation of the Secretary:

"Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following appreciative article regarding the prodigious labors for peace by our distinguished Secretary of State. The article is by Mr. William S. White of the NEW YORK TIMES: 'The Drama of John Foster Dulles—Secretary's Prodigious Labor for Peace Brings Appraisal of Appreciation.'"

Senator Wiley also said briefings by Secretary Dulles and Under Secretary Dillon had been "comprehensive, generally excellent and most useful."

When the Secretary entered Walter Reed hospital on his return from Europe the WASHINGTON POST editorialized:

"President Eisenhower spoke for the entire Nation yesterday in expressing profound regret about Secretary Dulles' new illness. Past disagreements are cast aside in recognition of how much the President and indeed the whole Western alliance have come to depend upon this one forceful man. His combination of firmness on Berlin and resilience on Germany has won the admiration of many here and abroad who have been critical of him on other occasions."

At the same time Walter Lippmann wrote in his column, headlined "Mr. Dulles is Needed":

"There is no one else in the Western world who has authority comparable with his, to lead the enormously complex negotiations about Germany and about Europe which in one way or another are now unavoidable and imperative."

Public Affairs Officer Corps

A draft of proposed legislation for the establishment of a public affairs officer corps to strengthen and improve the Foreign Service personnel system of the U. S. Information Agency by George V. Allen, director of USIA, was among the letters laid before the Senate by Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Vignette

A few days ago, several of the ladies from Baghdad were lunching at Jerry's, and somehow an American tourist got into conversation with them. So she asked them:

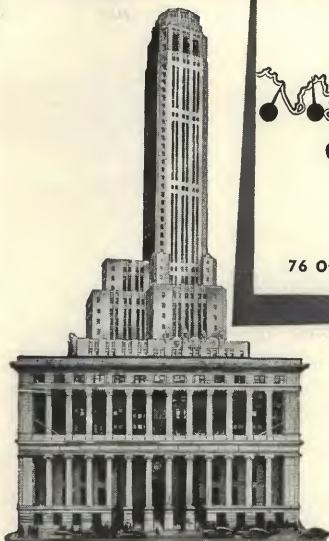
"Where are you from?"

They replied, "We're evacuees."

And she said, "Oh . . . I'm American."

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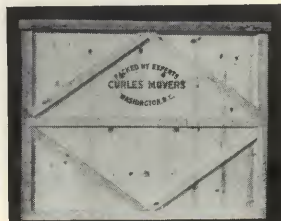
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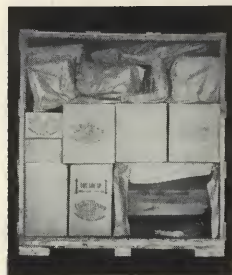
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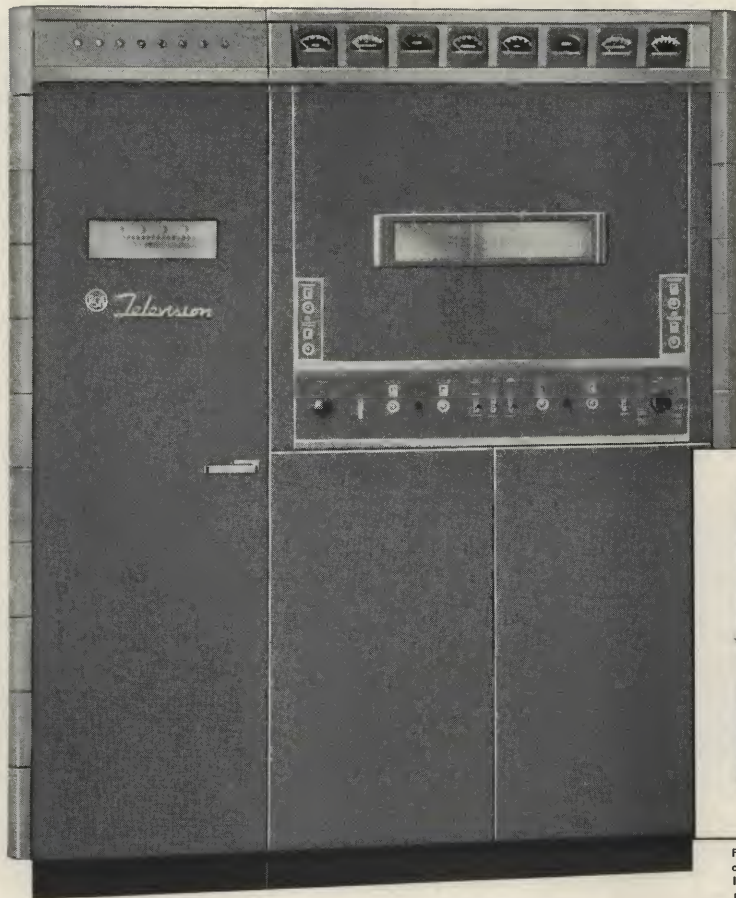
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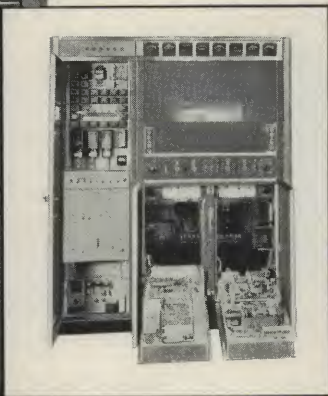
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SCHNEIDER, Stephen E.
SEARING, Richard C.
SEBASTIAN, Peter
SILVA, Walter John
SKOUG, Kenneth N., Jr.
SMITH, Donald D.
SPICER, R. Peter
STERNER, Michael
STRAUS, Ulrich A.
STREICHER, Joseph O.
SULLIVAN, John J.
SWETT, Herbert D.
TATU, Francis J.
THAYER, Harry E. T.
THOMPSON, Richard H.
WALLACE, Donald B., Jr.
WEINER, Harry
WEISLOGEL, Miss Winifred S.
WEYRES, Miss Virginia A.
WHITE, James W.
WHITEHEAD, Kenneth D.
WOESSNER, William M.
WRIGHT, Robert G.

(Continued on page 42)

25 years ago

BY
JAMES B.
STEWART

Learn Russian—Or Else!

"Ambassador Bullitt announced that everyone in the Embassy at Moscow must learn to speak Russian. There will be regular evening classes for the study of Russian, and those who do not become proficient within a certain fixed period will return home. It is of interest to note that Messrs. Kennan, Kuniholm, and Bohlen are language students and have already completed a course of study of the Russian language. Messrs. Hansen, Ward, Henderson and Durbrow have also acquired a knowledge of the language. Mr. Bullitt is also desirous that his staff shall establish close friendly relationship with many Russians and not spend most of their time with other Americans and diplomats of other countries stationed at Moscow. . . ."

What Moscow Offers: "It is understood that Moscow offers in the way of diversion excellent theatrical productions, opera, ballet and other musical attractions, as well as many valuable and interesting art collections." (*From March 1934 JOURNAL.*)

Don't Look Now, But—

Herbert Hoover, in London in 1916 on relief work, wrote to his intimate friend, Hugh Gibson, Secretary of Legation, Brussels: "There is a diplomat not far from you who gives me recurrent depressions of spirit." Hugh replied: "He is the only diplomat in all history who can strut sitting down."

Ship Ahoy! Off to Moscow!

The following were selected early in 1934 for duty in the Embassy and Consulate General in Moscow:

John C. Wiley, Counselor, transferred from the Department
George C. Hansen, Consul General, transferred from Harbin
Loy W. Henderson, Second Secretary, transferred from Department

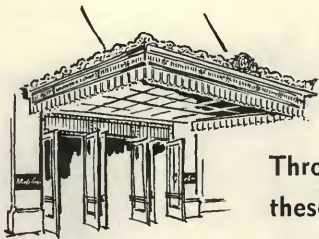
A. Dana Hodgdon, Consul, transferred from the Department
Harold Shantz, Consul, transferred from Nairobi
Angus I. Ward, Consul, transferred from Tientsin
George F. Kennan, Third Secretary, now at Moscow
Bertel E. Kuniholm, Third Secretary, transferred from Department

Charles E. Bohlen, Vice Consul, transferred from Paris
Elbridge Durbrow, Vice Consul, transferred from Bucharest

Note: Keith Merrill returned to Washington in February 1934 after his trip to Moscow in November 1933 with William Bullitt, our first Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. Keith referred to the trip as the B.E.F. (Bullitt Expeditionary Force). *JOURNAL* March 1934.

Godmothers And Godfathers

St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Virginia, was on January 27, 1934, the scene of a christening service of the Paul Alling's little daughter, Anne Priscilla, and of Katherine



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25 Years Ago

Eno, the daughter of Vice Consul and Mrs. James Henderson. A large number of friends of the parents were present, including Mrs. Stuart Fuller and Mrs. Clayton Aldridge, who were the godmothers, and Mr. Wallace Murray, the godfather of Anne Priscilla Alling; and Mrs. Ely Palmer and Mrs. Paul Alling, godmothers, and Earl Packer, godfather of Katherine Eno Henderson. (JOURNAL 1934.)

Comment, 1959: Romaine, widow of Paul Alling, is now Mrs. William Shepherd. Ann Fuller's late husband, Stuart, was an old China hand.

In From The Field

The following officers registered in Room 115, Old State, early in '34:

Joseph Satterthwaite, Buenos Aires
James Bonbright, Ottawa
Walter Dowling, Oslo
Donald Edgar, Habana
Harwood Blocker, Asuncion
Dan Finley, Bordeaux
Henry Norweb, Mexico City

Garret Ackerson, Copenhagen
Howland Shaw, Istanbul
Bernard Guffer, Warsaw
William Trimble, Buenos Aires
John Morgan, Berlin
Ely Palmer, Jerusalem
Edward Crocker, Tokyo

South-of-the-Border Hand

The JOURNAL states that Willard Beaulac, FSO Class V, was designated as Assistant Chief of Latin American Affairs in February 1934.

Comment, 1959: Beau is now our Ambassador to Argentina. Beginning with his first post, Tampico in 1921, his only assignment outside the Western Hemisphere was Madrid and his only non-Spanish speaking post was Port-au-Prince. Some kind of a record that!

Did He Get the "Vice Versa" or the Heave-Ho?

A native of Karachi wrote the Consul there that he had obtained a passport from his government and asked what he must do to get the *vice-versa*. (JOURNAL 1934.)

Comment, 1959: Incidentally, in that same year, 1934, Jack Simmons received an "encore" designation as Chief of the "Vice-Versa" Division, his first assignment as Chief having been in 1929. Jack, that's more than 25 years ago!



A daughter, Nancy Joan Reveley, was born on January 27, 1934, at Leipzig, Germany, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul J. Reveley.

The Bridegroom Was Silent

Arthur Frost tells about the couple that breezed into his office when he was Consul General at Prague about 30 years ago: "She, the little hussy, sprawling all over the place, asked me to marry them. I explained that it was not possible, told them about the bans, waiting period, proof of single status, etc. The prospective bridegroom remained silent but not the prospective bride. She stormed. Finally, parking her chewing gum behind an ear, she jumped up, grabbed her man by the arm and said, 'Come on, Fred, we'll pick it up in Vienna.'"

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GOOD YEAR



Contacts with the Soviets

by FREDERICK T. MERRILL

THE door is certainly ajar. Last year some five thousand Americans went to see for themselves, while increasing numbers of Soviet citizens with the encouragement of their Government are coming here to learn about the United States. Such eminent tourists as Anastas Mikoyan spend a strenuous "holiday" travelling from coast to coast; prominent industrial leaders and Congressmen visit Moscow and Tashkent, and return to publicize their impressions of Soviet progress. Khrushchev sends a troika to Cyrus Eaton and enters two horses in the International Race at Laurel, while we give Soviet farmers fifty heifers. Two American college graduates and their wives wish to invite a Soviet couple to fly with them across the U.S.S.R. and then around the world. The Chicago Black Hawks seek to hire two Russian hockey players. The Isaac Walton League proposes an exchange of devotees of anything, and disc jockeys wish to exchange with their Soviet opposite numbers—if any.

All these and many other proposals are being hatched in the chinook of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Exchange Agreement signed January 27, 1958, which provides on the U.S. side that its citizens be encouraged to engage in cultural, technical, and educational exchange, not only persons but also such media as books, scientific journals, films, radio, and TV programs.

We in this country have never found it necessary for government to undertake to insure that musicians will play, athletes compete, dancers gyrate, universities come into contact, doctors deliver lectures, or broadcasters swap programs. These activities have customarily been carried on by private individuals, institutions, and enterprises, although public funds have sometimes been utilized. With the Soviets, however, ballet troupes, scientists, and professors visiting abroad are by the very nature of the Soviet system controlled by an agency of the government, whether it be the Ministry of Culture or the Soviet Academy of Sciences. It is diplomacy by culture—but a cultural diplomacy subject to a central plan, in which even the arts and sciences serve the Party line first and foremost.

The Soviet Government has consequently worked to conclude some ninety exchange agreements with foreign coun-

tries, including France and Great Britain. When in October 1957 it proposed to us that a two-year projection or schedule of organized reciprocal exchanges be agreed upon, the Department of State undertook the negotiations, principally with a view to lowering the existing barriers to communications.

What is the box score of accomplishment at the end of the first year? Some thirty-eight American technical, academic, cultural, sports and entertainment groups have gone to the Soviet Union, while some thirty-three similar Soviet groups have come to this country. Included were six agricultural delegations each way, students, educators, youth groups, representative delegations of UN associations, composers, painters, and five different groups of educators. For the first time in Soviet-American relations, there is agreement to exchange students. Twenty-two American graduate students are presently enrolled in two Soviet universities, Moscow and Leningrad, for the academic year 1958-1959, while seventeen Soviet students are studying in five American universities. The tally for athletic competitions shows an even balance. The Americans have won a track meet in events for men; but their women lost. U.S. national teams have triumphed in basketball and crew, and been defeated in hockey, wrestling and weight-lifting. Soon many American and Soviet citizens will view each other's latest movie films and television programs. The sales of the two magazines, *AMERICA ILLUSTRATED* and *U.S.S.R.*, have expanded in both countries. Tourist travel is on the increase; and the first Soviet tourist groups in the United States since the war have arrived. An exchange of national exhibitions showing each country's developments in science, technology, and culture will take place next summer. This in itself is a startling break-through towards a freer communication between the two peoples. A recently negotiated agreement between the National Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Academy of Sciences will lead to further reciprocal scientific exchanges, involving as many as one hundred scientists and researchers in many fields. Industrial exchanges have been completed in iron and steel, housing, plastics, electronics and automation. Other industrial exchanges are under consideration. In the last twelve months, many Americans, whether as members of delegations or travelling as tourists, have visited

FSO Frederick T. Merrill is Director, East-West Contacts Staff in the Department.

CONTACTS WITH THE SOVIETS

more Soviet factories, farms, laboratories and institutions, than in any previous year.

It is too early to assess the psychological impact of this revival of substantive contacts with the intellectual and managerial leadership of the Soviet Union. No one can ever know at what time or on what occasion better understanding of a situation, a better knowledge of people, their mode of thinking, their reason for acting, will affect a given situation. The American visitors to the Soviet Union seem unanimous in the discovery of an intense curiosity about America, a curiosity stimulated by an almost complete ignorance among the average citizens of what this country is, how we live and what we stand for. American delegations found their hosts courteous and hospitable and have returned impressed with their vitality, energy and their pride of accomplishment as well as the accomplishments themselves. The exploration of these achievements has made it possible to arrive at a more informed appraisal of Soviet developments in science, technology and industry, while meeting with ordinary Soviet citizens has given Americans a clearer picture of aspects of Soviet life hitherto not understood.

On their return, the Americans tend to share their impressions of the Soviet Union freely with their fellow citizens either from the lecture platform, in their clubs, or in magazine articles and books. This dissemination of experience is helping all Americans to understand the Soviets better. It has given impetus to public discussion of some of our own institutions, including our educational system, as they relate to the challenge arising from an alien ideology.

What impression of this country does the Soviet visitor carry away? The majority of delegation members are of high calibre as individuals, and are quite aware that what they see in the United States, both material and spiritual, tends to contradict the distortions of the anti-American propaganda at home. Others are naïve and highly indoctrinated. Most delegations contain at least one Party worker who takes it on himself to "interpret" the American scene to the others—and he assures them frequently during the tour that what they see has been carefully selected. Virtually every Soviet visitor, however, is impressed with the friendliness of Americans, their personal standard of living, independence of thought and judgment, their freedom to travel, their right to disagree with their government, and their right to choose their own employment. The visitors take careful note of the variety and completeness of newspapers, the abundance of automobiles, the extent of our highway networks, the vitality of local self-government, the advanced educational facilities, and the cheapness, quality, and availability of clothing and household furnishings and appli-

ances. On the other hand they are apparently annoyed at being badgered by correspondents and press photographers, and they express dislike for the plethora of sensational and prurient literature displayed, the commercialism of TV and radio, and the high cost of hotels.

And what is reported of this when the Soviet visitor returns to his own country? Little appears in the Soviet press, for the Soviet regime has not as yet the intention to expose its peoples to Western political thought and ideas. Igor Moiseyev, although sticking closely to cultural life in the United States, has given lectures on his impressions of this country which are not unfavorable. Mr. Mikoyan held a well reported press conference on his return, and one reply in answer to a question raised by a Bulgarian correspondent could not help but contradict the Communist thesis that Wall Street controls the State Department. This clarification from Mikoyan himself is perhaps salutary. If there is no spate of travelogues on America in the Soviet press, certainly new impressions and ideas, stimulated by contacts made here and reinforced by first-hand experience, are being passed on in intellectual and managerial circles, serving to open eyes to a realistic understanding of the economic, cultural and political nature of our society.

The contribution made by a limited exchange program between two countries having a total of almost 400 million people must, however, be kept in proper perspective. Soviet citizens are still considered rare birds in this country and attract attention as a result; local papers still feature accounts by our tourists of their journeys in the U.S.S.R. As a result, a false impression may be created of many Americans suddenly coming into contact with many Soviets. This is, of course, not so. Nevertheless, this small beginning brings a sense of relief, a feeling that Soviet-American relations cannot yet be so very desperate, that if such interchange continues over the coming years there may occur improvement in the climate within which peaceful solutions to political differences can be found. For that matter, there is already in the last year an observable decline in the ignorance and prejudice with which the Soviet and non-Soviet worlds regard each other, and there is a tendency to meet exaggerated propaganda with a certain degree of disbelief. The forty-year freeze in cultural relations between the two countries could well be melting. If so, the Soviet citizen may gradually have more opportunities to test his beliefs against direct observation, thus breaking out from the intellectual isolation in which he has found himself. For isolation is dangerous to any country in a world community where the free communication of ideas means progress if not salvation.

Freedom

"Freedom has to be remade and re-earned in each generation of man"—Adlai Stevenson
(speaking at Constitution Hall in Washington, January 19, 1959)

Scenes from the Soviet Countryside

by MARVIN L. KALB

JULY 15: The Baptist Church on a Sunday morning is an unforgettable scene. It is overwhelming, because it is so real, so true, so unaffected, so sincere. A delegation of twenty-six Baptist and Congregationalist ministers from home came to Russia last week. Today, they participated in the services. Four of them spoke. Most of what they said managed to provoke a tear from every Russian in the church, and they swarmed the church tightly to pray to God. A New York minister said that Russians and Americans are united in their love for Christ (woman in white kerchief cries aloud "Yes, you are right, we beg you, we love Christ, we love mankind in the image of Christ and what he said"); that all men are the same regardless of lingual differences, or differences in color, (women and men, old and young, cry silently, everyone wiping his eyes, smiling almost as they cry); that all of us oppose injustice and war, and that those united in a love for Christ should unite in opposition against perpetrators of injustice and war. (All shake heads in agreement. All are crying. All realize the meaning of the last sentence: that Americans must not judge Russians, and Russians must not judge Americans; that only God can judge us.) Everyone stood up as he concluded. "We beg you, return. God be with you." The minister also said that he did not know Russian but he knew the hearts of every one in that church by looking at their faces. This was certainly true. The average Russian in that church loved these Americans, as the Americans loved them. . . .

AUGUST 29: Today, the proud blue domes of the ancient monuments provided only the background for an excursion into three major aspects of Soviet Samarkand. I visited the Pushkin Library, the Uzbek State University and the Frederick Engels Cotton Collective Farm.

The Pushkin Library in Samarkand is located in a brownstone, one-storied building,

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Tiflis

by Sheila Isham

the former home of a Russian colonizer in central Asia. The reading room is large. To the right of it are two smaller rooms, filled with dusty books. To the left are two other smaller rooms and a door to the back yard. The director of the library and her crew of assistants are in one of these rooms. Repeating an old pattern in Central Asia, the director was Russian. The assistants were Uzbeks or Tadjiks. The other room was loaded with musty books. The back yard was settled by about twenty middle-aged Uzbeks and Tadjiks who were stretched out on their traditional rugs, catching forty winks. The sun had not yet reached the center of the sky but the heat was already heavy and commanding. Many of them slept peacefully in the shade of a large tree. The few who were awake were reading. One young man was tickling a girl's feet, as she pretended to continue sleeping. I was approached by the director, who had been informed by Intourist of my arrival, and she asked if there were anything special I was interested in. I told her I was interested in source materials relating to the times of Timur. She said she would see what she could find. As I waited, I found myself slowly, quietly, surrounded by all of the Uzbek and Tadjik girls. They were small, thin, petite, and very pretty. They wear long, thin dark braids, which trail well down their backs. Their smiles are ingenuous and sweet, their eyes soft and charged with curiosity. They wore their national dress of bright-colored skirts and blouses and kerchiefs on their heads. They were full of questions, and they were all so pleasant that I would have been thoroughly delighted to go on with the conversation for many more hours. But the director returned, handed me three books—two were post-revolutionary reference works on Central Asia, the other a late nineteenth-century account of the Russian march into Central Asia—and told me quite apologetically that Samarkand possessed no other historical books which bore a direct reference to Timur. I glanced through these briefly, but they were not what I had expected. I asked the director where, if not in Samarkand, can you get source material and archeological research reports on Samarkand.

"These days, one finds out all about Central Asia in Moscow. Work in the Lenin Library. There, there are many books on Timur and all reports."

I asked her if it were not somewhat strange that Samarkand's principal library contained no other works on its foremost citizen of the past.

"No, all research, all information on Central Asia's past is in Moscow. Years ago, all of this material was removed from Samarkand. One best studies Uzbek history in Moscow."

I thanked her and walked out into the back yard, where I found my Uzbek and Tadjik girl friends. They continued their interrogation, prompted by a strong curiosity about every aspect of American life, with the exception of the Negro question. We took pictures together, and one little girl turned toward me and said:

"If you send me a copy of this picture, I shall treasure it all my life. I don't know why, but I love Americans."

I promised her a number of copies. I was already a half-

hour late for an appointment to visit the State University and a chance to speak with the Rector of the University, so I excused myself and started to walk towards the door.

"Do you know where the University is?" one of them called after me.

"No, but I'll find it."

"No, I shall escort you there. May I?"

I said, "Please," and we set off down the street, both of us very proudly—I for having found some genuinely sincere and nice people, she for having the "honor" (as she said) of escorting me to the university as a sign of hospitality. On the way, a "short-cut" she said, we passed an old, fenced-in, tall brown stone building. I recognized it instantly as the fortress where the Russians killed so many Uzbeks back in 1888. It was the same fortress as the fortress in the painting which hangs in the museum. Today it trains MVD troops. Then it housed Russian soldiers. There wasn't much difference.

"I know the history of the building," I could not help but comment very softly.

"We all know the history of that building," she answered, even more softly. . . .

After my conversation with the Georgian students I had just about enough time to return to the hotel and race off to the train station. The train left Tbilisi for Sochi about 9:20 in the evening. As soon as I entered my compartment, I knew that I probably would not get much sleep. As things turned out, I was quite right. My companion turned out to be the assistant economic planner of the Georgian Republic. He was traveling to Sochi to pick up his wife and child, who had been staying at a summer *dacha* on the shore of the Black Sea for the last two months. He planned to spend one day in Sochi, help his wife pack, and then return tomorrow evening to Tbilisi.

He was not a party-man, though he spouted the party line as well as any PRAVDA editorial. He picked on me from the moment he discovered that I was an American. He brought up every issue he could think of, and for a while I was not sure whether I was listening to a human being or a record of the last series of PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA editorials. He discussed the "persecution" of Paul Robeson, the "murder" of Negroes, the "hounding" of Jews, the "growing impoverishment of the workers," the "forced imposition" of cars and homes upon the Ford Motor Company workers, who were then faced with the prospect of having to live on credit and at the mercy of "overseeing capitalists," whom he compared with the ancient warlords in China, the inability of young Americans to get a higher education, because they had to pay for it, the urge of America to launch a war to prevent their "failing" economy from falling completely to pieces, imposing on peace-loving people soldiers "who rape women in the streets and chew gum."

When I discovered what sort of person he was, I suggested politely that possibly it would be best if we went to bed. He wouldn't hear of it, and he ordered two glasses of tea and cookies. He wanted to talk. He continued his tirade against

the United States. When I could no longer listen to his senseless chatter, I said: "I think that I am listening to PRAVDA, not a human being, when I listen to you."

He answered: "There is no need for such sharp words." He seemed not in the least antagonistic on the surface, but he continued to speak in the same derogatory terms, until finally I cut loose upon him and the Soviet system.

After I had finished, he said: "True, we have made mistakes, but now we are correcting them"—a remark that might have appeared in any official Communist publication, fitting in with the new line of open admission of errors, as though admission were the cure-all for the mistakes. He told me he was firmly convinced that Communism is the wave of the future, that errors notwithstanding, Communism would triumph all over the world, including the United States. I told him this would never happen, and he laughed, condescendingly, almost as though he pitied me for my failure to see his "wave of the future." The hours dragged on. One o'clock, two, three, four, until finally at 4:30 a.m., thoroughly exhausted, absolutely beat, I appealed to him for us to try

to get at least four hours sleep before we arrived in Sochi. I had fallen asleep twice during his tirades, but he had awakened me. At last he seemed to take pity on me, for he agreed that possibly a few hours sleep would be just the thing.

What amazed me was his complete sincerity, his total lack of bitterness or rancor, his dedication to the system, and his abysmal ignorance of America and the "American way of life," for lack of a better phrase. He seemed almost like a man with a faith—which indeed he was despite the fact that he is not a party man—who knows the answers, because he has read the answers and believes the authors no matter what changes take place, no matter what violence and suddenness attack the current party line, no matter the pace. The future was his, to his mind, and the zigs and zags of today were justifiable in anticipation of tomorrow. The contrast between his position and the position of the street worker who barely makes enough to feed and clothe himself had no effect upon him, for this fact was part of a changing today and tomorrow all would be fine.

Negotiating with Friends

by JAMES A. RAMSEY

WHEN the word "negotiations" is used in connection with international affairs, it customarily brings to mind such unwelcome phenomena as war, enemy, unjustified demands, reparations, and a whole complex of other thoughts expressing bad relations between peoples of various states. However, the whole picture is, as usual, not contained in such a simple frame. There is another type of international bargaining equally as important as that between enemies. This is the process of negotiation between friendly, or perhaps more appropriately, sympathetic powers who find it necessary to argue with one another for reasons not always clearly defined, but which usually have to do with safeguarding the national interest. Such events are frequently among the more rewarding of international experiences, since they afford the participants an excellent opportunity to observe the many techniques which may be employed in defending one's position against one's friends. Furthermore, deliberations of this type prepare the individual for dealing with the real enemy and for coping with his tricks.

It is not always easy to define the nature of negotiations among friends. Perhaps the best way is by examining separately various aspects of the problem. In this manner, it may be possible to obtain a composite picture which will come close to reality. It would seem most appropriate to begin by discussing the basic elements of any negotiating process.

Techniques employed in dealing with friends are considerably more complicated than those used against an enemy. In the latter case, the rule is simple: Be mistrustful and suspicious of everything he says or does. For friendly nego-

tiations, an important clause must be added to this formula which will make it read: Do not show that you are mistrustful and suspicious of everything he says or does.

While these few extra words may appear not to change the basic premises, they nevertheless make a world of difference in negotiating tactics. For one thing, a delegate is not able to reject outright a proposal from the other side by sneeringly referring to its unacceptable provisions. Instead, he speaks of a useful contribution worthy of detailed study. After a decent interval he then submits proposed amendments which he labels as having been carefully worked out in the interests of tightening up and clarifying the language of the original document. Naturally these would, if agreed, effect important substantive and procedural changes and would be quite at variance with the intent of the proposal. An alternative course of action is to advance one's own solution, modeling it closely along the lines of the original and plagiarizing whole sentences, or even paragraphs, provided their substance can be altered by changing or adding individual words.

Techniques of presenting and defending one's position in debate are important. These vary considerably, according to the factual or psychological situation, the personality of the delegates, and the importance of the subject being discussed. They can, however, be classified into several groups, the first of which may be best characterized by the expression "irascible table-pounding." This is a method that appears at

FSO James Ramsey is currently studying Russian at Oberammergau.

times to find considerable favor, mostly among the officials back home who do not have to deal with several wounded lions at the same time. Its best practitioners are those who operate normally on a two-and-one-half-ulcer basis and know how to administer overdoses of scorn. A good table-pounder can be especially effective in negotiations when other delegates are capable of being intimidated.

A second technique is that of "wounded morality." The delegate using this tactic assumes an attitude of pained disbelief when his colleagues question the wisdom of a policy he has just explained. To prove his case, he has a sheaf of so-called basic documents going back to the year 1925 from which he is prepared to quote at length if allowed to do so by the chairman. This technique has its limitations, since the rereading of dusty records frequently conjures up unpleasant memories for most participants. Furthermore, the "wounded moralist" must be careful not to overdo his pose, or other delegates will begin to think he believes everything he says. This leads to pity and scorn, and the end of his usefulness as a negotiator.

A technique requiring much skill to develop is that of "benevolent skepticism." This combines polite consideration of another delegate's exposition with ambiguous allusions to his sincerity. The "benevolent skeptic" does not mean to offend by the latter or to cast doubt on anyone's veracity. It is merely that he cannot conceive of a situation not amenable to some sort of compromise. In fact, if he knows his colleague well enough, the "benevolent skeptic" will ask him privately: "What did you really mean when you said your government was absolutely opposed?"

Instructions

One of the most frustrating aspects of international negotiations with friends is the process of setting out one's position on a given issue. Although most of the substantive decisions are made these days in the capital cities of the respective delegations, this does not by any means make life easier for the negotiators. The problems they have to cope with are so varied that it is best to illustrate them by a series of examples. One of the worst situations arises when instructions for handling a complex dispute are received only on the morning of the day the conference is scheduled to take place. When this occurs, it usually turns out that one of the key paragraphs has been distorted in transmission. Furthermore, the instructions probably contain a sentence directing the delegation to conduct bilateral talks with the representatives of six other countries before the matter comes up for formal discussion later that day.

Another example is that of what might most appropriately be termed the discordant message. This is an instruction which has been cleared by so many minds in different governmental bureaus that it has little semblance of reality left and is in addition a complete grammatical monstrosity. The discordant message is nevertheless one of the more interesting types, since it contains an unusual variety of thoughts, commencing with complete moral justification and ending with some expression of dissatisfaction in respect to a procedural matter. The latter has generally been added at the insistence either of the clerk who keeps the records

of reports received or of one of the statisticians in a bureau only remotely connected with the entire affair.

A further type is that of the concealed instruction. This usually reads along the following lines: "Basic criteria for handling the topic outlined in Document POB/759/1BH are contained in subparagraphs c through h of Annex D to position paper 859/137B dated 31 July 1956 as revised 3 September and 8 October 1957 (See 859/137BR and 859/137BRL). Supplementary information may be found in the Summary Report of the Coordinating Board for General Review and Special Correlation dated 1 April 1952." On looking for these sources, it not infrequently turns out that at least one of them is not in the files of the delegation, having been destroyed as valueless six months previously. In addition to the normal hazards of the concealed instruction, it sometimes happens that the telegraphic transmission of such information causes inaccuracies which result in an extensive search for documents that do not exist.

An instruction which stands in a class by itself is the so-called moral dissertation. This is more than just an instruction. It is a combined history of the issue and rationalization of one's own position. It generally succeeds in proving completely to its author's satisfaction the correctness of his own views and the harmfulness of those held by others. In fact, it sometimes happens that the writer of such instructions is carried away by indignation over the negative response he expects to receive from all other interested parties. An official in such a mood will usually conclude his directive to the delegation with an admonition of the following kind: "You should remind them that there can be no other possible interpretation for those who are seriously interested in the maintenance of this program." In actual practice, there is no surer way of giving birth to other interpretations than by reading this statement to "them."

Participating Countries

A participating country is, of course, one which takes part in international negotiations. But what determines whether a country shall be participating? First of all, it must have the attributes of sovereignty and possess a governmental apparatus. Secondly, it must have either a compulsion or a desire to enter into negotiations with others. These two terms are in fact so interchangeable in this respect that one can almost speak of compulsory desires. Most nations seem to be driven these days to take part in all kinds of international conferences by the thought that it is well to be represented, even if inadequately.

Participating countries may be compared to the stockholders of a corporation. First, there are the majority elements who own important blocks of stock and control the administrative and executive staffs. These groups maintain close contact with one another, and, except when they are arguing among themselves, prefer to take decisions without consulting outsiders. Their representatives, no matter how ignorant they may be, are always listened to carefully, and their words are evaluated as important, but not necessarily correct.

The second category is that of the minority stockholders who are not sufficiently important to be taken into the councils of the majority, but who are not insignificant enough to ignore. In international negotiations the thoughts of these people are heard with attention but not always with respect. Sometimes, however, the position of such a delegation may be enhanced through the outstanding personality of its leader or by its developing the habit of seeking and presenting compromise solutions.

A third, and perhaps the most interesting stockholder, is the maverick type. This is the individual who owns a single share of stock, but who makes full use of the rights it accords him. He is convinced that affairs are being handled most improperly and misses no occasion to make his thoughts known. He attends all meetings, listens to every word said, has an answer ready for the excuses or plans of all responsible individuals, and takes unlimited time in presenting his own proposals for reform. At the end of a conference he will frequently raise a point which has already long since been decided, but he will phrase his query in such a way that complete disagreement ensues among the delegates and further meetings must be held.

The Corridor

The corridor is an essential part of any international conference since it is where most of the actual work is done. In fact, considering the negotiating positions of most governments, it is difficult to conceive of agreement being reached any place except in the corridor. This is where prestige considerations lose much of their force and where the delegate can speak his mind without fear of his remarks being misinterpreted by his fellow negotiators on the spot as well as by people back home who spend their time reading the verbatim records of the proceedings.

The corridor is not only valuable for searching a way out of a deadlocked situation. It serves as a device for intelligence collection, for lining up support for one's own stand, and for undermining the position of one's friends. It also is a very convenient place for warning another delegate that one is about to commit verbal assault on his government. "You will understand," the line goes, "that I am forced to do this. I can tell you confidentially that I have tried without success to get our statement revised to meet some of your objections. I am sure, in any case, that this minor unpleasantness will not affect our personal friendship. Oh, by the way, my wife called this morning to tell me she was able to buy 3 dozen boxes of Sugar Bops, the instant coffee, and the ketchup for you." (In actual fact, these goods were produced some three weeks ago and, over strong protests, have been stored in the corner of the kitchen where the wife likes to sit and drink her ten in-between cups of coffee every day.)

The corridor can also be used for reconnaissance operations. Major powers have a distinct advantage in this, since their delegations are larger and they can infiltrate a number of agents at the same time. Usually it is best to select specific targets beforehand, e.g. the most talkative member of a delegation, the young man who distributes documents, or visiting experts without political education. These people, if approached correctly, can be successfully pumped for information without their being aware of disclosing any secrets. In fact, very skillful handling will often leave them with the impression that they have just made a valuable contribution to international understanding and good will among partners associated in a common enterprise.

The Expert

The expert, usually considered one of the most valuable products of modern society, is often the greatest hindrance to the successful conclusion of friendly negotiations. This negative influence can be brought to bear in a variety of ways. One of the most effective is the expert's critique of a draft agreement which represents many hours of ill-humored compromising among delegates of several countries. "Yes," the expert will say, "this looks like a good piece, except for a few little points." (It is to be noted that he does not describe them as minor or unimportant. This is because, to the expert, nothing is really insignificant.) The "little" points, when taken up in the usual prolonged expertise, generally turn out to be major obstacles to further negotiations.

Or, the expert will say, "The statement on page 5 of appendix 3 regarding the accuracy of precision testing is extremely misleading and in several points inaccurate." This is said with considerable maliciousness, since he knows that the particular passage was included at the insistence of an expert from another country who was able to convince several of the negotiators of its necessity and correctness. Naturally, the individual who is responsible for the paragraph in question will defend his convictions with tenacity and purposefulness, all the more so since his prestige and

"New Wine in Old Bottles"

by Charles C. Adams



"... Eyes Only"

professional standing are now at stake. If matters come to this stage, the issue can generally be resolved only by omitting the entire topic from the final version of the agreement, with each side assuring its expert privately that he is really the only person qualified to speak authoritatively on the problem.

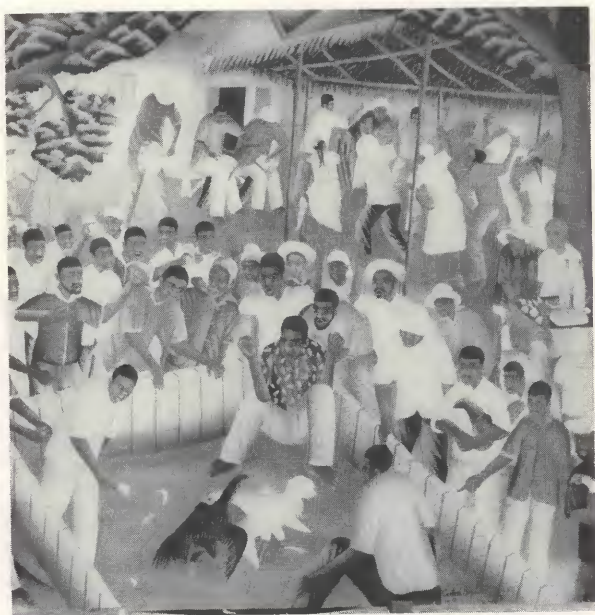
Looked at in another light, it must be acknowledged that experts frequently render very useful services. If, for example, it is desirable for various considerations not to conclude an agreement at all, experts are generally able to provide any number of convincing reasons for such a refusal. Also, if tactics dictate for some purpose the provocation of a member of another delegation, it usually proves sufficient to arrange a meeting between him and one's own expert.

Sometimes experts of different delegations find a common meeting ground as a result of professional interests. This is a danger signal for the negotiators which they can afford to ignore only at their own peril. If the delegates do not at this stage immediately take matters back into their own hands, they will very soon find themselves presented with a document written and agreed by experts and understandable only to so-called members of the trade. Any attempt to revise this work meets instant resistance and results in antagonizing all experts, regardless of nationality. Rebuffing

one's own expert is also not a wise thing to do, since he may go home piqued and give prejudicial information to his old school chum who happens to be at the moment an Under Secretary or Bureau Chief.

Our general picture of friendly negotiations is now essentially complete. To define in exact terms the nature of any given negotiation is, however, an extremely difficult task since, as is now clear, the basic ingredients are susceptible of blending in manifold variations. The two most important factors are obviously the personalities of the delegates themselves and the instructions under which they operate. Here any number of interesting combinations are possible. Imagine, for example, the difficulty of dealing with a table-pounder who has a moral dissertation in his briefcase; or the frustration of trying to cope with wounded morality backed by a discordant message.

There is no final word on the question of negotiations among friends. One fact, however, appears significant above all others: Dealing with friends is by no means easier than negotiating with the enemy. It is, if anything, more difficult since it requires not only skill and watchfulness, but also finesse and a sense of humor. Unfortunately, the latter are not always available in sufficient quantity when needed, the main reason being that friends have a habit of getting on each other's nerves through prolonged periods of contact.



The Cock Fight

by Castera Bazile

EDITORIAL PAGE

“Essential Continuity” and the FSL

I COULDN'T possibly run the place without him (or her).” Invariably the statement is literally true. The reference, as every experienced member of the Foreign Service will recognize, is to a Foreign Service local employee. The speaker may be the principal officer, a section chief or the information officer, and he may be referring to a technical assistant, an administrative aide, a cultural assistant, a messenger, or a driver. For most of us the indispensability of the local employees is such a truism that we occasionally take for granted the tremendous, officially uncalculated and incalculable contributions of our almost 10,000 local employees throughout the world.

The history of the Foreign Service is studded with examples of their steadfast devotion to duty, their display of physical courage above and beyond the normal call of duty, and the risks they have taken in emergencies. It records the case of the Chinese messenger mobbed by rioters because he refused to tell where Americans were hiding; and numerous cases of local employees in Iron Curtain countries who were persecuted, and sometimes imprisoned, for their loyalty to “the Americans.” Most of us have heard of the local employees who, under the aegis of a neutral country during the World War II years, continued to “protect American interests.” Less familiar is the tale of the Korean local employee who after Pearl Harbor, with no neutral power to support him, maintained the American Consulate General in Seoul alone for four war years. Many of us can name locals to compare with the man now in a Far Eastern post who began his career in the old China posts and has taken exactly six weeks of annual leave in 27 years of service. To him, quite simply, “It is an honor to work for the U. S. Government.” We can vividly recall the man who, with never-failing patience and cheerfulness, guides people and baggage through difficult customs at all hours. And we have all heard visiting American businessmen say, “No, thank you, I don't want to see the new Consul; I want to see Mr. M, who always knows exactly what I want and how to get it for me.”

One Foreign Service Officer delights to tell the story of the tall, bearded non-English-speaking Sikh driver at the Embassy at Rangoon whose duty it was to take a visitor to the ShweDagon. The driver observed the guest remove his

shoes and stockings and climb, barefooted and alone, through pouring rain, through the muddy arcades and long stairways to the top of the pagoda. Afterwards the guest, leaving by another staircase, became hopelessly lost in the mud of the lower streets. When found by the driver, the visitor was only concerned about being late for a luncheon engagement at a downtown hotel. The driver, shaking his head, drove swiftly through a few side streets and alleys, stopped and dashed into a modest home, which turned out to be his own. When he came out, carrying a bucket of hot soapy water, he indicated in sign language that the visitor should extend his still-drying, muddy feet to be washed. His only explanation consisted of the two English words “dangerous dirt.”

Throughout the long history of a post, American officers experienced and inexperienced, come and go. The over-all responsibilities rest upon their shoulders; but it is the local employees who provide the essential continuity. Thus, at several posts today the senior commercial assistants are definitely among the most “prestigious” and respected men in the community. The local employee greets, frequently trains, and within a few years says farewell to his “boss.” If the “boss” is open-minded, considerate, and thoughtful, the local employee considers himself lucky; if the “boss” is lazy, or opiated, or uninformed and unwilling to learn, he still does his work, but with little joy, hoping for better luck next time.

Early in his career every young officer should become acutely aware of the importance of establishing and maintaining mutual respect and understanding between Americans and permanent local employees. Experienced officers should constantly remember not to take their loyal service for granted. The morale and efficiency of many a post are directly affected by the sincerity and smoothness of this relationship.

As many a senior officer can testify, the people he remembers most vividly, those he calls upon when he passes through a previous post, and those whom he greets at Christmas, if his peripatetic life prevents a closer association, are not his former diplomatic or consular “contacts” but the post's “FSL's.” The life-time friendships and warm associations between FS and FSL members are to be counted among the special blessings of life in the Foreign Service.

(For current photographs of a few of our local employees see page 37)

Journey Into

CAPTAIN GRIFFIN remarked, as he pointed to a small river to our right, "That's where the Aucas killed the five American missionaries back in '56." We were then crossing the northwestern edge of Auca territory, flying northeast in the "Spirit of Kansas City," a Helio Courier, bound for Limoncocha, the new headquarters site of the Ecuadoran branch of the Summer Institute of Linguistics of the University of Oklahoma. There were four of us in the Helio Courier: Mr. Robert G. Schneider, Director of the Institute's Ecuadoran branch; Captain Robert Griffin, of the Jungle Aviation and Radio Service arm of the Institute (JAARS); my brother Eric and I.

We had shortly before left Pastaza (Shell Mera), a jungle outpost built by the Shell Oil Company, and soon were flying along the Napo river, following part of the route Orellana took when he discovered the Amazon, so named, according to one tradition, because he met Indians dressed in skirts who fought so fiercely he was reminded of the Amazons of mythology.

Our destination appeared about an hour out of Pastaza and our eyes bulged with the truth of Bob Schneider's promise: "The jungle's luxuriant richness reaches its virgin maturity in the loveliness of Limoncocha." Beneath us, as we dropped towards the 600-meter airstrip, was the lake, a gem set in a blanket of greens dotted by towering, flowering trees; streams and marshland glistened silver as the sun caught them in our passage; multi-colored macaws and parrots were busy at their quarrels; stately egrets, marble white statues, stood on the shores. On a small elevation facing the dawn were the hospitable, straw-thatched huts that mark the beginnings of the Institute's new jungle base.

The previous base had been on the Ilushín river, a tributary of the Pastaza, where construction was started in October, 1953. But heavy rains diverted the channel of the Pastaza into the base and initiated the search that, in 1957, discovered Limoncocha, a site ideal for linguistic studies; a rain forest Indian teacher training course, designed to prepare Indians, who will return to their tribal homes to teach their own peoples; agricultural experimentation and the teaching of agriculture suited to the needs of the nomadic jungle Indian, so that he may become anchored to the soil and be provided with an occupation that will facilitate his absorption into the life of the nation; the operation of aircraft, since the lake provides an adequate area for hydroplanes and the airstrip can be extended to 1500 meters to accommodate multi-engined land planes; and the enjoyment of travellers.

Limoncocha, the lake, gives birth to a river and its environs abound in all forms of tropical wildlife. It is some

1. Chief of the Cofán tribe.
2. Siona Indian preparing "dinner."
3. Jaguar hunting: F.S. Inspector Fulton Freeman, British Ambassador Herbert Gamble, Public Affairs Officer Larry Norrie, Major Glen Clark, the author, and Don Johnson, following native guide Martinez.
4. Fulton Freeman watching for jungle activity on the Jivino.



the Jungle

BY CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL

two miles long by one mile wide, situated one and one-quarter miles to the north of the Napo and one and one-quarter miles to the east of the Jivino, a Napo tributary. While it is only a few miles from the equator and only some 900 feet above sea level, it is fed by cold water springs and produces a coolness at night that makes sleeping under a light blanket comfortable.

Opening the path from the airstrip to the settlement-in-building is a sign bearing the happy word "Bienvenido," which typifies the Christian aura that surrounds Limoncocha. And there to welcome us, too, were the couple in charge: Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. Johnson, handsome and open-hearted Americans from Philadelphia and Seattle.

I stopped in our walk to the Johnson's home to take motion pictures of what seemed to me to be a never-ending procession of fearless ants, each saucily carrying a gigantic leaf umbrella against the tropical noonday sun. We were in the heart of the Oriente and my excitement mounted as I heard the parrots and monkeys overhead.

Two parakeets greeted us as we stepped into the Johnson's two-room bungalow-on-stilts where Mrs. Johnson served us incredibly delicious food, including venison from a young buck shot in her front yard that morning. The fact of the venison promised good hunting. But a more exciting immediate possibility was offered: a twenty-five minute flight north to the Cofán Indians where Mr. and Mrs. Marlytle Borman of the Institute are working on an unwritten and previously unstudied language.

The Cofánes are a tribe of 300 amiable persons, who live on the Aquarico, San Miguel, and Guamues rivers of the Ecuador-Colombia border area. They have been neither absorbed nor dominated by immigrants. They are distrustful of outsiders, have remained independent in their own agricultural community life, and retain their own language and culture. Like most rain forest people, they are enslaved by addiction to narcotics and fear of evil spirits.

We landed on a tiny JAARS airstrip on the banks of the Aquarico river at Dureno, a Cofán village of some 65 inhabitants, where the Bormans have been permitted to live since the spring of 1955. We arrived unannounced and the Indians complained at our having caught them without their holiday finery. But even in their "workday" costumes many sported a gay feather through their nostrils or wooden blocks through the lobes of the ears. I mollified the Chief by giving him a package of cigarettes and Capt. Bill Eddy of JAARS, our pilot, made the Chief even happier by giving him an all-day sucker. The Chief was so pleased that when he had finished the candy, he stuck the stick through his nose.

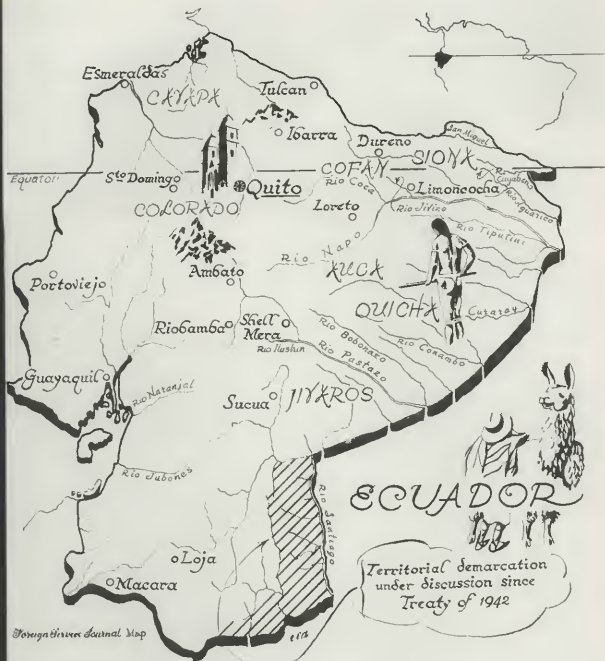
1. At Limoncocha.

2. Jivaro Indians.

3. Dayuma, Auca Indian girl living and studying with the members of the Institute at Limoncocha.

4. Public Affairs Officer Larry Norrie, Don Johnson, in charge of the settlement at Limoncocha, and Major Glen Clark, head of the Inter-American Geodetic Survey in Ecuador, in front of main jungle home near lake.





On our walk through the village the oddities that struck me most were the barbecuing of a caiman (alligator), the baskets full of kapok for poison darts, and the making of fibre-cord hammocks. The hammock is made so broad one can't fall out and so comfortable one wonders how the Cofán manages to get any work done.

The Bormans' home is on a small island to which some Cofánes took us in a dugout canoe. There we saw the phonetic alphabet the Bormans are compiling, and I marveled at the progress they have made. To let Borman speak for himself:

"After about twenty months of living with the Cofánes we are glad to say that some of the barrier of distrust is breaking down. Probably the fact that we have lived in their sight for that time and now have a fair grasp of the language has contributed to this. Also our son Randy's arrival in September, 1955, in Shell Mera, and his subsequent presence in our family life in Dureno has helped. A satisfactory alphabet is being checked out and literacy classes are to commence soon. These are the beginnings. Our greatest goal, the translation of the New Testament into the Cofán language, lies ahead. A far greater knowledge of the language, of fine shades of meaning, of abstractions and idiomatic expressions will be necessary before this important task is completed."

Here I should like to digress for a moment to describe just a bit of the little that is known about Ecuador's rain forest Indians. The tribes are isolated, some nomadic. But the Institute believes, after surveying large tracts of the jungle by

Ambassador Ravndal reported in the October 1957 JOURNAL on his trip to the Archipiélago de Colon.

mule, canoe, plane and on foot, that there are some nine or ten ethnic groups which may be tentatively listed in order of importance as Jungle Quichua, Jivaro, Cayapa, Cofán, Colorado, Siona, Auca-Haurani, Auca-Aushiri, and Coaquier. Each tribe speaks a different language. Those in the Oriente live on a "slash and burn" economy and vary in culture from the savage to the semi-civilized. None has any appreciable commerce; the Cofánes, none at all.

The jungle Quichua or "Yumbo" tribe is a virile one, capable of assimilating neighboring groups who often use the jungle Quichua language for trading purposes. They are primarily located along the Bobonaza and Napo rivers and in a linguistic island around Loreto to the north of the Napo in the Napo-Pastaza province. But there are scattered groups of the Yumbo throughout the Oriente and if a rough estimate of their total number at between forty and sixty thousand should be reasonable, the jungle Quichuas would be among the more numerous of the tribes in the Amazon basin. They deal, principally, in skins, leche caspi (a jungle product like fine rubber substance), and gold washed along the course of the Napo and its upper tributaries. Miss Carolyn Orr is the Institute's resident expert; and the organization's technical orthographic committee is now studying for approval her jungle Quichua alphabet. However, the language has already been reduced to writing; and two primers, utilizing the now famous "psychophonemic"¹ method of teaching, are being utilized to teach the Yumbos to read and write their own language, of which an extensive vocabulary is now ready for delivery to the Ecuadorian Minister of Education.

The notorious head-hunting Jivaros ("Shuaro"—"Achuall"), estimated to number some 20,000, are located in the province of Santiago-Morona, south of the Pastaza river, and extend into Northern Peru. Dr. Glen Turner and his family, who have their base at Chinimbi, a tributary of the Pastaza, represent the Institute among these now semi-civilized Indians.² The Gospel Missionary Union also is at work among the Jivaros, doing linguistic analysis and translation, and five primers, a joint effort with the Institute, have already been produced.

The third largest group, the Cayapas, numbering about 6,000, are found along the Cayapas river and its tributaries, in the province of Esmeraldas, as well as on the coast near the town of Esmeraldas. These banana-growing Indians are slowly being assimilated and already boast a handful of Spanish literates as well as twenty professed Christians. A Cayapa alphabet, a joint effort of the Missionary Church Association and the Institute, represented by Professor John Lindskoog, is nearly decided upon; and an extensive primer in the Cayapa tongue is ready for printing.

The colorful 600 odd Colorados, who seldom work under people of foreign origin, and, interestingly, have employees

¹Phonemics, I'm told, is the science of devising alphabets. The psychophonemic method of teaching was devised by Dr. W. Cameron Townsend, the Institute's Director General, and perfected by the Institute for the literacy of the jungle tribes. In the last pages of each primer, Spanish vocabulary and phrases replace the pure idiom. Thus the primer serves as a bridge by which the Indian may pass from his savage state to that of the civilization and culture of Ecuador.

²Though the Jivaros are now rated as semi-civilized, one can still get a genuine shrunken head on order, according to Dr. Wilburn Ferguson, in exchange for a shotgun.

of that origin, are concentrated at Cóngoma in the vicinity of San Miguel, six hours by trail from Santo Domingo de los Colorados in the province of Pichincha. These remarkable Indians are only very slowly assimilating Ecuadorian culture, despite their proximity to Quito and a usable highway that have made the Colorados a much-photographed tourist attraction. Their main industry, like that of the Cayapas, is the growing of bananas. Their language is believed to be in the same family as the Cayapa.

The Siona language, which is spoken by from 600 to 1,000 Indians in the Napo-Pastaza province and in the north-eastern sector of the Oriente on the Cuyabeno river, with dialects extending into Colombia on the Putumayo river as well as south to Peru, is still untranslated and little about the people is as yet known. However, Mr. Orville Johnson and family, who recently succeeded in locating at Siona on the Cuyabeno river and are engaged in linguistic analysis there, have discovered that the Sioanans, like the Cofánes, do not engage in commerce.

The naked, nomadic Auca-Huaranis occupy a large area which is bounded roughly by the Napo to the north, the Arajuno to the west, the Villano to the south, and well down the Tiputini to the east. They are reputedly the most savage of the Oriente Indians and are understood to kill not only all non-Aucas whom they find violating one of their taboos, even unwittingly, but also those of their own who have associated with anything non-Auca. What is known about them has been learned from Aucas who have fled to the outside and from the notes and photographs taken by the five American missionaries before they were killed by the Aucas in January 1956. Miss Rachel Saint, whose brother was one of those killed, has a linguistic center on "San Carlos," an hacienda of Señor Carlos Sevilla along the Anzu river, and through the joint efforts of the Institute and "Christian Missions in Many Lands," a satisfactory tentative Auca alphabet has been devised.

Excepting, so far as is known, only the Aucas and the Cofánes, the tribes of the Oriente exist almost entirely under the feudal "patrón" system. The patrón does not own his Indians physically, but has control of their labor for which usually he pays in over-valued commodities.

The flight from Dureno back to Limoncocha was made in time to land before 6:00 p.m.³ We had the choice of spending the evening hunting jaguar, spear fishing, or "shining 'gators." We chose shining 'gators and had fabulous luck. Those who have picked up an alligator's eyes at night and have silently approached for the shot, ignorant of whether the quarry is a dangerous monster or merely a three-footer, know the excitement we shared.

We slept in one of some fifteen temporary structures,⁴ and there was no mosquito, other insect, or snake to disturb us.

³One of JAARS' safety rules is that none of their planes shall be in the air after that hour.

⁴These temporary structures will be replaced as soon as the sawmill, which is now being installed at Limoncocha, begins producing the lumber from the best of woods that abound in the vicinity. A permanent two-plane hangar is already in service. The maintenance of planes and radio require solid protection against the humidity and violent storms of the Amazon jungle.

After breakfast we used a dugout canoe with outboard motor to reach a jungle trail where our crashing noise, as we plodded awkwardly ahead, gave ample notice of our whereabouts to the deer, jungle cats and wild pig whose tracks in the trail clearly indicated they had very recently departed.⁵

Later in the afternoon we explored the river, shot some birds and, not having other equipment, tried fishing with deep sea lures. The waters teem with fish. But they didn't bite and we subsequently learned from the Indians, who pulled out a six-foot "catfish" while we were there, that they spear them or catch them with worms or a hunk of meat.

The next morning at breakfast before leaving for Pastaza, refueling stop and last airstrip before the Eastern Cordillera, we listened to JAARS radio service, which maintains communications between Quito, Limoncocha, the tribal outposts and the planes in flight.⁶ It was good to hear that the Corazon pass was open and that, therefore, we would be able to carry on from Pastaza to Quito.

"The Spirit of Kansas City," the latest addition to JAARS' "Inter-American Friendship Fleet," was ready at the airstrip for our return flight. I looked at it with pride, for it represents people-to-people aid of the best kind. Funds for its purchase were solicited and obtained from citizens of Kansas City. This "Helio Courier" type of aircraft is considered ideal for servicing logistic needs under the difficult jungle conditions, having proven itself in the work already accomplished by its older companion Helio Courier, the "City of Chicago," a gift of the citizens of that other great American city. The "City of Chicago" has inaugurated eleven jungle airstrips, contributing thus to the well-being of Indians and others in isolated areas, as demonstrated, for example, by the ministrations of Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Eichenberger. For the doctor was then no longer restricted to the occasional availability of a hydroplane, but could use any one of all the Institute's aircraft to carry on clinics among tribes of the Oriente, while his wife, a medical technologist, handled the laboratory analyses.⁷

As we took off from Limoncocha to return to Quito my heart jumped, my eyes misted at the sight of the Johnsons gaily waving farewell. Their gesture was so significant of the Institute's personnel, happy, competent, frontier-braving Americans who think not of their own well-being but of the well-being of others. And on our flights along the Napo and over the Cordillera my dream was of the tourists who will come to Limoncocha, pearl of Western Amazonia, share my happiness there, and in so doing contribute to the development of vast jungle riches both human and economic.

⁵The Johnsons have seen jaguar within a few yards of their home.

⁶Due to its isolation from civilization, each linguistic outpost has its own radio station under the overall supervision of engineers Willis Kramer and Edmund Meginbir. Their use has averted epidemics and other physical dangers and has expedited the transmission of official messages, most often of the Ministry of Defense. An ADF (radio beam) is about to be installed at Limoncocha for the use of both military and commercial aircraft, courtesy of the Institute.

⁷By radio, Dr. Eichenberger was frequently able to diagnose and prescribe for many diseases, enabling the resident linguist at the tribal outpost, who has on hand a supply of basic medicines as well as Dr. Eichenberger's handbook on the prevalent tropical diseases, to treat the sick intelligently.

Potomac Portrait

The Potomac rises as a small stream in the Appalachians near the far southwestern corner of the State of Maryland.

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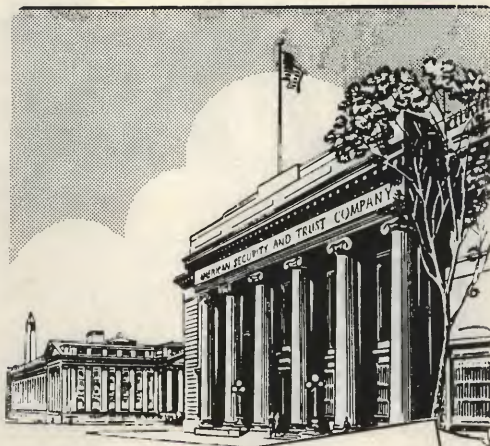
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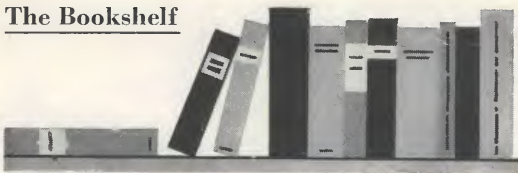
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“Stalin’s Failure in China—1924-1927”

Reviewed by A. SABIN CHASE

HISTORY has needed a clearer picture of this momentous first episode of China’s Nationalist Revolution. Dearth of reliable material and the intricate involvement of Chinese events with Moscow’s larger problems—particularly the Stalin-Trotsky feud—have made it difficult to fill that need. Mr. Brandt’s book is a valuable contribution which reflects his competence in both Chinese and Russian fields. A feature is helpful new material obtained from the Trotsky Archives and from Mao Tse-Tung’s one-time party peer, Chang Kuo-t’ao. This material permits some sharper delineations of key events and personalities and Trotsky’s attacks on Stalin’s policy, while proving Trotsky himself a poor interpreter of the China scene, help to illuminate Stalin’s blundering course.

To follow the author through the main (1924-27) drama on which his book is focused, the reader of course needs perspective, and Mr. Brandt, within limited space, provides much assistance. Stage-setting chapters outline the main motives and moves leading to the crucial arrangements approved by Stalin and Sun Yat-sen for Soviet aid to Sun’s Kuomintang (KMT) and for the novel “alliance” that was to bring members of the newly formed Chinese Communist Party (CCP) into the KMT as “individuals only.” Equally useful is the epilogue, in which Mr. Brandt broadly analyzes both Stalin’s and Trotsky’s misjudgments in the light of Chinese Communism’s actual course (extended sketchily to about 1936).

As the main curtain lifts, the Russians are helping the KMT rebuild its party and army, while the CCP rapidly permeates the lower political echelons and monopolizes incitement of the masses. Events soon spell trouble—between a KMT seeking a unified sovereign nation through extinction of war-lordism and foreign controls, with use of Communist propaganda skill but a passing tactic, and a CCP which sees the KMT’s Nationalist Revolution as mere preparation for Communism’s “Socialist Revolution,” with all-out inter-class war.

Each following scene reveals the same basic reasons for Stalin’s failure. He misunderstands Chinese events and men,

partly because of confused intelligence from his agents, but primarily because Trotsky’s fierce challenge of his leadership involves making a domestic issue of China policy and so goads Stalin into stubborn maintenance of unrealistic assumptions and theories that are useless for Chinese actualities. Only the KMT army can—and will—win the Nationalist Revolution—for Stalin. The later Socialist Revolution’s success can only be assured by orthodox development of a *to-be-presumed* potential of China’s “urban proletariat” to accomplish it. Untrustworthy peasants can only be of auxiliary use and must meanwhile be kept from undermining the needed KMT army.

Chiang Kai-shek’s swift military successes against the war lords serve but to confirm Stalin’s enthusiasm for the army’s indispensability. When, therefore, the CCP, whose advance, student-spread propaganda has materially aided Chiang’s victories, uses its popular influence to stage peasant and urban labor uprisings, Stalin each time gives Chiang permission—or forgiveness—for strong-arm coups that largely nullify them. He restricts agitation to KMT needs and goes on strengthening the KMT as the only permissible armed force.

Chiang’s 1927 Shanghai coup, relentlessly smashing the CCP labor movement’s prospects, finally opens Stalin’s eyes to Chiang’s “betrayal.” Yet, as the main curtain drops, he is still burning his fingers in further disastrous experiments and is generally neglecting the real promise of Mao’s peasant line.

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“Foreign Service Types”

by Howard R. Simpson



The Cultural Affairs Officer

To me, the book seems to bring out with new clarity the timely lesson that Communist "help" cannot overthrow a nationalist cause so long as the latter's leadership maintains over-all progress in improving the national welfare and dignity and can approach Chiang's ability (retained until the cataclysmic Japanese War) to see that the "help" is kept within Nationalism's needs and without decisive military power. Some Arab leaders might find "Stalin's Failure in China" of interest.

As for other lessons learned, it would be interesting to know how far Stalin's and Mao's experiences in the 1920's influenced their respective later policies. As Mr. Brandt notes, Stalin's behavior revealed distrust of Mao over many years and, around 1945-48, also suggested distaste for new involvement in China's civil war. And what of the new, close alliance established for mutual exploitation of Mao's 1949 triumph? Are, then, Peking and Moscow now the joint, ultimate, lucky reapers of Chiang's 1927 victory—with no more unhappy lessons to learn? How joint, how ultimate, how lucky? How long will the victors' partnership be lucky for Peking's goals in Asia—much less for the Chinese people? Will Moscow always deem lucky its alliance with a China it must not weaken, yet may ill afford to strengthen indefinitely? May China Policy one day be tied in with another Kremlin-shaking feud?

"Poland's Peaceful Revolution"

by RICHARD T. DAVIES

Subtitled "The Story of Poland's Peaceful Revolution," this book tells how and why Wladyslaw Gomulka returned to power in October, 1956. With her husband, NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Sydney Gruson, Flora Lewis spent the years 1946-1949 and 1956-1958 in Warsaw. During the earlier period, she saw Gomulka read out of the Polish Communist party as a "rightist deviationist." During the latter period, she saw him return to the helm of the party in the "Polish October." Profiting by her intimate acquaintance with Polish post-war politics and her wide acquaintanceships among participants in the events described, Miss Lewis analyzes the forces that brought Gomulka back to power in the face of Soviet opposition. The nation-wide revulsion against the secret police; growing unrest among the youth; the revolt of the intellectuals; Krushchev's "secret" attack on Stalin; the refusal of the workers to continue producing for an economy which denied them an equitable reward—each of these, and of the other elements that culminated in the "peaceful revolution," is examined, related to the others, and placed in perspective against the ever-present background of Polish national courage. Scholars will find errors of fact and judgment in Miss Lewis' brief summary of Polish history before 1945. This book, however, was written for laymen who wish to know how a country militarily at the complete mercy of the Soviet Union came to re-assert its self-respect. Miss Lewis tells this story with knowledge, wit, and sympathy, in prose that is always readable and often exciting.

"A CASE HISTORY OF HOPE" by Flora Lewis. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1958. \$3.95.

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Service Glimpses

1. Quito. After his swearing-in as a Foreign Service Officer in the Quito residence of his father, Ambassador Christian M. Ravndal, young Frank Ravndal is congratulated by Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Carlos Tobar Zaldumbide. From left to right: Mrs. Frank Ravndal, Frank Ravndal, Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Carlos Tobar, Mrs. Adela Tobar, Ambassador Christian M. Ravndal and Mrs. Ravndal.



1.

2. Rovigo. Consul Charles M. Gerrity of Venice made the opening speech at the exhibit of modern American paintings held in Rovigo, a city in the Venice Consular District. Looking at the pictures are Mrs. Pandozy, wife of the Prefect in Rovigo province and Consul Gerrity.



2.

3. Bangkok. Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Thailand, arriving at the Ministry of Culture auditorium for the Royal Command Performance of "The Teahouse of the August Moon." From left to right: Richard M. McCarthy, retiring Director of USIS Bangkok, Mrs. J. Howard Garnish, wife of the present Director, Mr. Garnish, Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson, Her Majesty Queen Sirikit and His Majesty King Phumipol.

4. Amsterdam. Pieter Farjon (left), Dutch member of the staff of the American Consulate General, was presented a Thirty Years' Service Certificate and pin by Consul General Robert P. Chalker. Mr. Farjon joined the staff in 1925, but owing to the fact that the four years in the service of the Swiss Consulate looking after American interests during the war did not count towards his length of service, it required 34 instead of 30 years for him to accumulate sufficient service for this award.

5. Kobe. F. S. Locals Mrs. Tsuta Kawamoto, Miss Mitsu Handa, and Mr. Hisao Sakamoto are honored at length of service award ceremony. They have had 33, 20 and 10 years service, respectively, at the Kobe-Osaka Consulate General. Here Consul General George H. Emery is shown presenting her award to Mrs. Kawamoto. Also shown are Vice Consul Russell A. Price, Consul H. Kenneth Baker, and on Mr. Emery's left, Miss Handa and Mr. Sakamoto.



3.

6. Rangoon. Kim Gwan Chan, Burmese member of the local staff of the Embassy, received from Ambassador Walter P. McConaughy a Cash Performance Award of \$50.00. This Incentive Award was given to Mr. Chan for his outstanding work. Pictured from left to right: Allan Chan, son of Kim Gwan Chan; Mr. Chan; Ambassador McConaughy; Carl J. Nelson, Political Officer; Herbert D. Spivack, Chief of the Political Section of the Embassy.

7. Sonora. Raúl H. Castro, formerly a member of the local staff at the American Consulate at Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mexico, being sworn in as a Superior Court Judge in a ceremony at Tucson. Mr. Castro immigrated to the United States and put himself through the University of Arizona Law School at Tucson by serving as a Spanish instructor. After his graduation Mr. Castro practiced law in Tucson. In 1954 he was elected County Attorney of Pima County and was re-elected in 1956. Last year he was elected Superior Court Judge of Pima County.

8. Cairo. Upon his retirement, Naguib Milad, Egyptian member of the local staff of the Embassy, received from Ambassador Hare a gold pin set with a diamond and a certificate for completion of 43½ years of service.

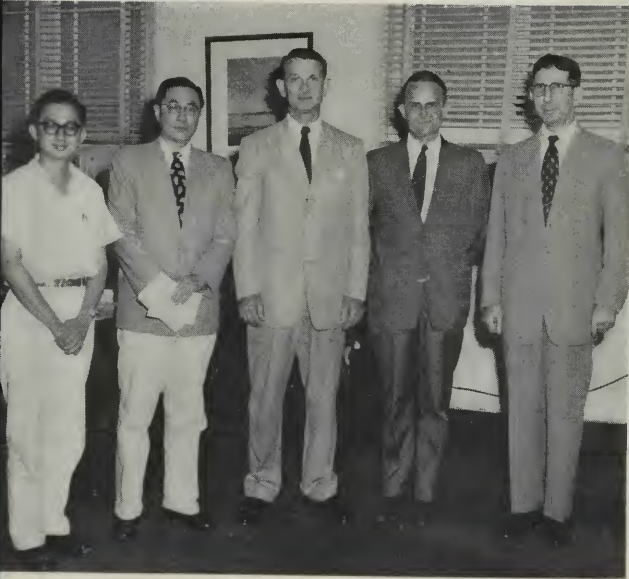
9. Paris. The Foreign Ministers of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States meet at the Quai d'Orsay to discuss developments on the Berlin situation. Shown from left to right: Andrew H. Berding, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs; David K. E. Bruce, Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany; Martin Joseph Hillenbrand, Chief of the Bureau of German Affairs; Livingston T. Merchant, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs; John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; G. Frederick Reinhardt, Counselor of the State Department; Amory Houghton, Ambassador to France; John H. Whitney, Ambassador to the United Kingdom; Loftus E. Becker, Legal Advisor.



4.



5.



6.

9.



7.



8.



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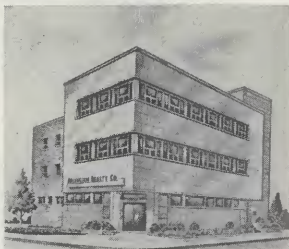
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To FSO-4
SMITH, Norman L.
To FSO-5
GALLO, Louis A.
To FSO-6
CHOATE, Miss Nannette HAUGEN, Mrs. Aasta B.
CONLIN, Michael M. PIATEK, Bernard F.
FOOTE, Miss Eleanor E.

To FSO-7

ANDRANOVICH, Andrew MILLS, Henry R.
CARIDDI, Charles A. POTTER, Miss Jane M.
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HANSON, Arnold C.

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KELSTON, Leon ZAWADZKI, Casimir T.
KIRLEY, Louis L.

FSRO to be Vice Consul & Secretary

BYERS, Wheaton B.

FSRO's to be Vice Consuls

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CLEARY, Warren P. MATHERS, William C.
EBLAN, Joseph O. WILSON, Dorwin M.
McKAY, Charles F.

FSRO's to be Secretaries

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BENDER, John L. NADLER, Seymour I.
CALDER, F. Willard OBER, Richard
GILSINN, David L. ROESSNER, William P.
GORDON, Marcus J. TANEN, Ted M. G.
GREINER, Jerome W. TERJELIAN, John H.
KALARIS, George T. WHITTINGHILL, Robert B.

At Cocktail Parties

"Guests (at cocktail parties) generally move clockwise around the room, and the people who matter . . . move with the general movement and at very much the average speed. Those who appear to be glued to the wall, usually deep in conversation with people they meet every week, are nobodies. Those who jam themselves in the corners are the timid and feeble. Those who drift into the center are the eccentric and the merely silly."—C. N. Parkinson, reprinted in the *Rome Embassy News Bulletin*.

THE CHANGING FACE OF ISTANBUL

By NETTIE MINER

THIRTY-FIVE years ago Kemal Atatürk, Turkey's first president, established the capital of new, republican Turkey in the village of Ankara, in the steppes of Asia Minor. To forsake the two-thousand-year-old city of Constantinople, the great capital of the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires, was a drastic decision but Atatürk was a drastic man.

To him Constantinople represented much that he despised: foreign domination (the Allies were then in occupation) and decadence (the Ottoman Sultans of that time had governed weakly). Then, too, the position of the city would continue to expose it to foreign pressure, and although Atatürk was determined to westernize Turkey through his new republic, he wished to negotiate with the West only on the basis of equality. And the first move was to be his, not theirs.

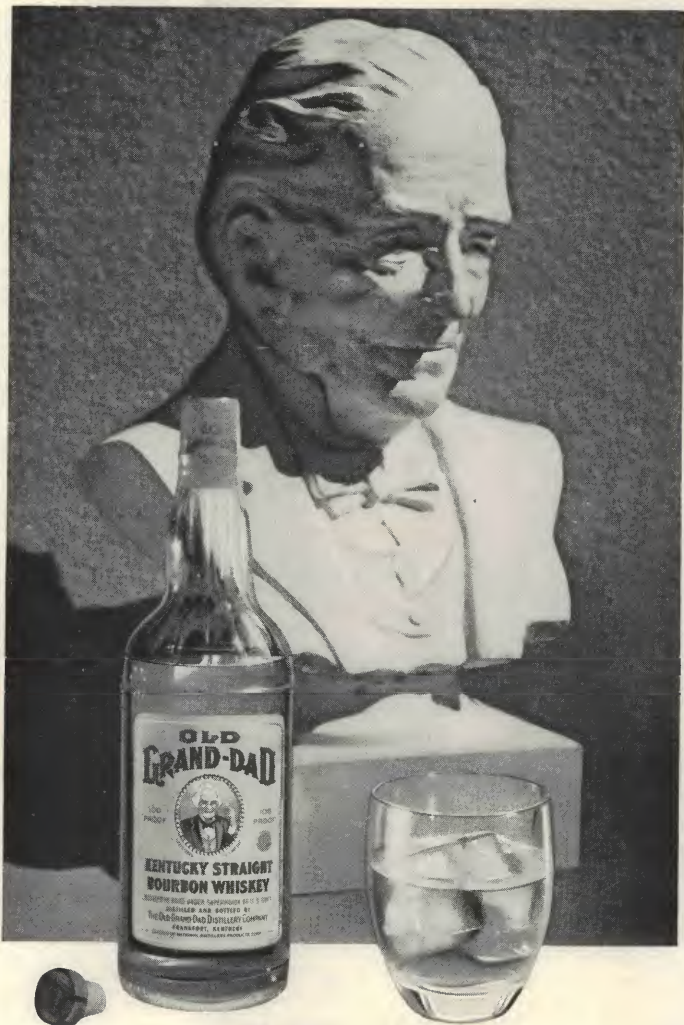
There were sentimental reasons, too, for the choice of the new capital. It was in Ankara that the small group of nationalists, who called themselves Kemalists, had by sheer will and desperate determination, organized the force that had defied the Ottoman government in Constantinople, disputed the Allied plans to partition Turkey, and thrown the conquering Greeks out of Asia Minor into the Aegean. Also, in building a new "Turkey for Turks," Ankara was a suitable location far from the atmosphere of cosmopolitan and polyglot Constantinople. The victorious Kemal, from his Ankara aerie could now, free from outside pressure and influence, present his terms both to his Ottoman compatriots and to their western friends.

In central Asia Minor Ankara rose from a small town to a busy, flourishing, government city largely concerned with politics and the westernization of the people of Turkey. The western hat took the place of the fez; Latin characters replaced the Arabic script; schools formerly attached to the mosques were closed and were gradually replaced by government schools.

The old capital was neglected and almost forgotten. There was little upkeep of public buildings and roads, no repair and construction to speak of. If space was needed for a municipal office or warehouse, the local officials merely appropriated old palaces and beautiful homes and turned them into bureaus and dumps. If fires destroyed sections of the town, the empty shells of buildings often stood for months and years—a dismal, charred wasteland.

Today Constantinople, now Istanbul, is the scene of vast and drastic changes. The once abandoned city, so long neglected, is

Mrs. Miner is the wife of Robert G. Miner.



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being remodelled and modernized. Dynamite sets off thunderous reverberations as the old buildings are torn down. Bulldozers and trucks rumble through town bringing in new construction material.

Few districts remain untouched. The former heart of the city is opening up into wide squares and boulevards. Street after street of shops and houses, old or new, disappear overnight and scrapers and levellers move in to prepare the thirty-meter-wide roads which, by order from Ankara, must take their place. So extensive at times is the area being cleared that an American sailor, on leave here shortly after the Suez crisis, was heard to remark: "Gee, I didn't know Istanbul had been bombed!"

Block after block of new jerry-built suburbs fan out from the city over what was formerly open country along the hills above the Bosphorus, while below, along its shores, such sections of the charming, old villages as interfere with the advance of the new waterfront boulevard, are ruthlessly pushed into the sea.

In the Golden Horn, blocks of buildings are coming down on one shore and on the other new docks and warehouses are going up. The great port is busy once again. Ships disgorge tons of material onto docks that are being modernized and improved to cope with the new business of a new city.

The population, in its effort to go about its business in the confusion of a city under construction, is frustrated at every turn by what is, at times, a complete state of chaos. Yesterday's bus or trolley service is rerouted without adequate notice. One sees block-long queues of patient commuters, hoping for a ride to work in a "dolmus," taxis running like buses along fixed routes. Last week's grocer or butcher shop is often a mass of rubble, and the leveller is hard at work where last month stood a flourishing market.

Many shopkeepers have lost their shops and their means of livelihood. New shops are few and priced prohibitively. Many also have lost their homes and new homes, like new shops, are few and expensive. Some rage and grumble in their confusion and frustration; others watch sadly while the old and picturesque vanish to make way for the new, the ugly, the practical. Romantics—Turks and foreigners alike—are saddened by the disappearance of much of the charm of old Istanbul. The narrow cobblestone streets with their rows of attractive, dark, wooden houses, whose balconies almost touch one another overhead, will soon be gone. One will seek in vain the charming garden coffee house shaded in the spring by lush, overhanging wisteria vines.

The resident who has lived through the mess and the noise, the inconvenience and the discomfort in his particular district,

finally awakens one morning to the realization that all is strangely still. He steps out of his house to find a fine, wide, smooth road on which his bus is once more running. He no longer bumps and jogs to work over cobblestones and holes. He no longer sits waiting in his bus in tied-up traffic. He no longer sits at his window contemplating rows of dirty, tumbledown houses, but looks out over the blue Bosphorus, or across the port to his fine city, or out to sea. He raved and ranted last year, but today his district looks clean, tidy and open. Perhaps there is something to be said for all this mess, he thinks to himself. Perhaps, when the final job is done, there will be something fine and beautiful. It will be different, yes; but it will be something to be proud of.

But not quite all of Istanbul is changing. In spite of the tremendous projects underway, thought has been given to preservation. Those who feared for the monuments can rest assured, for a section of the Department of Education concerned with Byzantine antiquities is striving, with limited funds, to explore, repair and restore the few buildings remaining of that era. For years, those conscious of the great heritage of their city, had lamented the neglect of the fine fifth-century walls of the city, of Byzantine churches with their mosaics and frescoes, of the great mosques, tombs and fountains of Ottoman art. There had been little time or even thought in the days of new nationalism for antiquities. There had, on the contrary, been a definite move to discourage mosque building and repair.

Today, the land walls of Byzantium, pierced by the Turks in 1453 on the day they took the city from the Greek emperors, are being restored, and the repair of the sea walls will follow. In the old Christian churches superb mosaics and frescoes, hidden for centuries, are being uncovered and restored by experts of many nationalities—Turks, Americans, Britons and Italians. The interior of the finest mosque of Istanbul, that of Suleiman the Magnificent, built in the 16th century by the master architect, Sinan, is a meshwork of scaffolding. Outside, too, its minarets are encased in scaffolding, as are several hundred minarets all over the city, the suburbs and villages. Other little gems, mosques and fountains of historical and artistic value, are suddenly appearing out of seclusion, for all to admire, as blocks of tumbledown houses that have hidden them for generations, disappear in the wake of wreckers and bulldozers.

Most monuments of value will, in time, be restored and this preservation will have unchanged the famous silhouette of Istanbul. It will look the same to the traveller who comes by sea; the walled city will look the same to the traveller who arrives by land; it will look different only to the inhabitant gazing from his window, for he will be seeing it for the first time as it should be seen. And as the big job continues and eventually ends, and with its end comes prosperity, convenience and comfort, the heart of the city will have changed—for the better—but the face of Istanbul, with its hills, its domes and minarets, its ancient walls, its Bosphorus and Golden Horn will not have altered and never will.

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

FOREIGN SERVICE RESERVE OFFICER PROMOTIONS

The following list of Foreign Service Reserve Officer promotions was announced by the Department concurrently with the White House announcement of the Foreign Service Officer promotion list.

To Class 2

BURGESS, David S.
DE SILVA, Peer
DOLGIN, George
FREER, Christian M.
MILLIGAN, L. Eugene

To Class 3

BAROODY, Milton B.
BLAUFARB, Douglas S.
JOHNSON, Norman F.
KLISE, Richard W.
KOECEL, Lawrence
LEISERSON, Lawrence G.
ROSNER, Adolph C., Jr.
SPIERS, Ronald I.
STIBBE, Geraldine B.
WIHTTEN, John M.

To Class 4

BAKER, Vincent
BEIDLEMAN, Edward B.
BELSITO, Frank J.
BENNSKY, George M., Jr.
CAVADINE, John O.
DODGE, Henry W.
FLOTT, Frederick W., Jr.
HALL, Glenn F.
HOOKER, Herbert M.
KENNER, Rodham W.
KEYS, Joel E.
LEAVITT, John H.
LYON, Fendall G.
MAPOTHER, John R.
MARSH, John E.
MILLER, William D.
NAPOLI, Louis P.
PHELPS, William Wendell
PINNEY, Eugene T.
SHAW, Robert T.
SHIVERS, Forrest
STROUP, Windsor W.
THACHER, Peter S.
TOVAR, Bernardo H.
WALSH, Loren T.
WHEDBEE, Robert E.
WILLIAMS, John R.
WILSON, John H.

To Class 5

ARSENAULT, Paul A.
BAKER, Robert J.
BULL, F. Kinloch, Jr.
BURNS, Brendon A., Jr.
CAMPBELL, Walter L.
CHAMPEAU, Harold C.
COHN, David H.
COOPER, Bertram C.
DISCIULLO, John

DUNN, Edward P.
DUTHIE, Charles L.
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GINSBERG, Harvey H.
HOSKINS, John H.
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MORALES, David S.
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The Intellectual in Action

by HAROLD TAYLOR

President of Sarah Lawrence College

I BEGIN with a comment by the Greek citizen Pericles, who had so much to do with the public life of Athens.

Unlike other cities, Athens expects every citizen to take an interest in public affairs; and, as a matter of fact, most Athenians have some understanding of public affairs. We do believe in knowledge as a guide to action; we have a power of thinking before we act, and of acting too, whereas many peoples can be full of energy if they do not think, but when they reflect they begin to hesitate. We like to make friends abroad by doing good and giving help to our neighbors; and we do this not from some calculation of self-interest but in the confidence of freedom in a frank and fearless spirit. I would have you fix your eyes upon Athens day by day, contemplate her potentiality—not merely what she is but what she has the power to be, until you become her lovers. Reflect that her glory has been built up by men who knew their duty, and had the courage to do it. Make them your examples and learn from them that the secret of happiness is freedom, and the secret of freedom, courage.

This is also the secret of Athens' greatness in the greatest days of Greek civilization. I believe that what Pericles has said is profoundly true. We all know what he means when he says that people can be full of energy when they do not think, but when they reflect they begin to hesitate. The man of caution, or the man who is doing well and who feels happy with things as they are, is annoyed to be asked to reflect on himself, or he senses danger to his own situation in the possibility that he may be wrong.

This in a real sense is the reason for the suspicion held in some quarters of America for the intellectual. The intellectual, the social critic, the thoughtful citizen, put things in doubt. They question what exists, and make anxious those who have adapted themselves fully to what exists. The kind of self-confidence needed by a person or a country is the kind which has a frank and fearless spirit, which has no fear of being questioned or criticized. There is a difference, of course, between self-confidence and complacency. Complacency wishes to ignore criticism, to prevent it, or to explain it away. It is thoughtless and mindless, and it is based on self-interest.

What Is An Intellectual?

Self-confidence is built upon an honest appraisal of the reality of things. It is based on the belief in knowledge as a guide to action. The union of thought and action, the creation of the ideal from the materials of the real, the desire to imagine what *can* be in place of what *is*—these are the

elements of a philosophy which defines the true intellectual in action.

We have no separate intellectual class in this country, and it is my hope that we never will. The ideal society is one in which the citizens think for themselves and do not want others to do their thinking for them. There are, of course, intellectuals in every society, and there are intellectuals in America. But in America they do not form a class of political or social leaders whose function it is to think for the rest. Many of our political leaders take pride in not being intellectuals and take pains to make it clear that they are regular Americans without any intellectual connections. The intellectual in America is tested by his society in the same way as anyone else—by his ability to perform the tasks he undertakes. If he is a novelist, can he write books which are interesting, which have in them the ring of truth, which compel the attention of the reader to the image of human life which they proclaim? If he is a newspaper writer, can he get down the facts, can he perform his task of informing the reader? If he is a composer, can his music command the attention of musicians, can he write for opera, for full orchestra, for dancers? If he is an educator, has he anything to say which can persuade his listener or evoke a response toward the ideas he advocates?

In that case, who is the American intellectual? He is to be found in many areas of American society. The writer, certainly, the novelist, the editor, the poet, the playwright, movie and television writer, the teacher, the government official, the scientist. But every scientist and every teacher, for example, is not an intellectual. A person who teaches or who carries out research may perform his task without a serious interest in the ideas with which he operates. An intellectual, in other words, is a person who is interested in ideas and carries on a serious intellectual life of his own. If he has no private world of ideas, he is merely a practitioner or a technician in the field of ideas.

There are corporation executives who are seriously interested in the theory and practice of corporate enterprise, in economics, in political philosophy, in public affairs, and are among the American intellectuals. I submit that the man who wishes to make a contribution to his society, whether as an office-worker, a carpenter, or a college professor, must have some degree of interest in ideas and some degree of ability to deal with them. Otherwise, he has eliminated the dimension of his life which has to do with himself as a person, his citizenship, his sense of public responsibility, his relation to his own time. It is for this reason that I believe that every boy and girl must have a full opportunity

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for education, not merely for vocational training, but for sharing in the intellectual life of his society, in whatever degree his capacities and interests may allow.

The ideal for American society is therefore one in which the intellectual and aesthetic interests of the citizens are an element in the daily life of the country. For this reason I welcome the mass culture which is so often despised by our social critics, and I believe that the spread of mass culture through television, radio, magazines, and newspapers and every part of the mass media is a significant part of the development of America as a civilization. For a similar reason I welcome the impending expansion of our college population, without fear that in such an expansion our intellectual standards will be lowered and our educational system debased.

This is not to say that I look to a time when the interests of our advanced intellectuals—research scientists, historians, poets, philosophers, or writers—will be shared by the entire population. This is not a natural or attainable goal, since those who are at work in particular areas of intellectual advancement must by definition be involved with ideas which will not be immediately available to everyone. It is to say that the dissemination of ideas and the enjoyment of art on a mass scale has a positive effect on raising the level of intellectual interest and information by the total population. By putting more of our young people and the adult population into the stream of mass culture we do not debase standards, we create new possibilities for the development of higher standards. It is the responsibility of the rest of us who already make some claim to intellectual interests and values to seize every opportunity to encourage the spread of thinking, whether this be carried out in the home, in the community, at PTA meetings, in the school, adult education courses, in television, radio, magazines, or college. . . .

Our Culture—As the Young See It

"Success for me," says one student who speaks for many of his contemporaries, "would mean a job I could leave after eight hours and that would provide for self-fulfillment within a framework of inconspicuous luxury."

Now surely this is an over-modest demand, and much less a demand than the young should be making. The demands are not less because this generation is less idealistic than its predecessors. It is more talented, better educated, better able to handle its problems, and is genuinely concerned with human values. But it has been taught by its society to recognize the advantages of material success and personal security, but not the means of translating idealism into productive action. This seems to me to be the responsibility of the contemporary teacher.

I turn to another student, with a different view of life and a different view of his society. He is speaking of the culture he finds around him, in his university and in his country.

Everywhere is blah, and when our own blah stops like a toy that has run down, we turn on television and the phonograph to stuff the void. Everywhere, in the subway, in the airport waiting-room, in rest rooms even, the music plays and races through our veins like a file of ants—but only while the Wurlitzer whirls. When we run out of dimes, when the

joint closes up for the night, not one beat remains in our bones. Only a pre-dawn inquietude. But, happy to report, we are slowly erasing this unpleasantness from our daily schedule: with the pocket-sized radio, we soon will never walk alone.

We have no other-rooms, no private dens, we do not have the back-shops Montaigne advised all men to keep: our hearts are public houses. . . .

Wine needs time and the darkness of a cellar. But the minute we receive any juice at all, we spill it out before it can assume an intoxicating dimension: hence the flatness of our speech and of our lives. . . .

If this is the character of our culture, as seen by the young, if, in fact, all the generalizations about conformity, security-mindedness, complacency, and banality are true—what is the solution? How do we get nonconformity, boldness, daring, excitement, flavor, freshness, originality?

Again, it would be easy to condemn. But we have had much of that. It is a negative time. But the question is, What do we do?

Let the Poem Speak for Itself!

One thing we who are in the colleges can do is to concern ourselves with the life of the intellect and the imagination again, and remind ourselves *and* the public, that the purpose of education is to develop people who can think and act for themselves. We have become so engrossed in the practical problems of education and the culture that we find our teachers talking of "problems"; we have become lobbyists for the intellect, full of promotional devices for advertising the virtues of the humanities, the sciences, or foreign languages. Even in our teaching we have been pressing for attention to cultural and aesthetic values rather than allowing the values to be seen, enjoyed, and savored by ourselves and our students. We must let the poem speak for itself, in its own purity and enchantment, without our eternal explanations and analysis. Let the music be played and listened to, without explanation, with no set of instructions on how to listen, what to look for. Let the idea generate its own response in the minds of our listeners, let them see for themselves that the idea itself is passionately held by the man who proposes it. There is too much concern for classifying, and thus defeating, the new. When a few young Englishmen say bitter things about their own society and the place of the intellectual in it, they are immediately classified as Angry Young Men, who, in fact, are less angry than unhappy and complaining. When a group of American writers and poets give us a model for a life of drugs, travel, jazz, and mystic experience, we confuse and elevate their meaning by classifying them as a Beat Generation. This is intellectual promotional work, not creative thought of contemporary literature.

W. H. Auden spoke in his poetry lecture last year at Oxford of a teacher of Anglo-Saxon who had lectured to him.

"I do not remember a single word he said, but at a certain point he recited, and magnificently, a long passage of *Beowulf*. I was spellbound."

I think we need to have more people spellbound, entranced, joyful, enchanted. They need not stay that way

permanently, but they need to know from direct experience what it means to be captured by a feeling or an idea. If we are overimpressed by money and material values, if our culture is lacking in spiritual content, then is it not the task of the artist, the architect, the dancer, the playwright, the philosopher, the composer, the social thinker, the scientist to show us what he can do and to have enough confidence in what he is doing to work in his own way without regard to the number of people he influences or ever reaches? With the present resources of the mass media, the present demand for more ideas and more talent will leave few who have such talent alone in obscurity.

How Do We Break Out of the Conformist Circle?

I would like to look further at the idea of nonconformity, a virtue widely celebrated but rarely visible. How do we get it? Certainly not by trying to conform. Deliberately to cultivate nonconformity is to act falsely and hypocritically. The conformist can very well ask, If a situation is a good one why change it? If teen-agers speak the same language, dress the same way, think the same thoughts, or if their mothers and fathers in the suburbs of Chicago, San Francisco, Cleveland, New York, and Boston all have the same kind of houses, cars, and ideas, how do they break out? Should they move to the city? Read only James Joyce? All switch to MG's in place of those fin-tailed, gas-burning monsters of the automobile industry? Should they drop John Foster Dulles in favor of Mendes-France? The classical ballet for Martha Graham?

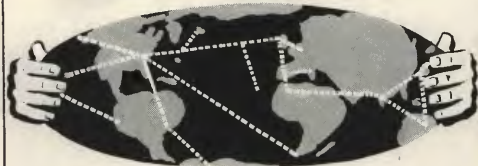
I can't imagine that this would give us anything but new forms of conformity. Already there is a standard liberal stance, and modern art itself has a grip on modern taste from which only a few can depart. Those who are influential in creating standards of aesthetic taste are themselves continually searching for new forms.

What has happened is that the concept of opinion-makers has transferred itself from business with its advertising and promotional instruments until now it is assumed that there are influential leaders in all fields—from art to politics—who mold public attitudes by their techniques of persuasion and the engineering of mass opinion. The counterpart to this is the public opinion poll which tells the man who is trying to lead opinion what the public thinks on every conceivable issue, so that then he can trim his opinion to suit the people. This is the double-edge of conformity—the conformity of democratic leadership to citizens' opinions, and the conformity of the citizens to the acceptance of brand names attached to public figures and to ideas. People seem to be reading the magazines to see what they should think, while the editors and political leaders anxiously watch the readers and listeners to see what they are thinking. This completes the conformist circle.

Again, how do we break out?

In the first place, I question the concept of the opinion-leader and the masses. I also question the wisdom of wanting to know what other people think before you say what you think. College presidents are, among others, considered to be opinion-leaders, although a great deal of the time they are business managers and administrative experts, busy with the public relations mechanisms of making their institutions attractive to the public and finding money to support them.

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They therefore do not lead opinion, but follow it in search of funds.

However, college presidents, among hundreds of others, receive through the mail masses of pamphlets, books, circulars, and statements from the United States and foreign governments, businessmen, editors, industrialists, educational organizations, few of which they can possibly read and fewer of which they could use in action, even if they wanted to. As W. H. Whyte's book of several years ago asked, "Is Anybody Listening?"

Certainly there are public figures whose views count and whose opinions are respected. But they "form opinion" because they are thinking freshly and well, independently and soundly. We need to understand that the public consists of individuals, not of masses of subscribers or listeners, and that these individuals are considerably more intelligent than they are assumed to be. That they are on the whole ill-informed, we know from the polls showing, for example, that 79 per cent of Americans in 1953 did not know what the initials NATO stood for, 54 per cent knew nothing about what the United Nations was doing.

But there are reasons for this, deep in the culture and in the educational system. The mistake is to generalize from this, and to say that therefore the American people should be talked down to, should be "sold" ideas like soap, and should be manipulated into holding views which the "opinion-leaders" want them to hold. I do not believe that such efforts to manipulate opinion fall within the ethics of democratic government, but more than this, I do not believe that in the long run they are very successful. Public relations efforts create their own antidotes and create after a while a cynicism about the efforts rather than an acceptance of the propaganda—unless, of course, there is solid truth and sound opinion at the heart of the enterprise, in which case the truth may be believed.

The break with conformity which I propose, therefore, is an old-fashioned remedy and repeats what Pericles, among others, has already suggested. It is the remedy of the non-conformists, Robert Frost, Frank Lloyd Wright, Albert Einstein, Carl Sandburg, Martha Graham. It is to tackle the thing which matters most to oneself, in a frank and fearless spirit, being true to oneself, and refusing to be deflected from that central enterprise either by the attractions of material success or by the disapproval of the public. This is a philosophy of risk, a philosophy of experiment, and of true individualism. The independent man must not be alarmed at where his independence will take him. If it takes him to conservatism, he should accept himself as a conservative and not become an anxious liberal. If he should then become a radical, then that is what he should be, and not a cynical conservative.

The Intellectual and National Policy

Finally, I wish to turn from the intellectual as an individual to questions of national policy. I see an enormous need for the full acceptance of the intellectual and the artist by the United States government. I would like to revert to type for a moment and speak of money. The United States is rich in resources, material resources, human resources, cultural resources—we have them in profusion. Yet we behave toward our cultural resources like niggardly parents of an unwanted child. The simple fact is that America can be better

understood both at home and abroad today by the testimony of its writers and its artists than by the threats of military power and the statements of politicians.

When we learn of the reception accorded to our creative artists—Marian Anderson, Leonard Bernstein, the Philadelphia Symphony, the New York City Ballet—and to our intellectuals, whose work abroad is in some cases better than it is at home, we can regret that the United States government lacks a coherent cultural or educational policy. We have not yet worked out a way in which the creative arts in America can be financially supported. This is true also of science and education, and if we put together the arts, the sciences and education, we can say that most of the sources of American culture are underfunded.

This is partly because we do not yet realize how great a part can be played by the arts and sciences in our daily lives, and partly because we do not yet realize how important our political and cultural contribution can be to the world at large. Ahmed Bokhari of Pakistan has put it, "East and West can now, for the first time, meet on terms other than conquest and exploitation." We know from our recent experiences with visitors from the Soviet Union, from the exchange of scientists, educators, industrialists, and others between countries, including the United States, that to share in the exchange of ideas is perhaps the most important single factor which can ease the tensions among all countries. Respect for ideas and for intellectual and cultural achievement rises above politics and governments.

It is for this reason that we should be happy that our part in the Brussels Fair is one which is not devoted so much to propaganda as to the presentation of American architecture and American culture in its reality. For this reason we should regret that our government has not seen fit to give more of its support to the artists who could bring the excitement of the American performing arts to Europe if only there were funds to do so.

It is also true than in the new countries in the East where national independence has been late in beginning, those who serve as national leaders are themselves intellectuals and respected as such, among them Premier Nu of Burma, Malik of Lebanon, Nehru of India, Bokhari of Pakistan. We need also to consider the role of intellectuals in European government where Malraux, one of our most distinguished men of contemporary arts and letters, has always been involved in the political and social issues of his society and is now a government official.

Yet our government sends too few books abroad, either in English or in translation to reach the millions of potential readers in Europe and the East, at a time when the Soviet Union is translating and distributing, at prices ranging from ten cents to eighty cents, millions of textbooks and Russian works in languages ranging from Urdu to English. There is also too great an emphasis in the selection of the books we do send abroad on those which emphasize the American political system. Again, we are not content to allow our arts and culture to speak for themselves at a time when the countries of the world do not wish us to tell them what they should think about us.

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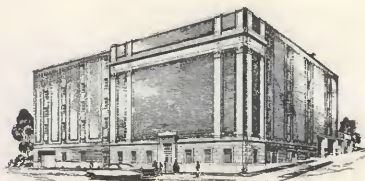
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first time in history that any country has had the means, both in material wealth and in social structure, to give to every child born an opportunity for education up to the height of his powers. It is the first time that any country has had the economic strength to wipe out entirely the slums, and with them the bad human relations, the juvenile delinquency, and the evils of congestion. It is the first time that it has been possible for the entire resources of Western culture—its music, poetry, drama, literature, ballet, art objects—to be brought to a whole population through television, motion pictures, radio, and the mass magazines.

These possibilities coincide with shortened work hours and higher pay for everyone—everyone, that is, *except* artists, intellectuals, teachers and educators.

We in America are at the beginning of what amounts to a cultural revolution made possible by science and education, moving in an incredibly short time from education and culture for the few to universal education and a high level of mass culture for the total population. With the flood of new talent which will be forthcoming from the millions more who will be in our schools and colleges, with the thousands of new writers, artists, architects, planners, builders, composers, playwrights, and scientists, we are now approaching a time when the achievements of the American past can be seen to be just the beginning of a magnificent new era in American culture.

But we could lose the revolution easily by failing to recognize the content of our own tradition. Our tradition is not conservatism or middle-of-the-roadism, or moderation. It is individualism, liberalism, humanitarian democracy, and it is progressive, stemming from John Locke, John Stuart Mill, Tom Paine, Walt Whitman, William Lloyd Garrison, Woodrow Wilson, William James, John Dewey. There are challenges within our tradition which face us now. They center in the challenge to the American mind to express itself in new forms.

It will be clear, I imagine, that I am among those who believe that we are entering a new era which is full of promise for creative change and for the expansion of new frontiers. It will also be clear that I hold the view that the educated man, the intellectual in action, has a central part to play in the development of original ideas and the solution of social problems. It remains only for me to say that as you reflect, with Pericles, on what your country has the power to be, that you do as he asks, Reflect that her glory has been built, not by the security-minded, not by men in gray flannel suits, but by men and women who used knowledge as a guide to action, and by men and women who knew their duty and had the courage to do it.

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FOR those who have the courage to recognize change, who dare remould the *status quo*, are a mental species that have a long past behind them, as long as history, of which they are indeed the better part; but those who stand by the *status quo* are no older than that *status quo* and die with it.”
—From “The Strange Necessity” by Rebecca West (Jonathan Cape, London.)



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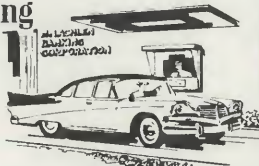
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AFSA

Correspondence

January 28, 1959

Dear Mr. Garroway:

With reference to my letter of December 9, I am writing to express both my appreciation and my admiration for the way in which this morning's telecast on Foreign Service training was handled. Mr. Hoskins, Director of the Foreign Service Institute, had alerted me and so I had the pleasure of watching the program here in the office this morning. I am sure that it will be a source of gratification to members of the Foreign Service everywhere to know that through your program a nation-wide audience has had a chance to note that "The Ugly American" does not cover all sides of the story and that we are and have been engaged in extensive language and other in-service training of our officers.

I think we should thank you particularly for the effort that was put into this special program. After all, the authors of "The Ugly American" merely appeared in your studio, whereas today's program was the result of a special effort here in Washington at the Institute with all the attendant trouble of moving and setting up equipment. It was quite evident from the script in which you and your colleagues participated that a sense of fair play was one of the prime motivations for this program.

You might be interested to know that earlier today Assistant Secretary Berding and I mentioned the program to Secretary Dulles and senior officials of the Department who all seemed pleased to hear about it. I am confident that I can speak for my Foreign Service colleagues and those in the Department in reiterating thanks to you for this program—one which must have been both informative and interesting to your television audience, as well as gratifying to us in the Service.

J. GRAHAM PARSONS

Chairman, Board of Directors

Mr. Dave Garroway,

"Today Program,"

National Broadcasting Company
New York

BIRTHS

BENNETT. A son, Frank Cantelo, III, born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Bennett, Jr., November 26, 1958, in Manila.

CORRIGAN. A daughter, Martha, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Corrigan, November 21, 1958, in Washington.

DAVIES. A son, John Burgess, born to Mr. and Mrs. Rodger Paul Davies, August 24, 1958, at the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

FRIZLAN. A son, Charles David, born to Mr. and Mrs. A. David Fritzlan, December 18, 1958, in London.

HOLLOWAY. A son, Nicholas Harms, born to Mr. and Mrs. Jerome K. Holloway, Jr., January 5, 1959, in Tokyo.

MUCCIO. A son, Colum Anthony, born to Ambassador and Mrs. John J. Muccio, October 6, 1958, in Reykjavik.

PERRY. A son, John Alexander Mosby, born to Mr. and Mrs. John Mosby Perry, January 3, 1959, in Tacoma Park, Maryland.

SMITH. A daughter, Marian Guyon Purchas, born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burges Smith, 2nd, November 2, 1958, in Washington.

DEATH

BLAKE. Maxwell Blake, FSO-retired, died on January 22, 1959, at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Blake entered the Service in 1906 and retired in 1941. Among the posts at which he served were Bogota, Tangier and Melbourne.

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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.

"The Lesson of 'The Ugly American' "

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Like many American Foreign Service officers, I read "The Ugly American" out of curiosity. At first I was rather amused by it, as I used to be with the Sinclair Lewis of an earlier day. However, to compare George Babbitt with Joe Bing is to do injustice to the obvious literary merit of Mr. Lewis. "The Ugly American," to strike a dead horse, is distinctly third-rate satire. However, I am not primarily concerned with the book's lack of literary merit. I am not a literary critic and do not pretend to be.

I am merely a junior Foreign Service officer with limited foreign experience. I have not as yet acquired either the prejudices or the experience of my seniors. To me, however, "The Ugly American" is a gross, unfair distortion of Foreign Service life as I know it, and—what is even more unfortunate—it is replete with overtones of neo-isolationism. The book, it seems to me, contains three basic myths or fallacies:

1. *That the Foreign Service is populated by a group of self-indulgent, insensitive, arrogant incompetents.* In my brief experience I have found that most Foreign Service people are not only educated, sensitive, decent people—but dedicated people—far more dedicated and well-informed than many of their critics back home.

2. *That what we need is a small core of modern missionaries to handle our foreign relations.* If this were not a dangerous viewpoint it would be absurd, as it basically is. The foreign relations of the United States require a much broader team of experts and representatives overseas than a handful of sincere people obsessed with powdered milk, broom handles and the inner soul of the native. What is dangerous about this myth is the in-

articulate, unexamined premise of the authors that we must compete with the Russians in the Russian way. I am personally proud to think that I am a typical young American. If this means that my standard of living, both at home and abroad, is higher than most, I am proud of that fact. While it would be obviously tasteless of me to flaunt this fact, it is nevertheless a fact of life and *not* of some Utopian world. In fact, I think it can well be argued that within reason and tact our standard of living can provide an example to the foreigner of what he may himself accomplish if he has the will and if he permits himself the so-called luxuries of democracy and a people's capitalism.

3. *That the really able, dedicated young people do not enter the Foreign Service.* As a former young lawyer with experience in both the business and academic worlds, I must say that this is the greatest distortion of all. To be sure, many of the top men in my graduating class did not enter the Foreign Service. Sometimes it was because they failed the examination. Sometimes it was because of a wife who wanted to go back home. Some just were not interested in a Foreign Service career. Sometimes it was because the man himself preferred, on balance, living in the States to living

abroad. But often it was because, purely and simply, the material rewards of a Foreign Service career were less than either business or law could offer. I wish the authors had really talked with some of my classmates—"these would-be missionaries who so earnestly desire challenge," but many of whom somehow never got around to facing it and who understandably and humanly took the easy way and went back home!

I could go on, but I would prefer to leave the main rebuttal to a real 20-year professional. Probably, however, such a man would merely smile and let his amused silence be his only response to this bit of satire.

LEWIS P. FICKETT, JR.

Bonn

More on "The Ugly American"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The editorial "The Lesson of 'The Ugly American'" in the December issue of the JOURNAL impels me to recount the following report on the conduct of an FSO in a Western European city (intentionally unidentified) as it goes the rounds there in both American and local circles:

Shortly after his arrival at the post, he had the water supply tested,

"New Wine in Old Bottles"

by Charles C. Adams



"... Hand-carried"

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.

and found it "below standard." His children are further quoted as saying at parties given by local residents: "Our father says we shouldn't eat or drink anything because we might get sick." I was further told that the officer sends the family clothing to the United States for dry cleaning via APO channels. Whether this is done for health or for economy reasons was not made clear to me. I would like to think this story false, but is it?

JULIAN P. FROMER

FSI Language School
Nice

"Refreshing Article"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Appreciation and congratulations are due to John E. Cunningham and the JOURNAL for the encouraging and refreshing article on administration that appears in the February issue. If I were a chief of mission today, I would keep all administrators within reach plenty busy in finding ways to bring about the immediate transfer of Mr. Cunningham to my post.

The ideas presented in Mr. Cunningham's article reflect those qualities of integrity, good judgment and

common sense that are vital to an effective career Foreign Service. I hope that some of them, at least, may be put into effect comparatively soon. The JOURNAL can help by regularly calling attention to these and similar ideas in its future issues.

GEORGE H. BUTLER
FSO-CM, retired

Washington

Javanese Shadow and Substance

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Thank you very much for the copy of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL with Mrs. Mary Vance Trent's article "Javanese Shadow and Substance," which I have read with great interest. This article shows much understanding and sympathy toward Indonesia and its people.

KAPTO SUNOTO
Press Attaché

Embassy of Indonesia
Washington

Escape

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

There was a mistake in the caption material sent by Embassy Copenhagen with the photograph which appeared in the "Service Glimpses" of the January JOURNAL: I was not instrumental in Mr. Repka's escape from behind the Iron Curtain.

THEODORE M. COLLIER
Washington

"Excellent Editions"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL:

My congratulations to you for the excellent editions of the JOURNAL.

ALBERT N. ABAJIAN
Frankfurt

Mr. Webster and "Presently"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In your "Letters to the Editor" column in the January 1959 issue, there appeared a letter from Mrs. Charles M. Rice, Jr. in which she noted "the increasing misuse of the word 'presently' as a substitute for 'at present,' 'currently' or 'now.'" Mrs. Rice added further that the *News Letter* was particularly at fault in the incorrect usage of this term.

In the editorial field solid, constructive criticism is highly valued. In the face of unjustified criticism our feelings are equally strong.

According to the latest edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, Unabridged, the following definitions are given for the word "presently":

1. In actual presence, in person; personally; *obs.*
2. *At present; now;* as, the problem that 'presently' occupied our attention; also, at the time indicated (by the verb);
3. (a) *Now dial;* at once; immediately; forthwith;
(b) *Soon; shortly; before long;* after a little while; by and by; as, he will be here 'presently';
4. Without something intervening as in space or thought; directly; closely; consequently; by necessity; as, this matter 'presently' concerns you: it does not 'presently' follow."

Mrs. Rice's reference ("in my book") evidently presents only the definitions noted under 3(a) and 3(b) above. It is for the edification of your readers and others who may be under the same misapprehensions as Mrs. Rice that I call attention to the complete definition of the term "presently" which can also be used to mean "at present" or "now."

PEGGY BARNHART
Editor,
Foreign Service *News Letter*
Washington



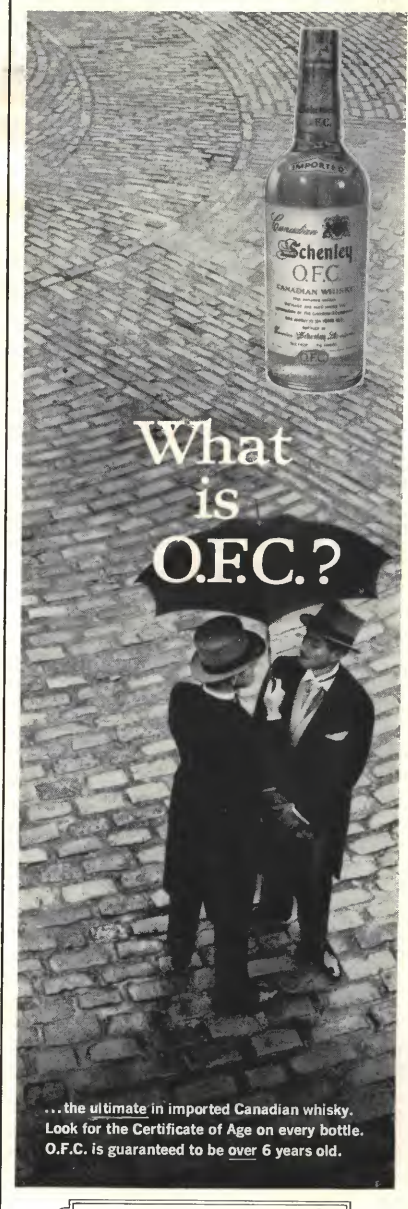
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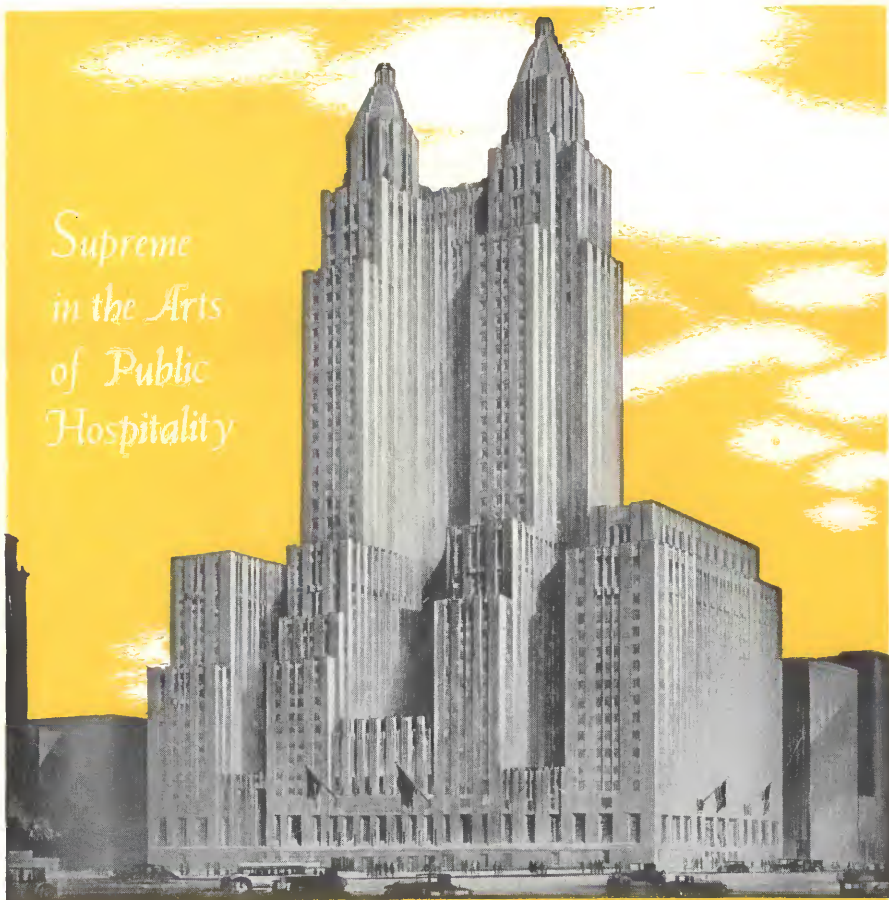
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