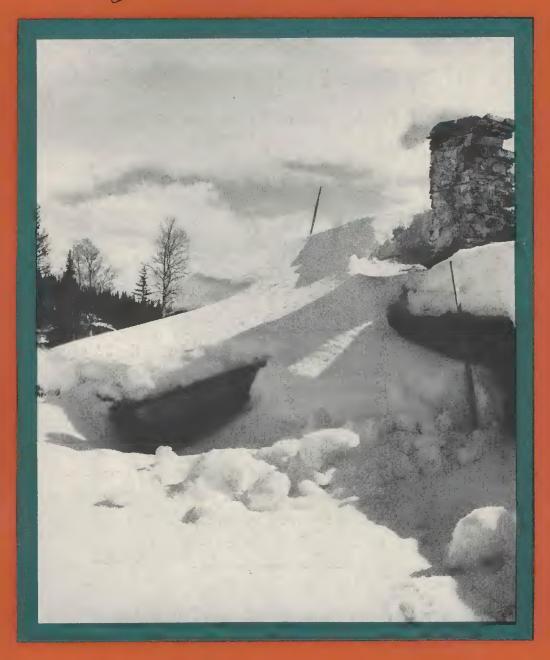
Foreign Service Journal



DECEMBER 1961

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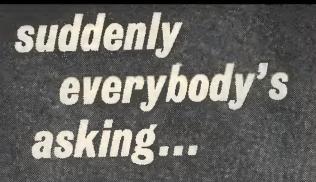
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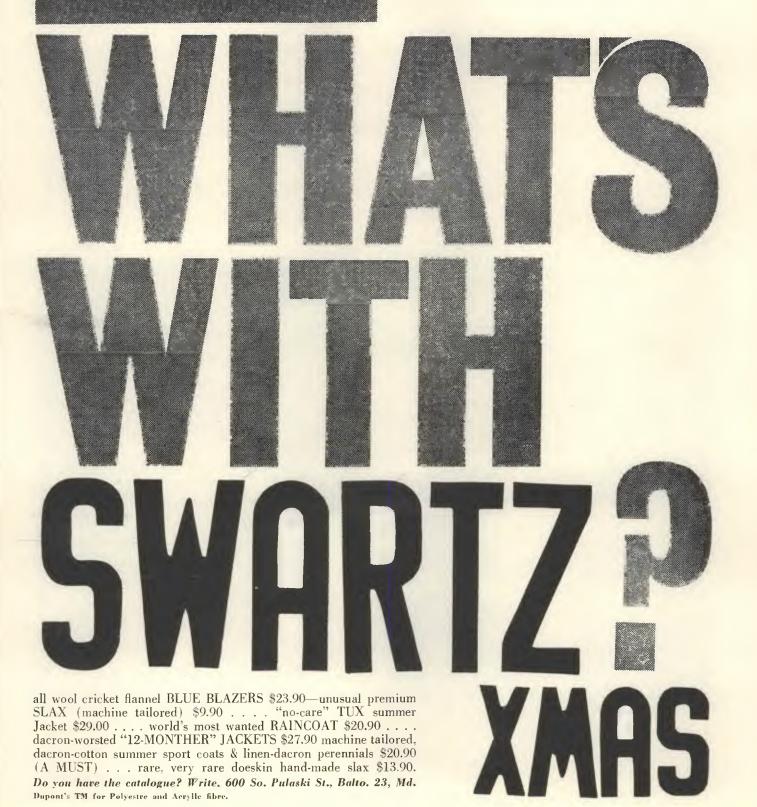
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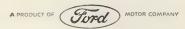


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COVER PHOTO

by Paul Child

Sunshine and Snow on a Mountain Hut, at Sjaeringfjel, Norway.

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Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Printed in U.S.A. by Monumental Printing Company, Baltimore.

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Ambassadorial Appointments

JOHN O. BELL to Guatemala JOHN H. BURNS to the Central African Republic ARMIN H. MEYER to Lebanon

BIRTHS

- BREIDENBACH. A son, Engene David, born to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Breidenbach, August 28, at Duesseldorf.
- DAVIS. A daughter, Helen Miller, born to Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Davis, October 3, at Caracas.
- JONES. A son, George Fleming, III, born to Mr. and Mrs. George Fleming Jones, Jr., April 8, at Quito, Ecuador. Mr. Jones is currently assigned to the Embassy at Accra.
- MITCHELL. A daughter, Martina Mitchell, born to Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mitchell, October 4, at Washington.
- OBER. A daughter, Elise Andreae, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Ober, Jr., September 5, at Washington.
- TURNER. A daughter, Patricia Edith, born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Jesse Turner, November 1, at Washington. Mrs. Turner retired recently after eleven years with AFSA's staff.
- WILKINSON, A son, Theodore S., IV, born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Wilkinson, III, July 30, at Washington.

WILLIAMS. A daughter, Amelia Louise, born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Williams, October 14, at Washington.

MARRIAGES

- DEPUIT-BOSWORTH. Sandra DePuit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald DePuit, and FSO Stephen W. Bosworth were married on September 9. at Grand Rapids. Michigan. Mr. Bosworth is currently studying Spanish at the FSI.
- HEANEY-GREENE. Margaret Heaney and FSO Ernest Thomas Greene were married on October 14. at Greenwich, Connecticut. Mr. Greene is currently in the Persian Language Training class at the FSI.
- SWANMAN-KIRK, Dorothy Marie Swanman and FSO Northrop Hardy Kirk were married on November 4, at the Swedenborgian Church in San Francisco. Before her marriage Mrs, Kirk had served with the Foreign Service at Lima and Colombo. Mr. Kirk is currently attending the Industrial College of the Armed Forces at Fort McNair in Washington.

DEATHS

- CARTER. Henry Carter died of a heart ailment on October 25, at Alexandria, Va. Mr. Carter was a member of the Foreign Service from 1924 to 1930 and was assigned to the Division of Western European Affairs. He returned to the State Department in 1950 as a military government consultant and served in the post for three years.
- QUEEN. Jack R. Queen, FSO, died on October 8. at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in Sydney, where he had been flown in critical condition from his post at Canberra. Mr. Queen entered the Department of State in 1945 and became an FSO ten years later. He served at Tokyo and Canberra.
- SHOLES. Mrs. Isabel Nicholas Philips Sholes, wife of Walker H. Sholes, FSO-retired, died on October 14. at Washington.
- VALLON. Edwin E. Vallon, FSO, died on October 28, of a heart attack, at Ciudad Trujillo, en route from a conference of United States Ambassadors to the Caribbean countries in Costa Rica. At the time of his death Mr. Vallon was Director of the Office of Caribbean and Mexican Affairs. Mr. Vallon joined the Foreign Service in 1948 and had served at Buenos Aires, Guatemala and San Salvador. Mrs. Vallon asked that in lieu of flowers, contributions be made to the AFSA Scholarship Fund. A scholarship named the Edwin E. Vallon Scholarship will be awarded for 1962-63.

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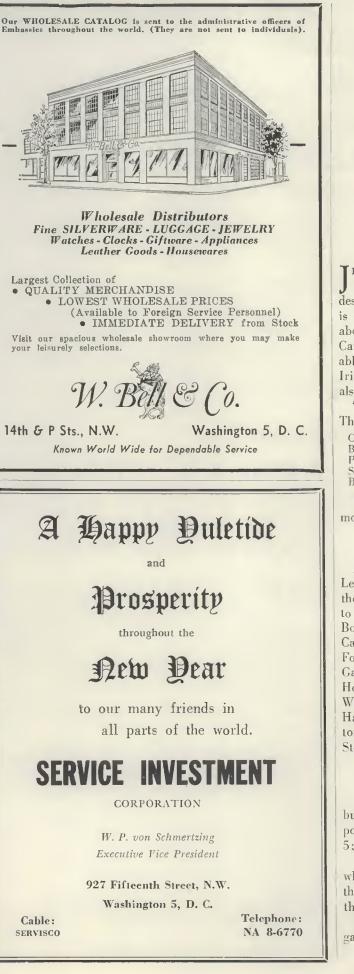
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December, 1936 by JAMES B. STEWART

Any One for a Christmas Menu?

JEAN JOSSELYN, wife of Paul Josselyn, Consul General, Hankow, had a delightful article in Consul General, Hankow, had a delightful article in the JOURNAL. It described the social activities for a week in Hankow, which is 600 miles up the Yangtze. She writes enthusiastically about a luncheon given at a boy's orphanage by three Catholic Bishops-Bishop Espelage, American and venerable with flowing beard and sharp eye, Bishop Piggot, Irish and delightful to meet, and Bishop Massy, Italian, also bearded and venerable. Mrs. Josselvn continued:

"Some thirty of us sat down to a delicious Chinese meal. The menu read like a lovely poem in free verse:

Chicken soup with shell fish Bêche de Mer (abalone) Prawn eggs, mushrooms Swallow's nest with pigcon cggs Baked shrimp with champignon

Steamed shark's fins Pheasant with bamboo shoots White silver lichen Myrica jelly and cherries.

With this we had red and white wine made by the monks in Shantung."

Journal Contributors

Augustus E. Ingram ended his article, "Diplomacy and Letters," in the October 1936 issue with the names of those who had been particularly helpful in contributing to the JOURNAL: Paul Alling, Henry D. Baker, Thomas D. Bowman, Homer Brett, Herbert S. Bursley, William R. Castle, Jr., Maurice P. Dunlap, Coert Du Bois, Walter A. Foote, Arthur C. Frost, Wesley Frost, A. W. Ferrin, Arthur Garrels, Joseph C. Grew, Robert Harnden, Charles B. Hosmer, Carlton Bailey Hurst, Ernest L. Ives, Tracy Lay, Walter A. Leonard. Horatio T. Mooers. O. Gavlord Marsh, Harry A. McBride, Edward J. Norton, Lowell C. Pinkerton, G. Howland Shaw, Robert P. Skinner, James B. Stewart and Henry S. Villard.

Japanese-American Golf Match

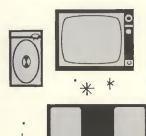
"The Japanese could sink their putts from off the green, but the Americans swore more lustily and made more potent use of body English. The result: State Department, 5; Japanese Embassy, 1.

"The occasion was a sunny afternoon in late October when six pairs of teams representing the Department and the Embassy gathcred at Burning Tree Golf Club to match their skill at digging divots. . .

"Of the American pairs, Simmons and Bohlen. Southgate and Hamilton, Achilles and Dooman, Admiral Standley











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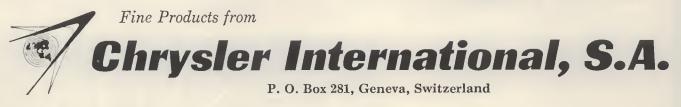
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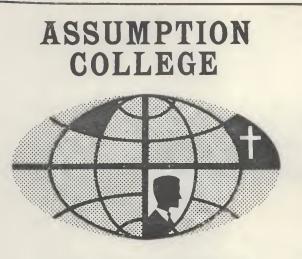
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25 Years Ago (Continued)

and Flack, Culbertson and Myers all won their matches. Only Bucknell and Janz upheld the Department's inherent appreciation of the niceties of diplomatic usage by deferring to their opponents.

"Ambassador Saito, who, like the late King George, speaks English with almost an American accent, was host at the nineteenth hole, when he gave everyone the opportunity of proving proficiency in one of the most attractive phases of the royal and ancient pastime."—JOURNAL.

New Appointees: Of the fourteen newly appointed officers in 1936, only the following are still in active service: Maurice M. Bernbaum, Stephen C. Brown, John D. Jernegen, Brewster H. Morris, J. Graham Parsons and Philip P. Williams.



Born to Vice Consul and Mrs. V. Harwood Blocker, on October 19, 1936, at Martinique, a son, V. Harwood Blocker, Jr.

"THE PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT, containing photographs of the eareer and commissioned non-carcer personnel of the American Foreign Service, as well as of all buildings abroad of the Service, has been completed and is in the mail."

Comment, 1961: Consul C. Paul Fletcher was in charge of the work of getting out the PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

George H. Butler

S OME OF our colleagues are tireless, keeping on and on after retirement. Take that rare soul, former Ambassador George Butler. He just had to be occupied in a worth while way and so in 1952 he took a position with the Ameriean Foreign Service Protective Association. George was a tower of strength to the Association until he retired on September 30, 1961. At the same time he contributed greatly to the JOURNAL, working as part time Business Manager, taking on the advertising ehore.

In October George left Washington for the Pacific coast to visit a daughter and to enjoy a well earned rest. Before leaving he dropped in to see friends in the JOURNAL office and report has it that he looked like a youngster out of school, without a care in the world.

It is with esteem, affection and gratitude, George, that we all salute you.



George Butler, (Mrs.) Marjorie MacDonald, and Claude Hall of AFSPA, standing in the back patio of 1908 "G" St. on George's last day of work at AFSPA.

Continued on p. 14

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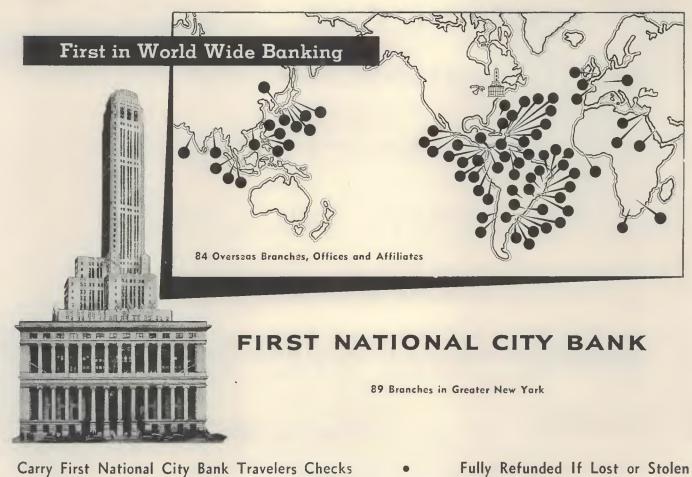
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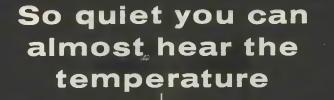
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25 Years Ago (Continued)

Julian F. Harrington to AFSA

JUST as the news came from Gwen Barrows that former Ambassador Julian Harrington was succeeding David Key as General Manager of the Foreign Service Association, it so happened that Clare Timberlake and I were chatting about Julian and other mutual friends. Clare, who until recently was our Ambassador to the Republic of the Congo, is assigned as State Department adviser at Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama. He happened to be in Denver after having visited the Air Academy at Colorado Springs.

In talking over Julian's new position, we recalled that after he had taken the Consular examination in 1923, Wilbur J. Carr, father of the American Foreign Service, wrote in his diary that he was impressed with the maturity of the young candidate and with his personality.

We have known the Harringtons for a long time. I was fortunate to have been on post with Julian and hearty congratulations are extended to the Association on its happy sclection of a wise and understanding colleague as its new general manager.

Christmas, 1921

Former Ambassador John Keena recently came across what he considers a perfect example of "Gihsonia." It is a letter to him from Hugh Gibson when he was U. S. Minister in Warsaw and Mr. Keena was Consul General there. The letter is dated Brussels, Christmas, 1921. It reads: "Merry Christmas. As you know I almost never give letters of introduction or recommendation, but even I have to make exceptions now and then. There is a very nice Belgian girl here named Ynès Revntiens whom I have known for a good many years. She is going to be married before long and then expects to settle down in Warsaw. It will be a good deal of a change for hcr and while I will do everything for her I can, I thought you and Mrs. Kcena might also be willing to give her a hand. I told her I would write you about it and, as our correspondents say, I shall be grateful for anything you may be able and willing to do for the young lady.

"I expect to be in Warsaw when she arrives but thought I would send you a word in advance of her coming. I am not able to tell you when she will be there but will do so as soon as she lets me know more of her plans.

P.S. She is going to marry me."

Professional Cateress?

Mary Peterson (Mrs. Avery F.) was telling an old friend about their thirtieth wedding anniversary and about some of the high spots in her thirty years as a Foreign Service wife.

"Well," said Mary, "after thirty-five homes, cleven posts, four children, thirty-four schools, seven dogs, five budgies, three turtles, 1000 tropical fish, nine automobiles, many fine friendships and 10,950 dinners, I wondered what Avery might give me as a present for our thirtieth. I did not have long to wait. After dinner he handed me a tiny box and, lo and behold, to my amazement and great delight there lay a thirty-year pin! I'm certainly proud to be a thirty-year Foreign Service wife."

*Opening December, 1961 †Opening early 1962

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Foreign Service Women Report:

THAT for the first time in history a Secretary of State addressed an organized group of F. S. women. At the fall luncheon of the Association of American Foreign Service Women held on October 3, at the Shoreham Hotel some four hundred women heard Secretary Rusk speak on various phases of Foreign Service "honsekeeping," on the complexities of our foreign relations, the many problems before the UN and the relation of these problems to the work of the individual member of the Department of State. Each woman was made to feel her responsibility as well as the importance of her own particular task in the over-all picture. The Secretary particularly praised the Staff Corps women and their contribution to the work of the Foreign Service.

THAT the Association's Book Fair held on October 9, at

the State Department netted five scholarships-repeat five scholarships or \$2,500-for Foreign Service children! The huge success of this event exceeded even the most optimistic dreams of the co-chairmen Mrs. Edwin M. Martin and Mrs. John Armitage. Among the donors of books were the Secretary, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Dillon. Mrs. Katie Loucheim, Mrs. Henry Labouisse, Mrs. Stephen Smith, the Austrian and Belgian Embassies, and many, many others. Mrs. Rusk was present for the opening and the ribbon was cut by Isabel B. Thomasson who is a student at George Washington University on an AFSA scholarship. Books that were very popular-priced at \$1.00, 50¢ and 25¢-included those on world affairs; adult text books, particularly language study; travel books; children's books and cook books. Copies of the "Ugly American" went dirt cheap. Caruso and Galli Curci records were snatched up.

This makes eight scholarships the Women's Association has donated in less than a year.

THAT the booklet "Assignment: Washington," published by the AAFSW is selling like hot cakes. All agree



that it's the best Washington post report ever written. It was compiled by Mrs. H. Reid Bird and illustrated by FSO Ralph C. Talcott. Here are some of the chapter headings: The Department of State---At Your Service; Buying or Renting a House?; Budget Anyone?; What you should know about Schools: Washington Entertains vou-No Cost; Recreation - With and For the Children: - all of that for only \$1.00 per

Mrs. Byron Byron and Mrs. Robt. Woodward.

copy and they may be obtained at the AAFSW desk in the Foreign Service Lounge in the State Department.

THAT the annual Christmas Dance for Foreign Service teenagers (12 to 20) will be held again this year, on December 28. —JANE WILSON POOL

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In the classic flow of Latin, a certain phrase traditionally precedes an idea of extraordinary interest: mirabile dictu... "marvellous to relate". A These words would be appropriate no matter which language you used to describe Seagram's V.O. Canadian Whisky. Marvellous, indeed, are the merits of V.O. — the excellence of its taste, the fidelity of its quality, the consistency of its character. Perhaps that is why Seagram's V.O. is considered by so many people of discerning taste to be the world's finest whisky. And, mirabile dictu, Seagram's V.O. is yours to enjoy tonight!

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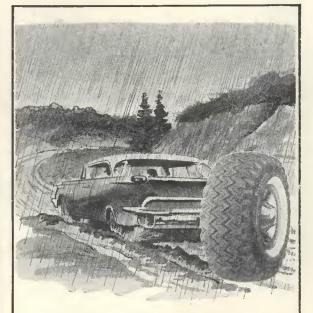
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Jason's Stone or The Promotion List

by JOHN H. STUTESMAN, JR.

I F T. S. ELIOT had known about Selection Boards he would not have chosen April as the cruellest month. For the Foreign Service it is December. On this Christian anniversary of giving, memory and desire awaken in us old, recurring, agonizing, unquenched hopes. It is the month of the promotion list, the month when the first bad news leaks to the Service through S/S.

It is bad news, even for the lucky ones. December has become a scason of envy and suspicion. Officers contented in their work and proud of their accomplishments are suddenly unable to appraise themselves except in terms of who's ahead. Like wandering grizzly bears they must scratch higher on the tree of measurement than their fcllows; and all of this in public view. It is an exposure as indecent as any at Rehoboth in July.

This is the time of the wailing of wives when they say to one another "Congratulations," through their teeth, or "I don't really mind so long as your husband didn't get promoted either."

It is a time of letters, short notes with the ceremonial phrases "richly deserved . . . long overdue," and the unwritten postscripts. Missals fly to old bosses pleading for support or demanding explanations. The Department is deluged with correspondence from all sectors suggesting:

that the eyesight of the Panel members needs examination

that the Department must have misunderstood the meaning of an efficiency report (the only honest one the DCM has ever written)

that a loyal member of the staff, who is so disappointed by the recent list, is a devoted, splendid officer of great promise (but don't send him back here after home leave)

that the Department does not seem to realize that this man's work has been of the greatest significance, delicacy, intricacy, etcetera...

This is a time for introspection of the blackest sort. Am I broad enough (for male officers only)? Would I be considered pushy if I wore bow ties? Has my chief discovered that my wife does imitations of his wife? Would I move faster if I specialized in Pygmy dialects?

It is a time for saying WHY was HE picked over ME? For every one rejoicing, there are a hundred who CAN'T UNDER-STAND. Our corridors are filled with bands of penitentes, groaning at their proclaimed failures, or, if promoted, bitterly complaining of the company they have been forced publicly to kccp. Some of the matching of "classmates" could only have been done with hilarious intent by the Boards.

This should not suggest discard of our selection system. The Foreign Service officer carries his career upon his back. Some may hold this burden as an Old Man of the Sea with his gnarled legs gripped about their necks. Others feel only the weight of the Marshal's baton in their knapsacks. But all take pride in belonging to a Service which draws on competition for its vigor.

The evil lies in the annual publication of the List. Why do our masters make us take that dread, now-or-never-foranother-year high jump? Like Jason's stone bowled among the dragon's brood, publication of the promotion list sets brother against brother.

Now promotions are delicious, not pernicious. How lovely it would be if, instead of a bucket of them dashed in our faces once a year, we could have a little soothing dribble every week or so. The Selection Boards would still meet once a year but the list would ooze out slowly all year long, just a few names at a time.

How pleasant life could be if with every new sun rose a possible promotion. Hope would blossom like an everlasting fragrant lotus. Jealousies would fade; true friendships bloom, even among wives. In these halcyon circumstances, the Administrator and Political reporter would stand quietly together like the Tiger and the little Lamb of allegory.

With a prospect like THAT in view, how can this proposal be resisted?



NO CHARGE FOR THE EXTRA BUTTONS

BY ELLIS O. BRIGGS

T IS A NOTION widely held by those having little to do with diplomacy that diplomats love to dress up like elephants at a rajah's wedding. This legend further holds that American diplomats resent the restrictions put upon them by an unsympathetic Congress which, notwithstanding occasional lively debate, refuses to authorize gold braid for the American Foreign Service.

Both notion and legend are false. Professional diplomats measure their success, nine times out of ten, by their inconspicuousness. They wear their striped pants on demand of foreign ceremonial officials. Privately, most of them have as little use for a diplomatic uniform as a ski jumper for the Green Umbrella of the Bey of Tangier.

Only twice in over three decades in the Foreign Service have I made an honest dollar out of my overstarched pinafore. The first was in Peru and the second, a generation later, was when the Grand Marshal of Greece allowed me to present my credentials to King Paul in a white mess jacket. The moral of which is that whereas official servants participate in public spectacles as one of the accepted hazards of their profession, those hazards are multiplied by the irrationality of the rompers in which their acts of contrition are often committed.

To begin with the honest Peruvian dollar: Lima, in midsummer. New Year's Day in Peru is like the Fourth of July in Washington. I was Third Secretary in an embassy presided over by the late Alexander P. Moore, of Pittsburgh. Uncle Alec, hard-boiled and colorful as an Easter egg, had been Ambassador to Spain, where he delighted King Alfonso by calling him Boss, and Queen Victoria by presenting her with a set of aluminum kitchen utensils, made by his friend Andy Mellon. President Coolidge thercupon sent Uncle Alec to Lima to work on the Tacna Arica problem after a toothache had worked on General Pershing so acutely that the general threw in the towel of diplomacy and left it to be picked up, and laundered, by the Foreign Service.

The diplomatic corps in Peru was invited to congregate in Pizarro's Palace, once occupied by Spanish Viceroys but now by the President of the Republic, to congratulate him on having chalked up another year in office. At twelve degrees south of the equator the white tie, boiled shirt and black vest decreed by Peruvian protocol made as hitle sense as a bikini at the North Pole. All the diplomats except those whose countries had diplomatic uniforms—who were in a worse fix than the un-uniformed diplomats because uniforms are heavier and hotter in addition to smelling of

Ambas-ador Briggs writes us that the hero in this erudite treatise is his close friend and invaluable colleague, Sam Berger, who has since deserted the Acropolis for Korea—with a pocketful of extra buttons.

mothballs—wore white tie and tails, as prescribed hy the Peruvian Foreign Office. We looked, as we trooped in one after the other, like penguins attending a wake.

Feliz año nuevo, Señor Presidente, we dutifully declared as we filed past President Leguia. The Papal Nuncio made an unmemorable speech, to which the President of Peru was moved to reply. Magnesium powder exploded in our faces as photographs were taken for the benefit of LA PRENSA and EL COMERCIO the following morning. Then Ambassador Moore departed in his maroon and silver Rolls Royce to meet his friend Irvin Cobb, who was arriving that morning by Grace ship from New York—all this being before the days of commuting by airplane.

Emerging from the Presidential Palace, I set out on foot down the broiling Giron Union, perspiration soaking my garters. I was heading for the Hotel Bolivar where in the shaded bar—this was also before the days of air conditioning—the first pisco sour of 1929 was in order. As I crossed the lobby I was intercepted by Irvin Cobb himself, complete with inked-in eyebrows, an uncorseted figure, and a heavy winter overcoat.

"Hey Waiter," shouted the anthor. "Check this coat for me please. I need a coat here the way Lucifer needs a pass to hell. And tell me, son—how do I get from this hotbox to the American Embassy?" Radio addicts of a generation ago will remember the intonation. "You speak English?" Cobb demanded.

"Me spik ingleesh good," I told Cobb, accepting a garment that might have been made by Omar-the-Tentmaker. Part of the weight turned out to be a bottle of Old Overholt, two-thirds empty, for this was New Year's morning.

"Cuide el abrigo y no se meta con la botella," I told the hatcheck scorpion. "Take care of the coat and keep your hands off the liquor." Returning to Cobb with the check, I said Ambassador Moore lived just down the street from Plaza San Martin. "Out the door and turn right. Past the Club Nacional. You'll see the Embassy shield over the entrance. Thanks, Mr. Cobb. The Ambassador is expecting you."

And I spent Irvin Cobb's dollar on the first pisco sour of 1929, with my white collar wilting around my neck and my boiled shirt soggy against my chest. New Year's morning, with the fragrance of brandy and lime and with icy beads sliding down the glass to make a bright ring on the mahogany, is a good time for meditation and vows. I meditated on the silly clothes imposed by protocol on foreign diplomats. And I vowed, if I stayed in the diplomatic service as long as I hoped, to try to do something about them. Additional pisco sours fortified my resolution. They also extinguished Irvin Cohh's dollar.

A vow is a vow, but fulfillment lay around a good many corners. After Lima, a tour of duty in the State Department gave mc a chance to assist in arranging for the transfer of six pairs of muskoxen from Greenland to Alaska on behalf of the Department of the Interior, and to draft some spirited correspondence for Secretary Stimson in reply to a Scandinavian protest about our alleged theft of "mush oxes" from a restricted glacier, but President Hoover's Washington afforded few opportunities for a junior officer to strike blows for sartorial freedom. 1 also dealt with India, where a little man wearing a sensible tropical toga was twisting the British Lion's tail; and so convincingly did I handle American affairs with Liberia that I was presently sent there—still without having had a chance to tell Secretary Stimson about the virtues of seersucker suits as official regalia. That was a pity, for Stimson patronized Henry J. Goodman's haberdashery on Pennsylvania Avenue—the only store in the District of Columbia where you could buy a mackinaw in August. Stimson, I felt as I sailed away to Monrovia with a sun helmet in one hand and my high hat in the other, would have endorsed my project for rational raiment for diplomats.

There followed years shinnying up the Foreign Service totem pole in the direction. I hoped, of achievement. All of it was rewarding and most of it was fun. But some of it, identified with inappropriate bibs in unlikely climates, went a long way to prove that the smaller the country the more prone are its officials to stage gaudy public formations, which they embellish with diplomats, like maraschino cherries nesting in the foam of an eggnog.

My top hat developed a bent brim and a permanent list to starboard. Long after mildew had turned it as green as the north side of a New England pine tree, 1 retained that hat, from mixed motives of penury and contempt: cach hair shirt has its hermit.

Occasionally I rebelled, as in the early days of World War II, when I found myself Chargé d'Affaires in Cuba. Fulgencio Batista, then constitutional president of the Pearl of the Antilles, was unveiling the bust of a soldier of the Spanish American War, whose contribution might have been forgotten had it not been for a turn-of-the-century philosopher named Elbert Hubbard, who cast Lieutenant Rowan in the hero's role of a fable called "A Message to Garcia." Cuban survivors hired a sculptor to immortalize the lieutenant, and President Bastista agreed to be present. He chose our Independence Day for this display of Cuhan-American solidarity; Fidel Castro, who was ten years old at the time, was not consulted.

Chancing on one of Batista's aides in the Floridita Bar and recognizing that the Habana noon of the unveiling ceremony would be capable of giving sunstroke to a Galapagos iguana, I bought the aide a daiquiri and, while Constantino performed his incomparable magic, I observed that bathing suits and sunhelmets would be better than the morning coats and *pantalones de fantasia* that the Cuban State Department was demanding. The aide hought me a daiquiri, and I reiterated the suggestion. I ordered a third round, and the aide decided it was his idea in the first place.

This conversation got back to the President. He sent me word that he was holding political office even if I wasn't, but that he would settle for white sharkskin suits—which is what I gratefully wore, and I carried a natty Panama hat, acquired in Guayaquil in 1929, when I was stranded there with malaria.

The Message to Garcia ceremony was a drawn match, at that, for the principal speaker was Major Miranda. Under Secretary of State of Cuba, who claimed to have been General Garcia's adjutant; he paid me back for cancelling his taffeta pajamas by declaiming for an extra half hour, with the Strait of Florida a molten mirror. searing my eyeballs. It was weeks before I could pass the Cuban memorial to

THE EXTRA BUTTONS

the good Lieutenant Rowan, there on the Habana Malecon, without an inward shudder.

More years passed, and more embassies. I was moved from Latin America to China and back again to the Good Neighborhood. From there to Europe and back to the Orient, like a dise on a checkerboard in the hands of someone playing against time. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, I am gratified to observe, has recently raised its eyebrows about the phenomenon of diplomat-in-motion, demanding that we be left in one place at least long enough to learn how to order breakfast in Hindustani, Amharic or Guarani. I applaud that proposal.

Eventually I was assigned to Greece, my first experience with a monarchy. What the "Almanac de Gotha" might portend in the way of ceremonial vestments replaced my speculations about weightier questions of policy. From Rio de Janeiro, as we assembled our battered possessions for shipment to the Mediterranean, I communicated my misgivings to the Deputy Chief of my forthcoming mission in Athens.

His Acropolis answer eaught up with me in Washington, where I was pondering the effect of trying to learn Greek on a three-year diet of Portuguese. I already knew what Portuguese had done to my Spanish. "The Court goes to Corfu," Sam wrote, "before you reach

"The Court goes to Corfu," Sam wrote, "before you reach Athens. The Grand Marshal says protocol is relaxed in the summer. You can present your credentials in a white mess jacket. After that, King Paul invites you to luncheon. If you can't find a mess jacket in Washington or New York, you can have one tailored here. In that case, please cable me your measurements . . ."

This was an encouraging message. Long years after my Peruvian exposure, the diplomatic haberdashery business was at last looking up. Not for nothing had the Greeks invented our western civilization. I was all for the Greeks especially the Grand Marshal.

"Mess jacket OK," I wired Sam in Athens. "Will bring. Please thank the Grand Marshal."

Whereupon my diligent deputy. who up to that time had never owned a mess jacket himself, went to the royal tailor, stopping en route to thank the Grand Marshal.

All this occurred while I was still in Washington, being briefed, as the phrase has it, on the problems of Greek-American relations. Between briefings I thought benign thoughts about the Grand Marshal; someday I would propose a monument to that enlightened public servant: perched on his pedestal, jauntily, he would be wearing a Key West sport shirt, vintage of Harry Truman. And in New York, just hefore sailing, I would buy myself a white mess jacket chez the Messrs Brooks Brothers on Madison Avenue. It would be an elegant garment, in the tradition of that urbane emporium. Then, like Lord Byron, I would be off with the wind, to Parnassus.

Brave thoughts, and I savored them as I sought to unravel Greek politics in the Foggy Bottom cubicle assigned to the Ambassador-designate to Athens. They can't be unravelled, but while I was finding that out, there came a further message from Sam, wherein he gave details of the credentials ceremony. Efficiently he enclosed the scenario prepared for my predecessor, when Jimmy Riddleberger presented *his* letters of credence. Sam even enclosed a diagram of the Corfu Palace Throne Room. The entranee was shown, and the raised dais—X marked where I would stand, with the members of my staff shown as little squares behind me; K for King Paul, C for Crown Prince Constantine, and FM for the Foreign Minister on His Majesty's left. And, sure enough, GM for the Grand Marshal, who would precede me into the Throne Room, announce me to His Majesty, and then stand to one side while I presented my credentials to the monarch. Sam added that the royal tailor was now well along with the construction of his mess jacket; he hoped I would have no trouble finding one to bring with me.

"That coat," my deputy observed, "is going to cost me a pretty penny."

Thus I accomplished my Washington consultation and, replete with information about Macedonian tobacco and the Cyprus question (if still hazy about Greek politics), I proceeded to New York. I called on the Orthodox Archbishop of North and South America, who served Turkish coffee, hard candy and Greek cognac in rapid succession and in that order. Later, in company with Greek Americans I was taken to a Manhattan restaurant where I had shiny dark olives and a dozen different kinds of hors d'oeuvres, each fortified with Peloponnesian garlic and washed down by *ouzo* and *retsina*, only to discover that a full course luncheon was to follow. Later still, slightly comatose but otherwise intact, and full of wellfounded impressions of the quality of Hellenic hospitality, I reached Madison Avenue.

Establishing my identity at Brooks Brothers, I ascertained to my dismay that they no longer stocked mess jackets. They hadn't, said the salesman—sniffing the heady aroma emanating from his client—for over a decade. He implied I had mistaken my era.

"Now if the Ambassador is going through London . . ." I said, shortly, that I was going to Greece. Furthermore, I reflected bleakly that there would now be no time between my Attic arrival and the presentation of my credentials on Corfu to engage the services of Sam's regal tailor. Clearly the situation was of crisis proportions. Wistfully I cyed a pile of Bermuda shorts on an adjacent counter: now *there* was a garment that made sense out of midsummer letters of credence.

A floorwalker got in the act, sniffing. To him I explained the acuteness of my need. Sailing tomorrow. Flying to Athens. Credentials the Tuesday thereafter. My need was compelling.

The floorwalker made sympathetic noises, although perhaps he was only gasping for hreath. He went away and presently returned with an assistant manager. The latter said, also sniffing, that if I insisted I had to have a mess jacket, there was the Brooks Costume Company, over on the West Side.

"The Brooks Costume Company has no connection with Brooks Brothers," the assistant manager warned me. "We cannot guarantee their products." His attitude reminded me of a Foreign Office official who once discussed with me the extension of recognition to a distant, under-developed and slightly disreputable country. I thanked the assistant manager, who withdrew with alacrity, and while the floorwalker obligingly hunted for the address, I laid in some Bermuda shorts, just in casc my luck might someday be in. I charged the shorts and then took a taxi across town. It was an air conditioned taxi, but as we crossed Fifth Avenue, the driver rolled down his window.

"Hop out, buddy, this is it," he said over his shoulder as I gazed in popcyed immobility into the showcase of the Brooks Costume Company, where an anthropologist seemed to have joined forces with a taxidermist from the Smithsonian Institution. Only here the subjects were neither Siberian tigers nor former White House First Ladies; they were stuffed midtown New York City doormen, wearing the fanciest clothes I had seen since I was Ambassador to the Dominican Republic.

The Stork Club was represented, and Twenty-One, and El Morocco. The Copacabana bouncer was about to try three falls out of five with the Saint Regis Hotel headwaiter. Purple uniforms cdged with crimson, and pale blue uniforms edged with orange. Red uniforms with bright green facings, with enough gold braid to have outfitted, in the days of the Holy Roman Empire, all the Courts of Europe, plus the Knights of Malta. If Rafael Leonidas Trujillo y Molina, Benefactor of Santo Domingo, had no talent scout assigned to casing the Brooks Costume Company, he was missing the richest source of inspiration in the New World.

Somewhat shaken I paid off the taxi and entered the store, where all was activity and bustle. Swarthy little men, not unacquainted with the kind of food I'd been eating, wcre speaking a variety of languages and waving thin purses. These wcre the novices, the acolytes petitioning for restuarant employment, the candidates for kitchen and pantry. The big shots were all outside in the showcase. Eventually 1 got the eye of a salesman. He was unimpressed by my fine Byzantine aroma.

"White mess jacket" he repcated, eyes pinching the bridge of a nose as sharp as an icepick. "You come to the right jernt, Mister."

He gestured upward with his thumb. Over our heads there were hundreds of white mess jackets, hanging from a rod which, supported from the ceiling, stretched all the way across the store. They began at one end with tiny ones, fit for an organ grinder's monkey. Hence, Monkey Jackets, I suddenly remembered. The coats gradually increased in size as the line progressed toward the opposite wall of the Brooks Costume Company; there they looked like sails for a four-masted schooner. Sizing me up with a squint that matched his icepick nose, the salesman took a boathook from behind the counter and fetched down a sample from the middle of the line. Too small, he decided, moving ten feet in the direction of the barkentine models.

That coat fit, if you weren't counting details. The V at the back just reached my belt. The V stuck out jauntily from the ambassadorial hips. The sleeves reached to my knuckles on one side, to my fingertips on the other.

"Shorten sleeves while you wait," offered the salesman. "Eight dollars and a half. Two for sixteen bucks. Wear one while the missus washes the other. Buttons ain't sewed on—see? Button goes through this hole, with a ring on the inside." He demonstrated, removing a button. "Detachable buttons—see? Give the missus a break, with the washing. Some jernts," he explained, "calls for fancy buttons. We got fancy buttons too. Buck extra the set."

I examined the fancy buttons, regretfully declining a tagua nut model, with a cameo mermaid who would have done well in the brassiere business. The standard buttons were mother-of-pearl, each nearly as large as a quarter. They seemed adequate for diplomacy, if not for a West Side chophouse. Agreeing that it was a good idea to give the missus a break, I counted out sixteen dollars for the bright-eyed salesman, who magnanimously said he hoped I'd get the job.

"We got a more elegant rig,"—he gestured with reverence toward the showcase full of stuffed doormen, "whenever you get promoted." He accepted a cigar. "Thanks, Mister." He bit off the end with teeth as sharp and yellow as an Allagash beaver's. "Jeepers! Thanks, Mister."

In a thoughtful mood I left the Brooks Costume Company, the two mess jackets under my arm. I had a flashback to Irvin Cobb and the Hotel Bolivar in Lima. From waiter to waiter in thirty years—that seemed to sum up my story.

The King of Greece is an affable monarch. My introduction to him was painless and pleasant. Bowing at the door as prescribed by my new friend, the Grand Marshal of the Court, I advanced to the spot marked X on Sam's chart, where I said:

"Your Majesty, I have the honor to present the letter of the President of the United States of America which accredits me as Ambassador to Greece, together with the letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor and good friend, Ambassador Riddleberger."

King Paul said: "I am happy to recognize you as Ambassador of the United States of America."

The King stepped off his dais and we shook hands. He accepted my two envelopes with their white wafer seals containing the letters of credence and recall, but he did not open them. Chiefs of State rarely do, and I wondered how many of those archaie messages, beautifully engraved by hand, each beginning "Great and Good Friend—Having made choice of J. Sediment Peachpit, a distinguished citizen of my country, to reside near Your Majesty in the capacity of . . ." are regularly filed, seals intact, in dusty foreign archives.

Since his accession to the throne of the Hellenes in 1947, King Paul had probably received two or three hundred letters of credence from arriving ambassadors. He handed my envelopes, seals intact, to his Minister of Foreign Affairs. The King remarked that he hoped Jimmy Riddleberger was well, and that he looked forward to seeing me an hour later at luncheon.

"Informal," King Paul said, glancing at his chestful of orders and then at my mess jacket with its mother-of-pearl buttons. That completed the ceremony. I was now recognized by the Chief of State as American Ambassador to Greece.

Back at my Corfu hotel, before changing into a silk suit and a club tie for my first meal with the Royal Family, I gave the customary reception for the officials of the Court who had arranged the credentials ceremony. The champagne was French, and the caviar came from Tehran. The hors d'oeuvres, at my suggestion, had a minimum of Pelo-



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THE EXTRA BUTTONS

ponnesian garlic. My mess jacket was commented upon politely by the Grand Marshal. He hoped his ruling on credentials costume had caused the Ambassador no trouble nor inconvenience.

"And where, may I ask," said the Grand Marshal of the Court, "did you find your mess jacket, Mr. Ambassador?" "Brooks," I told him.

"Ah. Brooks, in New York," said that cosmopolitan courtier.

But it was the mess jacket of Sam, my deputy, which attracted attention. The officials of the Court were ecstatic. And with reason. Whereas the ambassador's stuck out in the back like a pointer pup's nose, Sam's was a form-fitting garment. Mine seemed to be made of while drill, possibly sailcloth, fine for kitchen or pantry, or for giving the missus a break with the washing. Sam's was as soft as moleskin. His sleeves sloped gently from his shoulders; the arms of my mess jacket resembled semaphors.

All my new Greek friends. immaculate in their summer uniforms emblazoned with decorations and ribbons and with dress swords and gold sword-hilts, complimented Sam on his mess jacket. but I thought he accepted their enthusiasm with reserve. Sam's sunny disposition is proverbial, but today I sensed that something was wrong in the sartorial bleachers. Today, on the terrace looking across aquamarine water toward Epirus, Sam's sun was in eclipse. Our praise of his mess jacket seemed to give him small pleasure.

As we flew back to Athens that afternoon, after my luncheon with King Paul and Queen Frederika, I asked Sam what was the trouble. "Your mess jacket," I declared, "is the envy of the gods on Olympus. You can make a mint of money at parties. Charge a small fee. just to let the other guests stroke it. You have the most elegant job since Mark Anthony gave Cleopatra a mink-lined kimona, with gold bells on the extra tippet."

"I bought mine," I went on, "at Brooks—the Brooks Costume Company, which is not on Madison Avenue. My mess jacket cost eight dollars and fifty cents, with a cutprice spare, just in case Marshal Tito someday decides to make an official visit to Athens. No charge for the extra buttons."

Sam choked. Under the wings of the Embassy C-47, Homer's wine-red sea shone dark over the Saronic Gulf as we let down toward Piraeus, and Sam's face matched the reflection. "Eight dollars and fifty cents!" The words came out of his throat in a gargle. "The royal tailor took me for exactly ten times that much. He charged me eighty-five dollars for my mess jacket. And the buttons were ten dollars extra . . ."

Sam sulked for the rest of the flight back to Ellinkon Airport. But the newly accredited American Ambassador to Greece spent those moments arranging, in his nimble mind, the details of the monument proposed for his new friend, the Grand Marshal of the Court. I discarded the idea that Colonel Levidis should be wearing a sport shirt. Not even a sport shirt inspired by former President Truman. No. The Grand Marshal of Greece would be sculptured in pentellic marble, and by the most distinguished descendant of Praxitiles now discoverable in Athens, wearing a mess jacket—a mess jacket designed by the Brooks Costume Company. (And no charge for the extra buttons . . .) A suggestion to strengthen the Department's leadership of foreign economic policy

Schooling for Foreign Economic Policymakers

by Theodore L. Eliot. Jr.

I IS NOW a generally accepted principle that the Department of State must have the predominant voice in shaping foreign economic policy. This principle derives from the fact that the Department has primary responsibility for shaping United States foreign policy in its total context.

Much can be—and has been—said about the deficiencies in the tools the Department possesses for the exercise of its leadership. The organizational arrangements to ensure its predominance need strengthening. So does the Department's competence in economics, through the recruitment and training of personnel. But the most difficult barrier confronting the Department's effort to attain predominance has been the spreading complexity of foreign economic policy, which now involves in policy questions a large number of Government departments and agencies.

Three examples will illustrate the point:

The Secretary of the Treasury now has primary responsibility for advising the President on policies concerning our international balance of payments. The Secretary of Commerce advises the President on policies concerned with promoting American exports. The Secretary of Agriculture advises the President on measures designed to increase the disposal overseas of surplus American agricultural products.

It is essential that the Department of State bring to the personnel of these and other agencies operating in the field of foreign economic policy a deeper understanding of the overall requirements of our foreign policy. For this understanding is the foundation of the Department's leadership. Or, to put it another way, if its leadership is to be made more effective, the Department must influence the thinking of personnel in every agency having responsibilities for foreign economic policy.

One step toward this objective would be the establishment of a training program, under the Department of State, for senior Government officials who already have, or can be expected to have, major responsibilities in this field.

It should be emphasized at the outset that this program must be under the sponsorship and direction of the Secretary of State. This would ensure its proper focus on the foreign policy ingredient in foreign economic policy. Whether it should be included in the Foreign Service Institute is a question of detail, although this would appear to have some logic. An important by-product of such a program would be the stimulation it would offer to closer cooperation and the cross-fertilization of ideas among the personnel of the different agencies working on foreign economic problems.

No existing training program for senior officials meets the criteria for this program. The National and Service War Colleges are under the direction of the Department of Defense and are more concerned with politico-military policy. The Industrial War College is also under the Defense Department and emphasizes the security aspects of foreign (including economic) policy. The Senior Seminar of the Forcign Service Institute has a much broader focus than the course proposed here. While some university training is desirable and should be continued, it should be considered a supplement to a Department-sponsored course focused on policy and operational questions. Also, a university program does not facilitate the desired contacts between officials of different agencies.

A broad range of subjects could be included in the curriculum of the proposed program. Among them would be:

▲ Aid programs for the developing countries, including such questions as grants vs loans, social development problems, tax policies to stimulate growth, priorities in economic development, country vs area planning, the role of international institutions (UN. World Bank, Inter-American Bank, etc.).

▲ The politics of development. The relationship of political and economic development. Aiding "neutrals" or "dictators." What economic development programs foster political independence?

▲ The U.S. balance of payments. Measures to stimulate exports. The relationship of balance of payments problems to economic and military assistance programs. The balance of payments impact of U.S. overseas military deployments.

▲ The international labor movement. Its organization and effectiveness. Its outlook, particularly as affecting U.S. national interests.

▲ Disposal of surplus agricultural products. Their use in economic assistance programs and relationship to the total aid program. The effect of various methods of disposal on normal markets.

▲ The international monetary system. The International Monetary Fund; its adequacy in meeting problems of de-

Theodore L. Eliot, Jr., is an FSO now on detail as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. He is a member of the JOURNAL'S Editorial Board.

Peace on Earth Good Will to Men

"Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the King, hehold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, saying Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him. . . . and low,

the star which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy. And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down, and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures they presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.

St. Matthew 2: 1-11

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▲ Soviet Bloc trade and aid policies. Their goals, extent and effectiveness. Their methods and organization. Lessons for us. Ways of combatting them.

This is a brief checklist which could be greatly expanded. What it demonstrates, however, is that the problems that such a course could explore are among the most critical facing the nation. They deserve thoughtful and organized study by career officials who will have to deal with them at senior levels in the government.

These officials should be drawn from all departments and agencies with policy or operational responsibilities in the foreign economic field. These include State (including AID), Treasury, Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, Interior, Labor and the Export-Import Bank. The officers selected should not necessarily be economists. They should be officers for whom such training will be important in the executive positions they can be expected to occupy in the future, officers who will have responsibility for U. S. economic programs in Washington or overseas.

It would be useful to supplement the curriculum with study trips: to Western Europe and Japan to look at other industrialized economies and such institutions as the OECD; to less-developed areas in Latin America, Asia and Africa to study problems of development; to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to investigate the Soviet and Satellitc economies. An essential part of the program would be visits to U.S. industrial, agricultural and commercial enterprises to explore the relationship of domestic and foreign economic policies and thereby better to equip the trainees to represent the U.S. abroad.

Such a program could not solve problems, either of policy or organization. But it could facilitate their eventual solution by making available officials who are better trained to surmount parochial attitudes and to see and to meet our foreign economic problems in the context of our total foreign policy.

From PER's "Precepts for the Selection Boards":

INSPECTORS' EFFICIENCY REPORTS

B OARD MEMBERS should bear in mind that inspectors' schedules permit only a comparatively short time to become acquainted with each officer whom they rate, and that they are at a disadvantage in lacking the opportunity for an extended observation and acquaintanceship which might provide a basis for appraising unused talent or potential. Inspectors do have the opportunity to examine office records and procedures, copies of substantive reports and Departmental appraisals of these reports, and they have the advantage of comparing many officers in the same class with each other."

-Don't shoot the piano-player, or the inspector, they're doing the best they can.

EDITORIAL PAGE

Selection vs. Selection Out

N EXT MONTH the results of the Selection Boards will be made known. The lists this year will receive even closer scrutiny than usual, for they cannot but reflect the Administration's efforts to reinvigorate standards of Government service.

As reflected in the precepts, the criteria for promotion are not drastically changed from previous years, for merit and achievement have increasingly received their just due. But, as made clear in the cogent description of the qualities to be sought in a potential Career Minister, the Boards are paying special attention to initiative, imagination, administrative ability, and the capacity to synthesize different fields of expertise. This is all to the good, as is the recognition that age or years of service often have little relationship to merit in the real sense.

The President and the Secretary, we know, are preoccupied continuously with the need to find the very best talent to manage our foreign affairs. If the Selection Boards this year do a good job, our leaders will have less cause to be preoccupied on this count.

A comment on the topic of selection out: This year five, instead of three, per cent of each class will be identified for this purpose. Each case will, of course, involve personal hardship, but those charged with reviewing the Boards' recommendations should know that in this task they have the backing of the Service in eschewing sentiment and applying standards of the highest objectivity.

In point of fact, we hope the time is not far distant when the artificial yardstick used by the Boards for initial identification of marginal officers can be abandoned entirely. What might be a sound proportion for one class might favor or work injustice upon another. The Boards, in their collective wisdom, should work independently of such quotas. At the same time, ten years as a maximum time in grade before mandatory retirement seems excessively long and, in conjunction with dropping the percentage, this limit might be reduced to nine or even eight years.

Finally, greater detachment and realism is called for on this whole issue. As the quality of the Service improves in accordance with the demands placed on it, selection out will affect some who in a less troubled age might have passed muster or some, who through no fault of their own, do not possess the complex qualifications required in a modern Service. For these, as with officers in the Military Services similarly affected, selection out should carry no stigma, and they should be able to take leave of the Service in dignity and with respect.

Personnel Survey

W E SALUTE the report that a high-level, professional survey of Foreign Service personnel policies is to be made. It seems to us high time that a broad realistic examination of our personnel system from entry through retirement be made to discover whether our system is as good as it should be. If not, how can it be improved? Are there satisfactory methods for identifying potential mission chiefs? How can the Service keep pace with the onrushing demands for specialists? Can we prune the dead wood more vigorously, avoiding inequity? How can we put teeth into our long-range career development? Is the best talent being used to best advantage? These are a few of the basic questions that should be asked and answered.

The private organization undertaking the survey, the Carnegie Endowment, has selected a distinguished group headed by former Secretary of State Herter. Happily, the group includes a man who spent thirty years in Foreign Service.

Two nagging thoughts about this study, however, cannot be suppressed: First, can the Foreign Service, and to a lesser extent the Department, leave such an undertaking entirely to an outside group? Should not these findings be reviewed by a group of our most eminent career officers who have themselves had the opportunity of investigating on their own authority?

Second, will the Carnegie group, or some other, describe the product they believe should be recruited, trained, used and retained? Does the ideal really defy description? Wouldn't we like to know what we should become? Perhaps the model could be described at various stages of his development. Here again, perhaps a few of the best practitioners of the trade might try their hand.

One of Our Own Ideas

W HEN ONE of our editors writes an article making a proposal, we feel constrained to support it. After all, we cleared it for publication.

In this instance, we support with unabashed pleasure Mr. Eliot's proposal to establish a senior officers' training program in foreign economic policy. It merits careful study by the Department as a measure designed to make more effective the Department's leadership in this area and thereby to improve not only the administration but also—hopefully—the content of our foreign economic policy. This would be a relatively inexpensive step in the direction of such an important objective.

WASHINGTON LETTER



Tutankhamun Treasure Recently at the National Gallery of Art

No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees, No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds, No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease, No comfortable feel in any member-November

-Thomas Hood

N IGHTFALL came all too early, but birds and warmth, sline and eheerfulness there were aplenty this past November.

Downtown the Christmas decorations were still fresh and bright as shoppers pushed and jostled one another at counters and on the streets.

Prodded by the ealendar, and memories of last year's historic storm, the town's eouneil met to Weigh Snow Problems.

Art and music made bright both museums and homes and further plans were made for a program to implement the drive for funds for a national Cultural Center to be built near the banks of the Potomae. At the White House, Pablo Casals played a return engagement; it had been more than fifty years since he played for T. R., who knew nothing about music but loved the cello, aecording to his daughter.

While the rocket plane X-15 zoomed to an all-time record speed of 4,070 m.p.h., an ex-President, and prominent Republican, deprecated the need for and expense of sending a man to the moon, and piekets continued to parade daily and Sundays before the White House, earrying plaeards asking for Peace and an end to Nuclear War. In some quarters, talk of shelters and survival certainly reached the nadir of morality with discussion as to whether neighbor should be armed against neighbor trying to take shelter. We know of one builder, currently occupied night and day putting up shelters, who has been asked by his varied elients not to let it be known that he had built a shelter for them, lest they themselves be faced by such an unneighborly situation.

The DRAMA on the stage to comprehend and to appreciate. At the National, lights were on nightly: around town little theatre was booming. and in the Southwest the Arena's new repertory theatre drew plaudits from SRO erowds, both for the taste and functionalism of the building, and for the imaginative production of its opening, "The Caucasian Chalk Circle." The Arena Stage stands somewhat alone, on 6th and "M" Streets, Southwest, overlooking the Potomae and surrounded by acres now barren of the tenements which so recently sprawled over their surface. But as now envisaged, these expensive acres will soon have a spaeious grouping of apartment dwellings worthy of the Capital's best planners.

In our neighborhood some of the older buildings were being more highly eherished. Mrs. Robert Low Bacon's house at 18th and "F" Streets was marked for preservation as a historie landmark, and an Argentine hake shop, just a few doors east of Mrs. Baeon's portal, received mention on the editorial page of the Washington Post as heing the type of small shop whose colorfulness we could ill afford to lose in the general program of upthrusting office buildings in this area.

The machine age moved ever closer with the installation near Washington of a new machine which will make almost impossible the huge losses eaused by would-be income tax evaders. With unrelenting doggedness it ean sort out, undeterred hy human semhlance, the slightest evasion and can signal its operator when further investigation is necessary on individual cases.

A DIPLOMAT once again was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in November. Ivo Andric, like Alexis St. Léger Léger who won the Nobel prize last year, has had a long career of service to his eountry. He was Yugoslavia's last minister to Hitler Germany and is currently a memher of the Yugoslavian Parliament, Like St. John Perse (Alexis St. Léger Léger) he has also had a long career of writing.

With the passing of another great writer. James Thurber, there were few who did not feel personally deprived. Just three years ago we had reprinted with his generous permission the aecount of his days as a code clerk in Paris. Readers may remember his opening paragraph "I had been a eode clerk in the State Department in Washington for four months during the First World War before my loyalty was investigated, if you could call my small, pleasant interview with Mr. Shand an investigation. He had no dossier on THURBER, JAMES GROVER, except a birth certificate and draft-board deferment papers. In 1918, Americans naively feared the enemy more than they feared one another. There was no F.B.I. to speak of, and I had neither been followed nor secretly photographed. . ." One can only speculate what the great humorist, had he continued on a diplomatic career, would have contributed at the conference table and in quiet negotiation. One ean only wonder whether the eloeks of Columbus, never far from his dreams, would have been replaced by those of Castile or Kishiwada.

Around New State

While HARPER'S MACAZINE reported on "The Comeback of the State Department," PLAYBOY described "The Year the Yankees Won the Pennant (while they were slugging the braves, the reds from rompsk were readying for summitry on the diamond)," and any resemblance to actual life at New State was somewhat accidental. The month was a somber one but busy. On the Veterans Day holiday—as is not unusual on a week-day holiday—the parking lots around State were full and business as usual was the order of the day for many.

The evening before the holiday a record attendance of five hundred turned out to hear former Secretary of State Christian Herter talk in the New Auditorium, under the auspices of DACOR, on the "Priorities in the Cold War." A question-and-answer period followed his talk and lasted for almost half an hour, indicating the vivid interest of the audience in the speaker and his topic. This month Francis O. Wilcox, now dean of Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, will be DACOR's speaker from the same podium.

Games experts will find satisfaction in the fact that the Recreation Association's Chess Club is providing an environment for growth and experience of the young diplomat. The Chess Club meets weekly, on Thursday evenings at 6:30.

Through a Glass Darkly

For months we had been trying to get translations for some of the cabalese phrases that keep cropping up—sometimes even in articles intended for the JOURNAL—so we feel greatly indebted to one of our authors who has presented us with a Rosetta Stone, making clear the unclear. As with poetry, the following should be read aloud:

"We have utmost confidence soundness our position and ability swing support for move despite. . ."

(Keep smiling.)

"While contractor appreciates difficulties U.S. fiscal programming, points out to Embassy that work completed as scheduled and continues demand immediate payment. . ."

(Can't live on love)

Q. "Department will appreciate prompt telegraphic reporting all posts reaction engendered by latest policy statement on current issues..."

(Anybody listening?)

A. "Broadcast heard clearly on VOA. Press gave little space due intense concern here over issues local elections. Other sources indicated quiet satisfaction. . ."

(Only Duty Officer.)

"Replies from field indicate certain amount concern over long term effects proposed regulation. Despite evidence some misunderstanding objectives of change and procedures involved, Department continues believe. .."

(Idea from topside.)

Inside Knowledge?

Did you ever think you had seen one too many government releases? Then hear this, (with awe), excerpted from a notice recently sent out by a local press service:

We deliver releases from all government agencies direct to your office twice a day. These releases give you a comprehensive knowledge of what the Federal Government is going to do before you read a condensed version of it in your daily paper. (\$25 a month)

—Sort of an advance who-dun-it? And all of this clarity for only \$25 a month?

Beards and Boys

For sometime we'd been at a loss to understand why, when beards were being worn, particularly by those with nothing to hide, why—despite the lack of barher shops in New State—their cultivation seemed to he shunned.

Now a reader has made it clear, backed by the authority of a clipping from LIFE magazine. Now we can see the problem in its proper, diplomatic focus.

A beardless ambassador, we read, was once dispatched by England's monarch to the Court of Peter the Great, where King and courtier alike wore beards.

"'What?' roared the Great, grimly regarding the bare face of the ambassador, 'Has your king sent me a boy?'

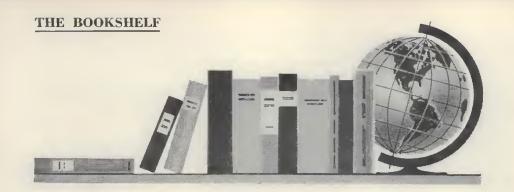
"The ambassador fingered his harren cheek, bowed, and said, 'Sire, had his majesty known that you place such a value on beards, he would have sent you a goat.'"

"LIFE AND LOVE IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE"

by Robert W. Rinden



"And no matter how busy our little girl is over there she won't forget to write Mom and Daddy every day—will she?—even if it's only a posteard."



"All human error is impatience, a premature renunciation of method, a delusive pinning down of a delusion."

-Franz Kafka

Towards Excellence in the Service

ARREN FREDERICK ILCHMAN'S "Professional Diplomacy in the United States, 1779-1939," and the Department's "The Foreign Service of the United States,"* brought useful additions to the scanty literature on the American diplomatic service. In these two books is assembled a wealth of material heretofore scattered. In large part, these two books are complementary.

Dr. Ilchman traces the development of a professional diplomatic service in the United States, a long, persistent, colorful development which did not reach its first legislative victory until 1924. The author deals exhaustively with this development and provides the first detailed analysis of the forces contending for and against a catch-ascatch-can, amateurish, politically-dominated service and a professional, meritbased service. For the first time, one who is interested in the origin and evolution of the Service up to 1939 has a solid book of reference, unofficial, un-

*Reviewed in the August JOURNAL.

T HESE TWO books about John Foster Dulles will have an appeal to all those FSO's who would have liked to read, or better still, to write their superior's efficiency report. Unfortunately, neither book views the subject with the sober objectivity required for proper evaluation by selection boards or diplomatic historians.

The Hellers give Mr. Dulles a rating of 6+ on everything from forcefulness to sense of humor. Moreover, they wrap their book in a dust jacket which proclaims him to be "America's Greatest Secretary of State," a judgment which seems somewhat premature.

Messrs. Drummond and Coblentz are considerably more discriminating in their efforts and thus manage to illuminate the late Secretary's weaknesses as well as his strong points. They rate him high on ability, industry, decisiveness and related factors and comparabiased, sustained by conscientious scholarship and as revealing as an outsider can make it.

Unlike the Department's volume, the Ilchman study is not of the diplomatic service *per se*, but of the efforts to establish it on a merit basis. Its scope is narrower than that of the Department's study, but in execution it is freer. Dr. Ilchman, being a private individual, has been able to deal with his subject with a searching thoroughness and objectivity.

One of the problems throughout our history as a nation has been to establish a capable, as well as a professional, diplomatic service. The two are not necessarily synonymous. Since 1924, this problem of excellence has become more and more urgent and Dr. Ilchman deals with it as competently, perhaps, as an outsider can. For there is a great deal of subtlety involved in this problem and one despairs of an outsider's coming to grips with it. Not only the stage presentation needs to be examined. One must also attend the

Efficiency Report: Dulles, John F.

tively low on tactfulness and ability to get along with others, implying rather than stating that his general usefulness may have been impaired by a trace of hubris in his character.

Both books were evidently rushed to the press as soon as possible after the death of Mr. Dulles and the Drummond-Coblentz volume, especially, suffers from this unseemly haste. However, both books contribute to an image of Mr. Dulles as a man of many parts, worthy of the labors of the historian who one day surely will bring forth a definitive biography.

-Edward L. Killham

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, SOLDIER FOR PEACE, by Deane and David Heller. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. \$4.50 DUEL AT THE BRINK, JOHN FOSTER DULLES' COMMAND OF AMERICAN POWER, by Roscoe Drummond and Gaston Coblentz; Doubleday and Co. \$4.50. rehearsals; one must idle backstage; one must hear the gossip of the Green Room. How an outsider can do this I do not know. On the other hand, an official publication compiled by insiders can be extraordinarily uninformative.

Neither of these two studies throws very much light on the basic and continuing problem of achieving excellence in our Service. As literature becomes more and more voluminous on military and cconomic objectives, methods and strategy, it becomes increasingly urgent that we clarify the nature of diplomacy and the means of our commanding the best available talent. Scholars both within and without the Department, as they write about our diplomatic service, could well bring to the American public a greater appreciation of this problem and what it involves.

-R. Smith Simpson

PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, by Warren W. Ilchman. Univ. of Chicago Press. \$6,00.

"Inside Interviews"

R. LOMAX is an American Negro journalist, who writes frankly and interestingly about his experiences in Africa during 1960. His purpose seemed to be to achieve, through a series of "inside" interviews, a true reading of African opinion from Cairo to Capetown; and whether he succeeded in that respect or not, there can be no doubt that he emerged from Africa a much more disturbed man than he was at the outset of his journey. In particular, Mr. Lomax found himself in revolt against what he considered a drive for "black supremacy" whereas he has spent his life combatting all aspects of racism.

This book is short (117 pages) subjective and readable.

-William J. Porter

THE RELUCTANT AFRICAN, by Louis E. Lomax. Harper & Brothers. \$2.95.

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THE BOOKSHELF (Continued)



Zagorsk, outside Moscow

BOOK NOTES IN THE SOVIET WORLD

Many of the volumes discussed briefly below possess primary value for the scholar or specialist. Because of the present importance of the U.S.S.R. and the Communist Bloc to American security, however, even these have some general reader interest. Of the group, the reviewer considers "Soviet Foreign Policy After Stalin" by Dallin the most important, "Russia, America, and the World" by Fischer the most entertaining, and "The Soviet Cultural Offensive" by Barghoorn the most scholarly, objective and useful officially. —DAVID HENRY

Soviet Policy After Stalin

THIS BOOK will have its primary value for the student of Soviet affairs; but it should also possess considerable interest for the general reader. Dallin is one of the best known Soviet specialists and has a record of about a dozen solid works in the field to his credit. He possesses the advantage of Russian birth and actual participation in the early period of the Soviet regime before his emigration in 1922. While the concomitant disadvantage of such a background is often a lack of objectivity, Dallin, despite imprisonment by the Bolsheviks, appears largely to have overcome any tendency to bias, and as a result his judgments on Soviet affairs are usually keen and sound. The present volume, one of the most

ambitious he has attempted, treats Soviet foreign policy from the last years of the Stalin era to the U-2 incident and the "abortive summit" meeting of 1960. Moreover, it also discusses internal Soviet affairs where they impinge on foreign policy matters and attempts to show the connection between the two. The author describes his purpose as a "review of the constants and variables in the Soviet international course after Stalin" and in my opinion he largely succeeds in this aim. He certainly helps the reader to understand the zigs and zags of Soviet action and distinguishes them from basic Soviet objectives. A reading of the work will also demonstrate convincingly the great difficulties which the U.S. faces in dcaling with the U.S.S.R., the complexities of the problems involved and the hopelessness of finding any easy panacea for them.

by Lynn Millar

Dallin's language and style are remarkably readable for a man whose native language is not English and who is treating a complicated subject, but the book can scarcely be classed as light reading. The work has its weaknesses, of which the most important is connected with the sources used. The author, as far as can be judged from the relatively sparse footnotes and in the absence of a bibliography, appears to have based his "facts" and opinions largely on newspaper material. He also refers frequently to the "D papers" which consist of his own files of comment gathered from "living persons in official positions." Although Dallin offers access to these documents to "anyone who can prove his legitimate interest." the average reader must take them at face value. Like some of his newspaper "facts" some of the "D

paper" material seems questionable. One also finds interpretations which seem oversimplified and superficial. Despite such weaknesses, the book is a thorough, well-organized, and valuable presentation of a difficult subject.

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY AFTER STALIN, by David J. Dallin. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. \$7.95.

"Strong and Pungent"

T HIS IS A volume of commentary and opinion, far ranging, strong and pungent. Fischer surveys the world and gives us his thoughts on it. He discusses the world and its problems as he sees them, from the U.S.S.R. to Africa, from India to Latin America, explaining their relation to American policy and offering his views as to how the U.S. should deal with them. Fischer presents his multitudinous ideas in smooth, effective prose. The reader who agrees with many of the author's views will find this book entertaining and pleasant reading. The reader who does not may consider it opinionated and irritating. All, however, should find their thinking on world problems stirred and stimulated.

RUSSIA, AMERICA, AND THE WORLD, by Louis Fischer. Harper & Brothers, \$4.50.

Cultural Offensive

NOTHER BOOK of primarily special-A ized interest, Barghoorn's work is an exceedingly valuable one. As the first thorough investigation of Soviet "cultural diplomacy." it provides valuable reference material for officials as well as scholars. Any foreign traveller to Russia as well as anyone having contact with Russians abroad should find this volume of practical value. The general reader will learn a great deal about the Soviet Government and Soviet foreign policy from a scholarly and objective specialist with a sound and deep knowledge of Soviet affairs. Likc all good books hard packed with facts. this volume is not light reading; but the author's style is pleasantly direct and clear for such a topic. The final chapter, "Conclusions and Suggestions," seems especially valuable; for example the author shows why the United States should, in general, favor cultural exchange with the U.S.S.R. and that such exchange, if properly handled, will benefit our nation at least as much as the Soviet Union.

THE SOVIET CULTURAL OFFEN-SIVE, by Frederick C. Barghoorn, Princeton University Press. \$7.50.

"Lend Lease"

T HIS IS A volume for the student or specialist rather than the general reader. It presents a thorough, detailed, and scholarly investigation of hoth international and domestic political factors involved in the presidential decision to extend lend-lease assistance to the U.S.S.R. in 1941.

THE DECISION TO AID RUSSIA, 1941, by Raymond II. Dawson. University of North Carolina Press. \$6.00.

"Nature of Man"

THIS THIN volume could have been made even thinner by climinating complex phraseology. In addition, a quarter or more of the wordage consists of quotations. The author attempts to set forth the views of Soviet leaders on the nature of man. His stated qualifications for this task include many years of professorship in psychology, a single visit to the Soviet Union and study of Soviet sources. Although the author claims no expertise in Sovict affairs, he does claim in his preface to have studied such broad fields as Soviet law, Soviet psychology, and Soviet literature. He attacks his self-assigned task by stating and attempting to document and explain certain "assumptions" concerning the Soviet Government's goals in its "manipulation" of its people.

SOVIET LEADERS AND MASTERY OVER MAN, by Hadley Cantril. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, \$4.00.

"Required reading" SENATOR William Benton's William Benton's Functional States of the Senator Senator

"Nowhere else have I found such a clear and readable account of the problems and challenges which face us to the south. This book, in my opinion, should be required reading for any American engaged in serious study of our foreign relations."— Loy HENDERSON, former Deputy Undersecretary of State.

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UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PRESS PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

"India and the U.S."

THIS IS an edited transcript of a 1959 conference held in Washington to consider India's many problems and their implications for United States policy. The participants included distinguished Indian and American officials, writers, businessmen and economists. The editor has done a good job of organizing the record of their far-ranging and frank exchanges which included several on Indian foreign policy and the official attitude toward private enterprise.

The book will be of particular interest to future historians of the Aid India movement in the United States, especially since one of the participants was the then Senator John F. Kennedy.

-JAMES J. BLAKE

INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES, edited by Selig S. Harrison. Macmillan. \$5.95.

"Quest for Survival"

PROFESSOR STONE warns that wellmeant pleas to strengthen "world law" tend to neglect the real problems involved in making international law more effective in international affairs. There is little possibility that all international disputes will be submitted to compulsory arbitration until there are central legislative and executive bodies to make and enforce law in the international community. Such a development is unlikely.

The author advocates chipping away at international tensions by developing such pcace forces as UNEF, seeking more third-party settlement of disputes, promoting human welfare through international cooperation, perfecting techniques to halt or restrain hostilities, and establishing what Stone calls an International Equity Commission to influence the resolution of the more acute grievances of States. Professor Stone doubts, however, that these efforts will contribute substantially to peace. Furthermore, he suggests that the UN has weakened international law; the Charter prohibition on resort to force, except in self-defense or as a sanction against aggression, has banned the 19th century device of self-help to vindicate violation of one's legal rights.

This book is stimulating and useful, especially in its dissection of the bland assumption that more world law will solve the world's ills.

-BARBARA B. BURN

Mastering the Art of French Cooking

T HIS BOOK is sure to become a classic. No other book about French cooking tells so clearly and so eompletely how to attain genuine French end-results using American materials in American kitchens—whether at home or abroad. Its structure is based on themes and variations, with its chief focus on the key recipes which form the backbone of French cooking. From these one can extend into the whole repertoire of the classical cuisine.

The book has three authors: Simonc Beck, Louisette Berthelle, and Julia Child. Mrs. Child is the wife of Paul Child, whose eighteen years in government service has taken them to many lands. She and her two colleagues established a cooking school in Paris in 1951, L'Ecole des Trois Gourmandes, while this book was taking shape. Mesdames Beck and Bertholle have continued the school in Paris, and Mrs. Child has carried on classes in Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, and in Oslo where her husband's work as U.S. Cultural Attaché took her.

The authors worked nearly twelve years on this triumphant example of research wedded to practicality. Their long labor of love has produced a whole series of reference tables which give the book the kind of value not found in many others. Among these are

American, British, and French oventemperature conversions, as well as tables for converting ounces to grams, liters to British quarts and centimeters to inches. Then there are quantity measurements for every sort of basic food material from almonds to salt, and from butter to mushrooms. Of particular help to Americans living in France, and to

those with collections of original French recipes are the translations of French meat cuts into American equivalents. In addition to a full section on wines for cooking and serving, every main course recipe contains suggestions for both the wine and the vegetable accompaniments.

All of the master recipes and most of the subrecipes are in two-column form. On the left are the ingredients, often including some special piece of equipment needed; on the right is a paragraph of instruction. Thus, at each step in the proceedings what to cook and how to cook it, are always brought together in one swccp of the eye.

The book, which has over 100 technical line-drawing illustrations, is splendidly designed by Warren Chappel, who planned the typography and layout. The binding is waterproof, and so constructed that, in spite of its 735 pages, it will open flat. One of its major sections is a 4,500-item index, thoroughly cross-filed.

For Foreign Service families this book will be immensely useful because the excellence of French cooking, and of cooking in general, is due, not to secrets, hut to cooking techniques which, with the aid of this book, can he mastered.

MASTERING THE ART OF FRENCH COOKING, by Simone Beck, Louisette Bertholle, and Julia Child. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. \$10.00.



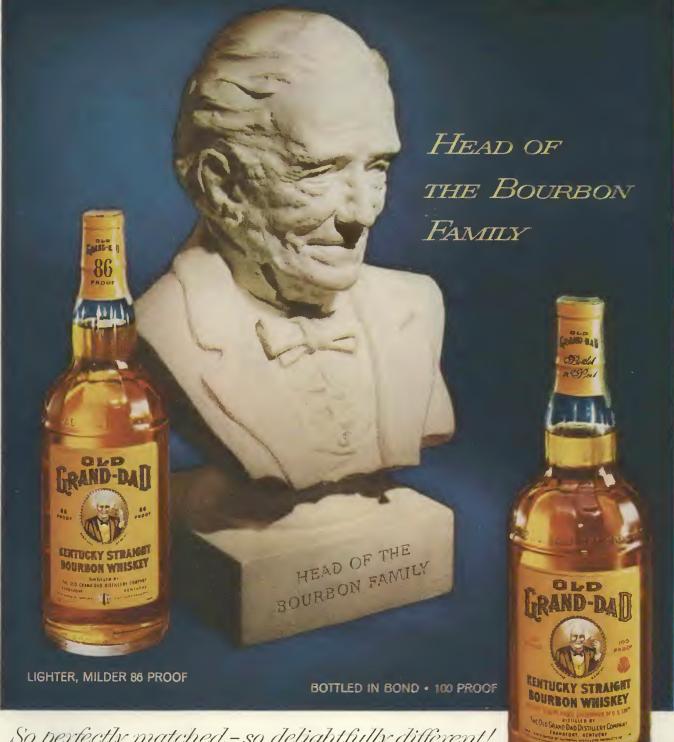
Julia and Paul Child

"LUXURIES"

•••• Most of the luxuries, and many of the so-called eomforts of life are not only not indispensable, but positive hindrances to the elevation of mankind."

-Thoreau

QUEST FOR SURVIVAL, The Role of Law and Foreign Policy, by Julius Stone. Harvard University Press. \$2.75.

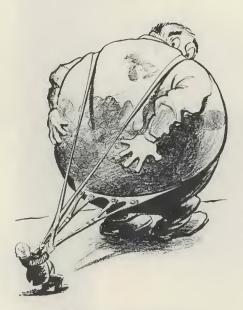


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"Comrade, you are not being spontaneous enough."

From "What's Got Your Back Up?" by Bill Mauldin, reprinted with special permission of Harper & Brothers (see p. 4 for individual cartoon credits).

Turning on the hand that feeds him, a wire service man recreates a world crisis which British Prime Minister Macmillan might say was "all got up" by the press.

Coup and Recoup

by Ronald H. Nessen

YOU REMEMBER the Yongo-Kuala revolt. It was the crisis before last. (Or was it the crisis before that one?) Anyhow, you recall what many people said about the press coverage. (Who will ever forget Jack Paar's tearful critique?) In order to set the record straight, we reprint below some highlights of the newspaper, wire service and radio-TV reports on the crisis. We believe they prove that America's Great Free Press lived up to the motto of Jacob I. N. S. Shrdlu, discoverer of the wire service: "Write fast. write accurately, write colorfully, but above all, write fast and outdo the AP and UPI."

TGP67

EDITORS:

THE UNION FOR FREEDOM IN YONGO-KUALA (FAYK) HAS CALLED A NEWS CONFERENCE FOR 4 P.M. EST TO MAKE WHAT IS DESCRIBED AS AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCE-MENT. WE WILL MOVE A STORY AS SOON AS THE CONFER-ENCE IS OVER.

> TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS/WASHINGTON PB332PES 2/13

TGP78

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, FEB. 13 (TGP)—A GROUP OF POLITICAL EXILES FROM YONGO-KUALA TODAY PROCLAIMED A REBEL GOVERNMENT AND APPEALED FOR HELP FROM EAST OR WEST TO OVERTHROW THE TINY COUNTRY'S "COLONIAL MASTERS."

(M	0	R	E)		

PB436PES 2/13

TGP79 URGENT

1ST ADD YONGO-KUALA WASHINGTON (TGP78) X X X COLONIAL MASTERS."

THIS LATEST AFRO-ASIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT WAS ANNOUNCED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE HERE BY THREE MEMBERS OF THE UNION FOR FREEDOM IN YONGO-KUALA (FAYK).

THEIR CALL FOR OUTSIDE HELP WAS CERTAIN TO TURN THE LITTLE COUNTRY INTO A NEW COLD WAR BATLEGROUND BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

BUT THE REBELS MADE CLEAR THEY WANTED TO STAY OUT OF BOTH THE WESTERN AND COMMUNIST BLOCS. THEY SAID THE MOTTO OF THEIR REVOLT WAS "YONGO-KUALA FOR THE YONGO-KUALESE."

JOE LOCOMOTIVE, SPOKESMEN FOR THE REBELS, SAID...

X12

(INTER-BUREAU MESSAGE) HARRY FOSS TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS

WASHINGTON

KUDOS TO YOU AND YOUR CREW FOR WHAMBO-SOCKO HANDLING OF YONGO-KUALA PRESS CONFERENCE. BREAK OUT FULL SAILS AND LET'S BLAST THIS ONE RIGHT INTO ORBIT. FYI, AP AND UPI PLAYING THIS ONE OVERLY CAUTIOUS SO IT'S YOUR BABY TO KNOCK FOR A HOME RUN.

> E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

RILEY C. KEAN

CUM-N-STA-A-WILE MOTELARAMA

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

SORRY INTERRUPT VACATION. NEED SOONEST ANALYSIS YONGO-KUALA REVOLT. LOTS OF WHAMBO-SOCKO.

> E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK, N. Y.

TGP130

URGENT

WITH YONGO-KUALA

MOSCOW, FEB. 13 (TGP)—RUSSIAN PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV WARNED TONIGHT HE WOULD USE SOVIET ROCKETS TO "HIT ON THE PLACE WHERE THEY SIT DOWN" ANYONE WHO OPPOSED THE YONGO-KUALA REBEL REGIME.

THE PORTLY PREMIER, WAVING A BLOODY MARY IN ONE HAND AND A LITTLE TUNA FISH SALAD CANAPE IN THE OTHER, TOLD GUESTS AT A SWEDISII EMBASSY RECEPTION THAT YONGO-KUALA IS "A TURNIP PATCH WHERE THE PIGS OF CAPITALIST IMPERIALISM NO LONGER WILL BE ABLE TO ROOT."

CORNERING U.S. AMBASSADOR...

Ronald H. Nessen has been a rewrite man and editor in the Washington bureau of United Press International for the past $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Married and the father of two children, his hobbies are reading and cynicism.

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E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRANKLY NEVER HEARD YONGO-KUALA. TWO THOU-SAND WORD BACKGROUNDER UPCOMING SHORTLY. SEND MORE EXPENSE MONEY.

> RILEY C. KEAN CUM-N-STA-A-WILE MOTELARAMA MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

TGP136

WITH YONGO-KUALA

INDEPENDENCE, MO., FEB. 13 (TGP)—FORMER PRESI-DENT HARRY S. TRUMAN SAID TONIGHT THE YONGO-KUALA REBELS SHOULD "GO RIGHT STRAIGHT TO HELL."

QUESTIONED BY NEWSMEN AS HE WALKED FROM A LODGE MEETING, TRUMAN SAID THE THREE REBELS WHO SET UP AN INSURGENT GOVERNMENT IN WASHING-TON TODAY "AIN'T GOT THE BRAINS OF A DAMNED MISSOURI MULE."

AC1106PCS

2/13

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

PRESS RATE E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK N.Y.

YONGO-KUALA ANALYSIS

BY RILEY C. KEAN

WORRIED DIPLOMATS ARE SEARCHING THEIR MAPS TONIGHT FOR A LITTLE COUNTRY CALLED YONGO-KUALA. THEY WON'T FIND IT. IT'S TOO SMALL TO SHOW UP ON MOST MAPS, DEMONSTRATING ONCE AGAIN THAT NO NATION IS TOO INSIGNIFICANT OR OUT OF THE WAY TO BE TOUCHED BY THE LICKING FLAMES OF THE COLD WAR. NINETY-NINE OUT OF 100 PERSONS NEVER HAVE HEARD OF YONGO-KUALA. BUT THIS REPORTER AND A HANDFUL OF OTHER TOP FOREIGN AFFAIRS ANALYSTS HAVE BEEN KEEPING AN ANXIOUS EYE ON YONGO-KUALA FOR MONTHS, WAITING FOR A CRISIS. . .

TGP12

EDITORS AND BUREAUS:

TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS TURNED IN ANOTHER WHAMBO-SOCKO PERFORMANCE ON THE YONGO-KUALA STORY. BOUQUETS TO HARRY FOSS AND HIS HEADS-UP GANG IN WASHINGTON. OUR DISPATCH ON THE REBELS' PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY WAS USED IN 23 NEWSPAPERS TO 4 FOR UPI AND 2 FOR AP. UPI AND AP SEEMED TO GET THEIR FEET TANGLED UP TRYING TO SMELL A RAT EVEN THOUGH THE STORY HIT THEM RIGHT ON THE HEAD. OUR BOYS JUST UNLEASHED THE FIRE HORSES AND RAN WITH THE BALL. STAFFERS IN A HALF DOZEN BUREAUS AROUND THE WORLD PUT THEIR SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL AND TURNED OUT SIDEBARS THAT WERE USED IN 12 PAPERS TO 1 FOR UPI (JACK PAAR COMMENT) AND A GOOSE EGG FOR AP. LET'S SWARM ALL OVER THIS ONE, GANG. WE BROKE AHEAD AT THE STARTING GATE AND LET'S STAY IN FRONT RIGHT DOWN TO THE GOAL LINE.

> DIGGS/TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS/NEW YORK FL/710AES

RCA CABLEGRAM

CHARLES P. CARPENTER FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS LONDON

ASSUME YOU ARRANGING COVERAGE AND PICTURES YONGO-KUALA. NEED SOONEST. FYI, AP AND UPI HAVE NOTHING FROM THERE YET.

> E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK, N. Y.

TGP23

INDEPENDENCE, MO., FEB. 14 (TGP)—FORMER PRESI-DENT HARRY S. TRUMAN DENIED TODAY THAT HE SAID THE YONGO-KUALA REBELS SHOULD "GO RIGHT STRAIGHT TO HELL."

"I NEVER USE THAT KIND OF LANGUAGE," TRUMAN SAID IN A STATEMENT. "WHAT I SAID WAS THAT THE UNITED STATES IS BESET WITH MANY GRAVE INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS AND ONLY THE PRESIDENT CAN ASSESS THE YONGO-KUALA CRISIS."

MC901ACS

2/14

TGP29

BULLETIN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., FEB. 14 (TGP)—INDIA CALLED TODAY FOR AN IMMEDIATE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION TO DEAL WITH THE "CRAVE THREAT TO WORLD PEACE" CAUSED BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE YONGO-KUALA REBEL REGIME.

(MORE)

TW1016AES 2/14

TGP30

IST ADD YONGO-KUALA UNITED NATIONS (TGP29) X X X REBEL REGIME.

INDIAN DELEGATE V.K. KRISHNA MENON TOLD SECRE-TARY GENERAL U THANT IN A TELEGRAM, "MY GOVERN-MENT HAS INSTRUCTED ME TO SEEK THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS THE RESTORATION AND PERPETUATION OF PEACE, SECURITY, TRANQUILITY AND A NICE, QUIET, TROUBLE-FREE ATMOSPHERE IN YONGO-KUALA."

MENON EMPHASIZED SEVERAL TIMES WHILE TALKING TO REPORTERS THAT HE WAS NOT BLAMING THE COM-MUNIST POWERS, THE UNITED STATES, THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF YONGO-KUALA OR THE REBELS FOR THE CRISIS.

INSTEAD, HE SAID, HE WAS ...

RCA CABLEGRAM

E.G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK, N. Y.

UNFAMILIAR WITH LOCATION YONGO-KUALA. SUGGEST TRY ELLIOT, CAIRO.

CHARLES P. CARPENTER FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS LONDON selected by the Department of State for participation in its "22 Overseas Posts" transportation program



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Washington Merry-Go-Round

by DREW PEARSON

This reporter can disclose exclusively that Russia is footing the bill for an 18-room suite at the Waldorf Astoria to house the three members of the Yongo-Kuala rebel regime and their entourage.

The Commies also are picking up the tab for the rebels' lavish food and drink orders. Yesterday one rebel ordered a triple martini milk shake.

The decision to pay for the rebels' sumptuous living was made at a secret Kremlin dinner meeting two nights ago. Only Premier Khrushchev and Foreign Minister Gromyko were there. They sat around a small marble table covered with a bright yellow cloth. They sipped Bavarian beer. Khrushehev wore a tiny adhesive bandage over an inflamed hangnail on the little finger of his left hand. At 10:17 p.m. the men pushed back from the table. I have documented evidence that this is what happened next:

Khrushchev: Whew! I'm stuffed. I eouldn't eat another bite.

Gromyko: I think I'll have another beer. Pass the opener. Khrushchev: What's the matter? You got a broken arm? Get it yourself!

Gromyko: (Unintelligible)

Khrushchev: What?

COUP AND RECOUP

Gromyko: Nothing.

Khrushchev: What are we going to do about this . . . what is it . . . Yanglee?

Gromyko: Yongo-Kuala.

Khrushchev: Yeah.

Gromyko: Well, frankly. I've never heard of the place. All Negro countries look alike to me. But I guess you want me to try the same old stuff. You know . . .

Khrushchev: I hope to hell we don't have to invite any of them here.

Gromyko: But these are the downtrodden masses who have been exploited by the white imperialist capitalist colonialist war-mongers for centures. We must show them we are their true friends, that the color of their skin doesn't mean anything to us, that we are. . .

Khrushchev: Oh yeah! How'd you like one of them to marry your daughter. . .

RCA CABLEGRAM

CARLTON ELLIOT AFRICAN NEWS EDITOR TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS CAIRO, UAR

ASSUME YOU WORKING ON COVERAGE AND PICTURES YONGO-KUALA, NEED SOONEST. FYI, AP AND UPI HAVE NOTHING FROM THERE YET. E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK, N. Y.

> RCA CABLEGRAM

E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS CAIRO, UAR VONCO KUALA OUT OF 1

YONGO-KUALA OUT OF MY TERRITORY. TRY BISHOP, NEW DELHI.

CARLTON ELLIOT AFRICAN NEWS EDITOR TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS CAIRO, UAR

TGP58

EDITORS:

AMERICANS FOR TOGETHERNESS HAS SCHEDULED A RALLY ON THE CAPITOL PLAZA AT 8:30 P.M. EST TO DEMONSTRATE SUPPORT FOR THE YONGO-KUALA REBELS. THE MAIN SPEAKER WILL BE COMEDIAN-ACTOR-WRITER-PIANIST STEVE ALLEN. WE WILL MOVE A STORY AFTER THE RALLY.

TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS/WASHINGTON FG237PES 2/16

> RCA CABLEGRAM

ANTHONY BISHOP ASIAN NEWS EDITOR TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW DELIH, INDIA

ASSUME YOU RUSHING COVERAGE AND PICTURES YONGO-KUALA, NEED SOONEST,

> E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK, N. Y.

TGP94

URGENT

HONG KONG, FEB. 16 (TGP)—AN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, TWO CRUISERS AND FIVE DESTROYERS STEAMED OUT OF HONG KONG UNEXPECTIVELY TODAY AND HEADED SOUTH TOWARD AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION. OFFICIALS DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER THE SUDDEN SAILING HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE YONGO-KUALA

CRISIS. THEY SAID ONLY THAT THE SHIPS WERE TAKING PART IN "PERIODIC ROUTINE TRAINING EXERCISES WHICH ARE HELD FROM TIME ON A PERFECTLY ORDINARY, NON-EMERGENCY BASIS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AREA." AL528PES 2/16

AL520FE

Voiee of Broadway by Dorothy Kilgallen

New York—Tongues along the Gay White Way are wagging about what the fem star of one of the Main Stem's biggest hits is doing in her spare time with one of the former mates of one of her best friends. . . . Spied the *Continued on page 46*

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1. Dakar, Senegal. Ambassador Philip M. Kaiser unveils a brass memorial plaque on the partly finished one-room school building in Popenguine, about thirty miles south of Dakar. The building was constructed by a fourteen-member group of American students from "Operation Crossroads Africa," in cooperation with students from Senegal and Gambia. Shown in the photo from left to right: Mr. Sy Cheikh Amala, Director of Senegal Youth Camps; Mr. Ibrahima Ba, Director of Cabinet of the Ministry of Youth and Sports; and Mr. Ibrahima Faye (in uniform), Commandant de Cercle (District Commissioner) of M'Bour, the district in which Popenguine is situated.

2. Tambo, Panama, Mrs. Farland, wife of Ambassador to Panama Joseph S. Farland, wins a friend for the United States in the remote Panamanian village of Tambo. Ambassador and Mrs. Farland have acquired the reputation of knowing more about the interior regions of Panama than most Panamanians.

3. Washington. President Kennedy and President Modibo Keita of Mali enjoyed a hearty laugh on the North Portico of the White House following Mr. Kennedy's luncheon for the Mali chief executive and President Sukarno of Indonesia at right. At left is G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and center, Arva C. Floyd, Officer-in-Charge of Mali-Senegal-Mauritania Affairs.

4. Leopoldville. Ambassador Edmund A. Gullion delivers a personal letter from President Kennedy to President Kasavubu. Behind Ambassador Gullion are Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Bomboko and Chief of Protocol, M. Bavassa. Ambassador Gullion is a former member of the JOURNAL Editorial Board.

5. Glasgow. Members of the Glasgow Consular District are shown visiting a coal mine. The knee pads were put to good use as the party crawled on hands and knees over several hundred feet to inspect mining operations at the face of the vein. Shown are (l. to r.) Mr. T. Smith, Agent Manager; Mrs. Holbrook; Mr. R. Finlay, Group Manager; Vice Consul W. F. Holbrook; FSO Ralph Graner, from New Delhi; and Vice Consul M. W. Futterman.

6. Washington. Mrs. Dean Rusk, center, opening the American Foreign Service Wives Association's Book Fair, is shown with Mrs. John Armitage, co-chairman: Mrs. James Byrnc, President of AAFSW; and Mrs. Edwin Martin, co-chairman; watebing Isabel Thomasson, George Washington University student and recipient last year of an AFSA scholarship, snipping the ribbon to launch a day of brisk book business on the North Court of New State.

7. Madrid. Shown attending the Consular Conference at Madrid are (l. to r. around the table) Joseph A. Armenta, Frank H. Oram, Jr., William N. Fraleigh, V. Harwood Blocker, Herbert H. Hymans (seated back of Mr. Blocker), Robert W. Zimmermann, Jay Castillo, Antonio Certosimo, John C. Brooks, Sam Young, H. Reid Bird, A. David Fritzlan, and S. Roger Tyler, Jr.



1.



2.















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

COUP AND RECOUP

three Yongo-Kuala rebels tripping the light fantastic with three flick-town glamour starlets at the Persian Room (I was there with Arnold Toynbee, the writer from across the Pond). The rebels certainly were not rebelling against the ample charms of the tinsel-ville gals. . . . Made room in my busy schedule for a quick lunch with a real sweetie-pie, Dr. Al Schweitzer. . .

> RCA CABLEGRAM

E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK, N. Y. YONGO-KUALA NOT MY AREA. TRY SMITH, TEL AVIV. ANTHONY BISHOP ASIAN NEWS EDITOR TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW DELHI, INDIA

Cholly Knickerbocker: Socialites Rush To Invite 'Rebels' To Dinners, Balls

Cholly's Notebook: Merriam Collingsworth Brewer (wife of the adman) is the envy of the Society Set because she persuaded the three Yongo-Kuala rebels to attend her dinner and dance last night in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. The rebels were the hit of the affair, in great demand to dance with the many debutantes. Now the other Socialities are fighting to get the rebels to their parties. The three have accepted an invitation to altend tonight's gala Vanderbilt-Harriman engagement ball.

PORFIRIO RUBIROSA. Playboy of the Dominican Republic, breezed through. . .

法 -15

RCA CABLEGRAM

THOMAS E. SMITH MIDDLE EAST NEWS EDITOR TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS TEL AVIV, ISRAEL ASSUME YOU ARRANGING COVERAGE AND PICTURES YONGO-KUALA

> E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE LYONS DEN

by LEONARD LYONS

New York-Many years ago my wife and I were having dinner with Lawrence of Arabia and old King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia in a little café in a back alley in Bagdad. Sipping a glass of delicious Syrian red wine, Lawrence of Arabia told us that one day the backward peoples of that area would be dining in the world's finest restaurants and hobnobbing with royalty.

That long-ago evening and Lawrence's prediction came back to me last night as I watched the three Yongo-Kuala

rebels munching thick steaks at the plush Pavillon with their dates, Lady Nora Beaseley-Farmingtonbrook, Princess Mary Anne of Holland and Contessa Bortelcelli.

* *

POLITICS: Nelson A. Rockefeller, David Ben-Gurion and l were talking . . .

RCA CABLEGRAM

E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK, N. Y.

YONGO-KUALA NOT THIS AREA. TRY MARTIN, TOKYO. THOMAS E. SMITH MIDDLE-EAST NEWS EDITOR TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

TGP31

BULLETIN

UNITED NATIONS. N. Y., FEB. 17 (TGP)—PUSSIA DE-MANDED TODAY THAT U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL U THANT BE REPLACED BY A 102-MAN SECRETARIAT. ALL EUROPEANS GET OUT OF AFRICA WITHIN 12 HOURS AND THE UNITED STATES ALLOW A U.N. INSPECTION TEAM TO INVESTIGATE THE "DOWNTRODDEN" CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

(MORE)

WW1038AES

2./18

TGP32

URGENT

1ST ADD YONGO-KUALA UNITED NATIONS (TGP31) X X X AMERICAN INDIANS.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO MADE THE SWEEPING PROPOSAL AS THE U.N. GENERAL AS-SEMBLY OPENED AN EMERGENCY DEBATE ON THE DEEP-ENING CRISIS CAUSED BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REBEL YONGO-KUALA REGIME IN WASHINGTON FOUR DAYS AGO.

ALTERNATE U.S. DELEGATE ETHEL MERMAN IMMEDI-ATELY REJECTED THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS AS "REALLY AWFULLY, TERRIBLY SILLY." SHE SAID THEY WOULD "RING DOWN THE CURTAIN" ON THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

GROMKYO SAID THE SOVIET UNION WAS DETERMINED TO PRESS ITS PROPOSALS BECAUSE THE UNITED NATIONS AS NOW SET UP IS INEFFECTIVE IN HELPING COLONIAL TERRITORIES WIN INDEPENDENCE FROM THEIR "WAR-MONGERING IMPERIALIST OVERLORDS." HE CALLED ON THE UNITED NATIONS TO RECOGNIZE AND GIVE A SEAT TO THE YONGO-KUALA INSURGENTS.

HE PROPOSED THAT U THANT—WHOM HE BRANDED "THE DIRTY MASTERMIND OF THE DARK DOINGS" IN YONGO-KUALA—SHOULD BE REPLACED BY A SECRETARI-AT COMPOSED OF ONE DELEGATE FROM EACH U.N. MEM-BER, PLUS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH PACIFIST MOVEMENT, THE WORLD ANTI-BIBLE LEAGUE, AND THE AMERICAN ARCH-LAMA OF ZEN BUDDHISM.

(MORE) WW1048AES

2/18

TGP39 URGENT WITH YONGO-KUALA



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Cable Address Patacav, New York 10 Bridge Street New York City 4 WASHINGTON, FEB. I7 (TGP)—PRESIDENT KENNEDY AN-NOUNCED TODAY THAT HE WOULD CONFER THIS WEEK WITH THOMAS E. DEWEY, FORMER VICE PRESIDENT JOHN NANCE GARNER, ALFRED M. LANDON, LAR DALY AND GORE VIDAL IN AN EFFORT TO WIN UNITED SUPPORT FOR HIS POLICIES IN YONGO-KUALA.

KENNEDY CALLED REPORTERS TO HIS WHITE HOUSE OFFICE TO TELL THEM HE WAS MEETING WITH THE FIVE POLITICAL LEADERS "TO SEE IF THEY'VE GOT ANY IDEAS ON WHAT WE SHOULD DO ABOUT THIS MESS."

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE DISCLOSED THAT U.S. INTELLI-GENCE EXPERTS ESTIMATED BEFORE THE REVOLT THAT "THE NEWS FROM YONGO-KUALA WILL GET BETTER AND BETTER BEFORE IT GETS WORSE."

KENNEDY WENT ON TO SAY . . .

X7

(INTER-BUREAU MESSAGE) E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK EDITOR OF POST-DISPATCH

EDITOR OF POST-DISPATCH ASKS PLEASE PIN-POINT IN STORIES LOCATION OF YONGO-KUALA. ALSO ASKS WHEN ON-THE-SPOT COVERAGE EXPECTABLE.

MARSHAL MILLER TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS ST. LOUIS

XI2

(INTER-BUREAU MESSAGE) E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK

CALL-BULLETIN WANTS US TO DESCRIBE IN STORIES WHERE YONGO-KUALA IS LOCATED.

BARNEY JOHNSON TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS SAN FRANCISCO

TGP52 URGENT

WITH YONGO-KUALA

LONDON, FEB. 18 (TGP)—BRITISH PRIME MINISTER HAROLD MACMILLAN ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WILL VISIT PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV IN AN EFFORT TO PERSUADE THEM "TO GET THEIR BLOOMING FINGERS OFF THE TRIGGER" IN THE YONGO-KUALA CRISIS.

AS MACMILLAN SPOKE, 117 PACIFISTS WEARING SWIM TRUNKS AND INNERTUBES PLUNGED INTO HOLY LOCH IN SCOTLAND AND SURROUNDED THE U.S. POLARIS SUB-MARINE PATRICK HENRY. THEY JOINED HANDS AND SANG A SONG ESPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE DEMONSTRATION, "WE'D RATHER GIVE RUSSIA YONGO-KUALA AND LAOS AS WELL THAN HAVE AN H-BOMB BLOW US TO HELL."

AT ANOTHER PACIFIST RALLY SPARKED BY THE YONGO-KUALA CRISIS, PHILOSOPHER BERTRAND RUSSELL TOLD A CHEERING THRONG OF 226,000 IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE...

> NATIONWIDE BROADCASTING NETWORK ROCKEFELLER CENTER NEW YORK, N. Y. SCRIPT FOR: "DEEP END"

AUDIO

ANNOUNCER: (Echochamber) You are about to go off the Deep End!

STERN: Good evening. This is Bill Stern. Welcome to "Deep End." the weekly program that probes far beneath the surface of the news to bring you the background, the nuances, the hidden, complicated meanings behind the major events of our time. Tonight, "Yongo-Kuala — Tiny Tin-derbox." Here is the full story of how this crisis developed, traced back through the years, unfolded in depth, in perspective, in careful detail for the next four minutes on "Deep End."

First, a word from the makers of . . .

DATE: FEB. 19 TIME 1:45 A.M. EST

VIDEO

FILM CLIP #1: Globe rolls along pier, falls off end.

CAMERA #6: Stern standing on pier, looks into water. CAMERA #3: Zoom in on water.

FILM CLIP #2: Montage -Leopoldville riots; South Africa street fights; U.N. troops wash socks; Gandhi funeral; Ku Klux Klan meeting; Ronmel's tanks on desert; Haile Selassie meets Maria Callas; Khrushchev picks up kitten; Roosevelt swimming; Nassar meets Billy Graham; Churchill makes "V" sign; Aga Khan being weighed; Hitler sunbathes; Times Square at night; U. S. Capitol at right. FILM CLIP #3: Commercial.

Х9

(INTER-BUREAU MESSAGE) E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK

TRIBUNE REQUESTS WE EXPLAIN LOCATION OF YONGO-KUALA. ALSO WANTS FULL STORY ON WHAT PART DEAN ACHESON AND OWEN LATTIMORE PLAYED IN U.S. RELA-TIONS WITH YONGO-KUALA.

LARRY MULLIGAN TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS CHICAGO

X11

(INTER-BUREAU MESSAGE) HARRY FOSS TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS WASHINGTON PLEASE CALL ME ON THE PHONE WHEN YOU ARE FREE. E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK, N. Y.

TGP102

URGENT

WITH YONGO-KUALA

PARIS, FEB. 19 (TGP)-A GROUP OF 416 FRENCH MOVIE STARS, TV AND RADIO PERFORMERS, NOVELISTS, PLAY-WRIGHTS, PHILOSOPHERS AND INTELLECTUALS WENT ON STRIKE TODAY TO DEMONSTRATE SUPPORT FOR THE YONGO-KUALA REBELS.



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WASHINGTON'S D. C. CENTER IN A MANIFESTO ISSUED BY SEX KITTEN BRIGITTE BARDOT, SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROUP, THE STRIKERS DECLARED, "WE WILL RETURN TO WORK WHEN THE WORLD RECOGNIZES THAT NOTHING IS BEING, BEING IS NOTHING AND THE YONGO-KUALESE ARE OUR BROTHERS."

PARIS RIOT POLICE WERE RUSHED INTO THE STREETS ARMED WITH CLUBS AND TEAR GAS TO BREAK UP ANY CLASHES BETWEEN THE PRO-REBEL STRIKERS AND A GROUP OF 643 PARATROOPERS, VETERANS, SMALL SHOP OWNERS AND METRO CONDUCTORS WHO WENT ON STRIKE YESTERDAY AGAINST WHAT THEY TERMED "MOLLY-CODDLING" THE YONGO-KUALA REBELS.

THE MOTTO OF THE ANTI-REBEL DEMONSTRATORS IS "YONGO-KUALA IS AS MUCH A PART OF EUROPE AS BERCHTESGADEN." THEY HAVE OFFERED TO SEND FULLY EQUIPPED VOLUNTEER TROOPS TO MAKE YONGO-KUALA "SAFE FOR THE OPPRESSED WHITE SETTLERS."

POLICE FORMED A SOLID CORDON AROUND THE U. S. EMBASSY AND KEPT THE RIVAL DEMONSTRATORS A BLOCK APART. THE TWO GROUPS HURLED ROCKS AND BOTTLES AT EACH OTHER AND AT THE EMBASSY TO EXPRESS DISPLEASURE OVER U. S. POLICY TOWARD YONGO-KUALA.

THE ANTI-REBEL DEMONSTRATORS CARRIED SIGNS READING, "AMERICA IS COMMUNIST" AND "WHAT ABOUT LITTLE ROCK?" THE PRO-REBEL STRIKERS CARRIED PLACARDS READING, "AMERICA IS FASCIST" AND "WHAT ABOUT NEW ORLEANS?"

OFFICIALLY, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT . . .

MIAMI

XI5

(INTER-BUREAU MESSAGE) E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK HERALD WONDERING IF WE COULD PIN DOWN LOCA-TION OF YONGO-KUALA. JACK BLAKELY TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS

While You Were Out To Harry Fass You Received a Call From: Jac. Mel 4 Mars. of the Mationel Geogra He returned your call and said they serched there mappo land fund Yongo-Kuala. ige - no He sugestied that maybe its got some other name, Maggie

X27 (INTER-BUREAU MESSAGE) E. G. DIGGS, JR. PRESIDENT TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS NEW YORK PHONE ME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IT'S URGENT. HARRY FOSS TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS

TGP6

BULLETIN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., FEB. 20 (TGP)—THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A RESOLUTION EARLY TODAY CALLING ON THE COUN-TRIES OF THE WORLD TO "LIVE TOGETHER IN PEACE, HARMONY AND FRIENDSHIP" AS A MEANS OF SOLVING THE YONGO-KUALA CRISIS. (MORE)

WASHINGTON

TE621AES

2/20

TGP7 URGENT

1ST ADD YONGO-KUALA UNITED NATIONS (TCP6) X X X YONGO-KUALA CRISIS.

THE WEARY DELEGATES APPROVED THE RESOLUTION AT 6:15 A.M. EST AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

TWENTY-EIGHT AFRICAN AND ASIAN COUNTRIES DRAFTED THE RESOLUTION AS A COMPROMISE BETWEEN RUSSIA'S DEMAND THAT YONGO-KUALA BE GIVEN TO THE SOVIET UNION AS A TRUST TERRITORY AND THE U. S. PROPOSAL THAT CONSIDERATION OF THE MATTER BE POSTPONED FOR SIX MONTHS TO "LET THE SMOKE CLEAR."

THE MILD 15-WORD RESOLUTION, WHICH DID NOT SPE-CIFICALLY MENTION RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES OR YONGO-KUALA, CLIMAXED TWO DAYS OF SOMETIMES STORMY DEBATE ON THE LATEST COLD WAR TROUBLE SPOT.

> (MORE) TE629AES

2/20

TGP19

EDITORS:

PLEASE UPHOLD PUBLICATION OF OUR STORY ON THE THREE YONGO-KUALA REBELS. THERE MAY BE AN IM-PORTANT NEW DEVELOPMENT SHORTLY.

TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS/NEW YORK GL/1015AES 2/20

TGP22

BULLETIN

1ST LEAD AND CORRECT REBELS

NEW YORK, FEB. 20 (TGP)—THREE UNEMPLOYED AMERICANS ADMITTED TODAY THEY MASQUERADED AS REBEL LEADERS FROM THE NON-EXISTENT COUNTRY OF YONGO-KUALA IN ORDER TO BE SUPPLIED WITH LODGING, FOOD, DRINKS AND FEMALE COMPANIONSHIP BY RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

> (MORE) GL1105AES

2/20

TGP23 URGENT State Dept. and Foreign Service Personnel Enjoy the Convenience of

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IST ADD 1ST LEAD REBELS UNITED STATES.

THE HOAX WAS ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DIPLO-MATIC DECEPTIONS IN MODERN TIMES. IT FOOLED PRESI-DENT KENNEDY, SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV AND OTHER WORLD LEADERS.

THE STUNT WAS UNCOVERED BY A TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS REPORTER WHO CONFRONTED THE "REBELS" AS THEY WERE LEAVING THEIR SOVIET-SUPPLIED WALDORF AS-TORIA SUITE WITH PACKED SUITCASES.

TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS HAS BEEN PUTTING TOGETHER THE PIECES OF THE HOAX SINCE A CHECK OF ITS WORLD-WIDE NEWS BUREAUS AND QUERIES TO GEOGRAPHIC EX-PERTS FAILED TO LOCATE YONGO-KUALA.

THE THREE MASQUERADERS, WHO SUPPLIED THE UN-SUSPECTING WORLD WITH A HUMOROUS TIP-OFF TO THEIR CAPER BY GIVING THEIR "REBEL" MOVEMENT THE INITIALS "FAYK," IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS:

—ROBERT T. LONGWORTH, 27, OF FLUSHING, N. Y., A YALE GRADUATE AND SON OF A WALL STREET INVEST-MENT COUNSELOR, WHO SAID HE MASTERMINDED THE SCHEME BECAUSE "I WANTED TO MAKE THOSE DIPLO-MATS LOOK STUPHD."

—WESLEY BEECH, 32, OF ATLANTA, GA., A NEGRO, HOLDER OF A MASTER'S DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY, WHO SAID HE JOINED THE HOAX BECAUSE HE WANTED TO STUDY THE 'MASS REACTION PHENOMENON OF A HIGH FREQUENCY INDUCED ILLUSIONARY DECEPTION." HE SAID HE PLANNED TO USE HIS FINDINGS TO WRITE HIS DOC-TORAL THESIS.

-WILLIE C. THOMAS, 39, ALSO A NEGRO, OF NO FIXED ADDRESS, AN OUT OF WORK CAR WASHER, WHO SAID HE WENT ALONG WITH THE OTHERS BECAUSE "I DIDN'T HAVE NOTHING ELSE TO DO AND IT LOOKED LIKE A GOOD WAY TO GET ME SOME FREE FOOD."

(MORE)

GL1113AES

2/20

TGP24 URGENT

2ND ADD IST LEAD REBELS NEW YORK (TGP22) X X X FREE FOOD."

LONGWORTH SAID HE AND HIS COMPANIONS HAD RE-CEIVED LAVISH HOSPITALITY FROM RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES SINCE THEY TOUCHED OFF AN EAST-WEST CRISIS ONE WEEK AGO BY ANNOUNCING IN WASHINGTON THAT THEY WERE SETTING UP A YONGO-KUALA REBEL GOVERNMENT.

HE SAID THE RUSSIANS SENT THREE ATTRACTIVE SEC-RETARIES TO THE WALDORF SUITE. "AND THEY WEREN'T THERE TO TAKE DICTATION," HE ADDED.

LONGWORTH REFUSED TO DISCLOSE THE FULL DE-TAILS OF THE HOAX BECAUSE HE SAID HE HAD SIGNED A CONTRACT TO WRITE A THREE-PART SERIES ON THE SCHEME FOR THE AMERICAN WEEKLY SUNDAY SUPPLE-MENT MAGAZINE.

IT WAS NOT KNOWN IMMEDIATELY WHAT ACTION . . .

TGPI3

EDITORS AND BUREAUS:

TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS LANDED ON ITS FEET SMELLING LIKE A ROSE IN THE YONGO-KUALA HOAX. KUDOS TO ALL HANDS FOR KEEPING THE CLAIMS OF THE "REBELS" IN PROPER FOCUS FROM THE FIRST ROUND AND THEN, WHEN WE DISCOVERED THERE IS NO YONGO-KUALA, CHARGING FULL STEAM AHEAD WITH ALL FLAGS FLYING UNTIL WE NAILED THE HOAX TO THE BARN DOOR. IT IS TRUE, AS SEVERAL EDITORS POINTED OUT, THAT THE AP AND UPI SEEMED TO DRAG THEIR ANCHOR CAUTIOUS- LY IN SECOND GEAR. BUT THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS THAT EDITORS FAVORED OUR WHAMBO-SOCKO COVER-AGE WEEK-LONG, ESPECIALLY OUR DISCLOSURE OF THE HOAX ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER THE NEW YORK TIMES AND NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE UNCOVERED THE SCHEME. AGAIN, THUNDEROUS CANNONADES TO THE GUYS AND GALS WHO MAY HAVE STUMBLED A BIT AT THE STARTING GATE BUT TURNED ON THE GAS AND BLASTED A HOME RUN BEFORE THE FINAL GUN.

I KNOW ALL EDITORS AND STAFFERS WILL JOIN ME IN WISHING HARRY FOSS, FORMER WASHINGTON BUREAU MANAGER, ALL THE VERY BEST IN HIS NEW DUTIES AS HEAD OF THE TGP BUREAU IN HOBART, TASMANIA. WE'LL ALL BE WATCHING FOR HIS WHAMBO-SOCKO DIS-PATCHES!

> DIGGS/TRANS-GLOBAL PRESS/NEW YORK RN/944AES 2/21

> > THE END

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The new officers at their first AFSA luncheon meeting, (I. to r.) Julian F. Harrington, Richard A. Poole, Robert M. Brandin, H. Freeman Matthews, Roger W. Jones, William O. Bosw

AFSA's New Officers and Board of Directors

C HARLES E. BOHLEN, President. Following his graduation from Harvard, Mr. Bohlen entered the Foreign Service in 1929 as Vice Consul at Prague. From there he was transferred to the newly opened Embassy in Moscow. At the time of Pearl Harbor he was Second Secretary of Embassy in Tokyo and was interned there until 1942.

In the years following he served as political adviser to Secretaries of State and Presidents, in international conferences concerned first with defeating the Axis powers, and then later with building the United Nations Organization. In 1953 Mr. Bohlen was appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union where he served continuously for four years.

In recent years. Mr. Bohlen has been the Department's foremost expert on the Soviet Union. He is currently Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, advising on Soviet Affairs.



At home he advises his wife, the former Avis Thaycr, on matters concerning the three young Bohlens—Avis, Charles, Jr., and Celestine.



TYLER THOMPSON, Vicc-President. Although more than half his Foreign Service career was spent in France, Mr. Thompson has also served as Deputy Chief of Mission in Canada and as Ambassador to Iceland. He was a member of the Board of Directors from 1953 to 1954 and Chairman of the Board of Directors from 1952 to 1953.

Together with his wife, Ruth Hunt Thompson—who originally hails from Maine—their daughter, a student at Pembroke, and their

sailor son. Mr. Thompson enjoys skiing, mountain climbing and fishing. One of his major accomplishments was a 1,500 mile canoe trip over historic fur trade routes during his Canadian assignment.



WILLIAM O. BOSWELL, Chairman of the Board. Born at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Mr. Boswell attended Phillips Academy, Andover and Stanford University, receiving his AB degree in 1936.

Following two years employment in private industry, Mr. Boswell entered the Foreign Service in 1939, and was assigned as Vice Consul at Le Havre. Subsequently, he served at Martinique, Lisbon, Vienna, Paris, Rome, and Milan.

He returned to Washington in 1958 to attend the first Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy, and is currently Director of the Office of Security.

Mr. Boswell is married to the former Janine Werner and they

have five sons. He was Secretary-Treasurer of AFSA in 1950-51, and a member of the Board since 1958.

HUGH G. APPLING, Vice-Chairman. Mr. Appling was raised in a small town in California and received his AB degree from the University of California. After a year as a bank teller, he entered the military scrvice. Returning to civilian life in 1946 he taught school and in 1947 married a school librarian, Mary Letha Bess.

Mr. Appling received his MA in 1947 and entered the Foreign Service, serving in Vienna. London, Paris, and Bonn. He is currently serving as Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Administration.

Father of two sons and two daughters, Mr. Appling's leisure time activities include church and school affairs, Little League baseball, and keeping a garden under control.

JOAN M. CLARK, Secretary-Treasurer, attended schools in New York and in Sussex, England, and worked briefly for an airline in New York City. She joined the Foreign Service in 1945 and was posted to Bcrlin, Frankfurt, London and Belgrade before coming to the Department as a Placement Officer in the Washington Foreign Service Placement Branch, Personnel Operations Division. Currently she is a Post Management Officer in the Bureau of European Affairs.

H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS, J.R., Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. A graduate of Lawrenceville and Princeton, Free Matthews says he worked as a gerbage collector and as a bank trainee and did two stints in the Army in Japan and Korea before entering the Department in 1952. Following two years in the Department he was assigned to Palermo followed by three years in Zurich. He served as Deputy Chief of European personnel in POD and is currently Spanish Desk Officer. He and his wife, the former Nancy Henneberger, have three boys and a girl. Raising four children, and an occasional game of golf or tennis, occupy his spare time.



(1. to r.) Tyler Thompson, Martin F. Herz, Ilugh G. Appling, H. Freeman Matthews, Jr., Joan M. Clark, Thomas W. Mapp.

Administration and the Foreign Service

WHEN ONE says that preservation of freedom depends upon the character of the people, he is posing a challenge to successful administration that is very great . . . the logical thing for me to do would be to discuss some of the practical problems of administration in the Department of State today but I believe that the practical prohlems will come into better focus if I turn next to evangelism. I shall be the evangel by asking each of you to consider how he would answer five questions. In the main, you will have to find the answers for yourselves. But in finding them, I assure you that there is a considerable amount of help which the administrative side of the Department will willingly give you if you need it, either individually or collectively.

The five questions are these:

1. What does administration mean to me and how can its better practice be used to help me?

2. How can my personal concern with administration give the Foreign Service and the Dcpartment an esprit de corps second to none in our government?

3. What are the personnel requirements of the joh I have to do; how much money does it need; how can that money be most effectively justified and spent; what is my responsibility for personnel and money?

4. What are the virtues of good administrative discipline?

5. Why does an élite service require élite standards?

If each of you will think about and answer those questions for himself, there will be little need for the seventh floor to exhort you further or to testify to the merits of initiative, judgment, discretion, and a burning desire to get on with the job. I suspect also that the answers to these questions, if applied individually or in concert with your peers, will solve our problems of organizational proliferation and operational complexity. The answers will throw a spotlight on instances of duplication and overlapping of functions and on fuzzy lines of command. They will point up where there has been a dilution of effective delegation.

What, then, are the problems of administration which the Department of State now faces? Can science help us in solving them or must we be merely more artful? First, let me stress that these problems are only in part the concern of those of us primarily charged with administrative functions and services. They are problems which also affect every substantive officer. So far as the scientific method is concerned an example of two will suffice to illustrate our needs.

My chief doubt is whether the Department has been quick enough to adopt some of the most useful pieces of scientific methodology to improve the administration of foreign affairs. The reason is not hard to find. Administration has tended to be looked upon as a not very rewarding chore which often interferes with substantive work. Consequently, the Department has tended to stand aloof from accepting administration as a basic part of social science.

We have been slow in adopting scientific methodology for testing aptitudes of people to perform certain substantive tasks. We have been even slower to recognize that some aspects of scientific mechanization are useful in taking the drudgery out of such necessary functions as budget formulation and fiscal control. And we have not moved very far toward discovering that applied psychology has uses beyond the laboratory-in the development and use of administrative statistics, to cite just one instance. Finally, we have tended to deny that the statistical method of analysis is applicable to many of our problems of management. I suspect that this denial may well stand the test of careful scrutiny. Many of our problems of management arc different from those normally encountered by most Federal agencies. They differ geographically with countries, with the size of the staff at different posts, and even with the state of the political and social system in which our kind of management activities must take place.

by ROGER W. JONES Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration

Despite these minor shortcomings in scientific administration of our respon-

(l. to r.) Roger W. Jones and William O. Boswell, before the AFSA huncheou.



FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL December 1961 5

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Excerpted from Mr. Jones' speech at AFSA's luncheon meeting October 26, 1961 at the Shoreham Hotel.

sibilities, the fact remains that there is a long and solid history in the Department of being willing to experiment with administration. Although differing needs may have slowed us down in some of the more dramatic administrative improvements, we have not been slow to learn from experience. When accepted rules did not apply, we formulated new ones, or at least tried new administrative procedures to hend the old rules into some semblance of working. How else could we possibly have made two personnel systems work as well as they have? The Foreign Service personnel system has three separate and not entirely consistent or complementary facets; and the Civil Service system is designed primarily to meet domestic needs, some of which may be quite antithetical to overseas needs. While the two systems have generally produced good results, their coexistence has been questioned quite logically. I doubt whether mere ingenuity in administration can bring to our personnel system the success it must achieve in today's world. I suggest, therefore, that one of the main problems for some time to come will be an effort of all of us to bring the two personnel systems closer together.

Among other questions to be examined are greater interchange of personnel between the Department and other agencies operating in the international field, more flexibility in promotion and assignments, longer tours of duty, more intensive training both on the job and in specialized training courses, and equitable and effective selection out, which does not stignatize.

The next point is not as unimportant as some people would have us believe. In colloquial terms, we must loosen up our administration, both in substantive and in staff functions. Nothing can better symbolize what I mean by loosening up administration than to refer to the President's instructions, as expressed in his letter of May 29 to the Ambassadors.

In summary, he expressed one point: Responsibility is being given to the field, and with it authority to carry out that responsibility. This inevitably means that we must accept the concept and the consequences of decentralized administration. The Department can no The entire administration of the Department must also be concerned with what we look like, both at home and abroad.

At the start of the new Administration probably the most difficult thing with which my office, and I individually, had to contend was a body of false impressions, false folklore, and irresponsible recitation of rumors and catch phrases about the Department and the Foreign Service in general. These were all thrown up against the prototype of the traditional diplomat in striped trousers, made concrete by expression of belief that the Department was lethargic. The Foreign Service itself was reported as being a Service in which there were frozen attitudes of mind which were not only at odds with the philosophy of the New Frontier. but worse, were at odds with the philosophy of willingness to accept major responsibilities and to administer them efficiently.

Failure to be vocal about our accomplishments is not lethargy, but it does bespeak an indifference to images which up-to-date administration does not permit. Furthermore, what I have seen in the last ten months has convinced me of the basic capacity, the sincere dedication of career officers in all of our services, and their complete willingness to address themselves to problems of international relations with intelligence, vigor and foresight. I am sure that the President would not have written his letter if he believed that our Missions overseas lacked willingness to discharge new policies, and that the staffs making up those Missions were incapable of adopting new attitudes, developing new work habits, and accepting new methods of management. I urge each of you to stop and think whether you need to adopt new attitudes, develop new work habits, or accept new methods of management.

No doubt some of you are wondering why I have said nothing about our present budget situation, particularly the cut in so-called 411(c) funds. Cer-

tainly the budget presents a very tough administrative problem. particularly in view of the fact that to meet it we must reduce our staff. The Secretary is giving all aspects of the problem his personal attention and is in the process of discussing it with the bureau chiefs. I can only emphasize two points. First, with all of the technical problems involved in reducing personnel, we can only estimate that as many as five hundred positions may be involved. The major impact will be on positions in the Department. All categories of personnel and all functions and services are under review. We shall make authoritative information available at the earliest possible time. Please give all the help you can to stop the irresponsible rumors now circulating in the Department.

Second. we shall make every effort to protect the operational effectiveness of the Department by providing the needed money for operations in all phases. I do want to add. however, that if we take advantage of the administrative opportunities presented to us, some good things can come out of this budgetary cut. They will be good chiefly to the extent that every supervisory officer of the Department makes them good by accepting his own responsibilities for more effective administration of the Department. . .

The American people and their government have been spurred on by the belief that improvement of democratic institutions worked for the preservation of freedom of the individual and advancement of the public welfare.

Today the United States is the undisputed leader of the Free World, the most powerful advocate of demoeratie institutions the world has ever seen. We have reached this position because we believe as we do, and because we have backed our beliefs with military, diplomatic, economic, and social efforts which are almost beyond understanding. In short, we have made democracy work at home by continual improvement in its management, and by holding our ideals high and steadfast. Better administration of the State Department's job will do more than dollars and people to export our concepts of democratic institutions and our ideals of freedom and justice.

MUST say that those of you who work for the State Department may frequently feel . . . relatively unappreciated. I must say Presidents sometimes have that feeling also." —President Kennedy, speaking to staff of U.S. Embassy at Ottawa.

AFSA DIRECTORS (Continued)

ROBERT M. BRANDIN, currently rounding out twenty years in the Foreign Service, has served in Spain, Finland, France and Germany. Recently he was assigned as Deputy Director of the Office of German Affairs in the Department after having served as Officer-in-Charge for Northern European Affairs. He is married to the former Barbara Lockton, who was assigned to OMGUS, Berlin in 1945, and the Embassy in Moscow, in 1946-1947. They have three children, one for each post they have served at since their marriage in 1948. Mrs. Brandin's chief hobby is music. Mr. Brandin enjoys playing chess and tennis when he has time. They hoth like to play bridge, but find suburban life in Washington with three children rather inhibiting as far as social activities are concerned.

ARTIN F. HERZ cntered the Foreign Service in 1946 and has served in Vienna, Washington, Paris, Phnom Penh and Tokyo. He is at present Special Assistant for Planning to the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. He leads a flagrantly bigamous life, being married to his job and at the same time to his wife Elisabeth, a gynecologist and surgeon. His hobbies are epistemology, amateur flying, and the collection of old maps. His book "A Short History of Cambodia" was published in 1958.

H ENRY ALLEN HOLMES was born in Rumania of American parents. After attending schools in the United States and in England he was graduated in 1954 from Princeton, with an AB degree. He spent the next three years with the Marine Corps, and in 1958, after a year at the Institut d' Études Politiques in Paris, he joined the Department as an intelligence research analyst. Mr. Holmes became an FSO in 1959 and served at Yaoundé. At present he is assigned to S/S-RO. His leisure time is spent with his wife and daughter.

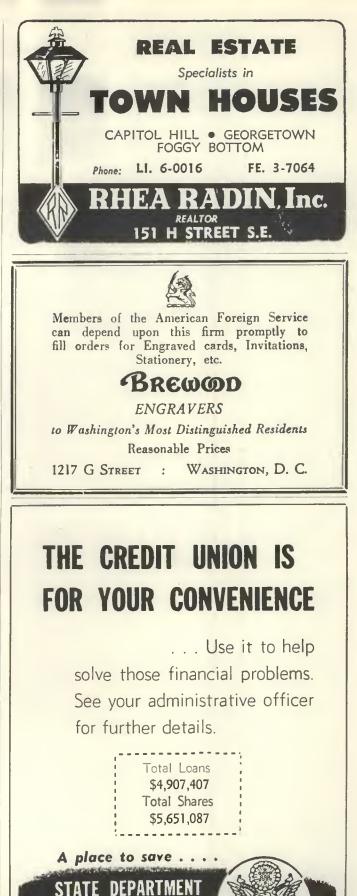
T HOMAS W. MAPP received his BA from the University of Rochester, and served three years in the U. S. Navy. Subsequently he obtained his LL.B. from the University of Illinois, where he was editor-in-chief of the law review. A member of the California Bar, Mr. Mapp was a teaching fellow in law at Stanford University for one year, and practiced law in San Francisco for three years. He entered the Service in 1960. His wife, Carol, is also a Rochester graduate, and they have two small boys. The Mapps have recently bought a home (with three acres) in Great Falls, and report that any leisure time remaining after taking care of the boys and the yard is devoted to reading.

RICHARD A. POOLE, currently serving in the Department as Officer in Charge of Peruvian Affairs, was born in Japan. graduated from Haverford College, Pennsylvania, and served in the Navy with the rank of Lieutenant (j.g.). He is married to the former Jillian Hanbury and they have an infant son. His Foreign Service posts have been Montreal. Barcelona. Tokyo (US POLAD), Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Djakarta, and Bogotá, his last post, where he served as Chief of the Political Section.

"Necessity to Anticipate"

W E ARE served by a Foreign Service, and a professional service in the Department which is second to none in the world, men and women of great capacity who are working themselves flat out here and overseas and often in difficult and dangerous situations. But there is imposed upon all of us, from the Secretary right through to the lowest officer in the Department, the necessity for finding ways to keep up with the pace of events, to try to anticipate and try to help shape these events. . . However much we do in the course of a day, the job is always just a bit undone.

-Secretary Rusk on "Editor's Choice," an ABC program



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General Manager Resigns

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June 27, 1961



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It has been a privilege as well as an enjoyable experience to have served as General Manager for the past four and one-half years and I am grateful to this Board as well as to preceding Boards for the unfailing cooperation and assistance extended to mc during this period. Also I should like to express my appreciation to the many members of the Association who have contributed so much of their time to our organization by serving on the various Standing Committees and the JOURNAL Editorial Board. Without this and selfless interest and support it would have been impossible successfully to carry out the numerous activities in which our Association is presently engaged.

Last but not least I should like to pay tribute to the memhers of the small permanent staff of the Association and the JOURNAL who have so loyally and efficiently performed their duties during a period marked by considerable expansion and increased activity.

It is therefore with a genuine feeling of regret that I submit my resignation. But as I explained to you, I feel that the time has now come hecause of my age to lead a somewhat less active life. However, it goes without saying that my interest in our Association remains undiminished and if in the future I ean be of service, it will be a pleasure to assist in any way possible.

> DAVID MCK. KEY General Manager

William L. Blue, Esquire Chairman, Board of Directors American Foreign Service Association

Dear Dave:

September 29, 1961

I T was with genuine regret that the Board of Directors of the Association received your letter of June 27. 1961, informing us of your decision to resign as General Manager of the Association and the FOREICN SERVICE JOURNAL. I am sure that all members of the Association share this sentiment with the Board as they contemplate the prospect of the termination of your long and productive period with the Association.

In your nearly five years of service in this important position you have made a notable contribution to the success and growth of both the Association and the JOURNAL. Your tact, patience, and understanding have eased the solution of many difficult problems, and the breadth of your experience and your sound judgment have made you out-standingly effective as an adviser to both Boards. I would like to express my personal appreciation for your assistance to me on so many occasions during the last year.

The Board is also appreciative of your willingness to stay on until the middle of October in order to provide continuity until your successor takes over.

Permit me, again, to speak for all the members of the various Boards you have served so capably in thanking you for a job well done, and in extending our most sincere wishes for the future.

WILLIAM L. BLUE

The Honorable David McK. Key, General Manager,

eneral Manager, American Foreign Service Association

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William Boswell, chairman of Board of Directors, and Julian llarrington, AFSA's new General Manager, at the AFSA luncheon.

New General Manager Appointed

THE BOARD of Directors and the JOURNAL Editorial Board are very happy to announce that the Honorable Julian F. Harrington has been appointed the Association's new General Manager, succeeding the Honorable David McK. Key.

After serving more than forty years, Mr. Harrington retired from the Foreign Service on October 31, 1961. His service abroad included posts in Spain. Belgium, Eire, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Canada, the Philippines and Hong Kong. His last assignment abroad was as Ambassador to Panama.

Mr. Harrington was one of the chief architects of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. As deputy to former Ambassador Seldon Chapin, the first Director General of the Foreign Service, Mr. Harrington participated actively in the formulation of the principles which developed into the original Foreign Service Act, from many of which the Department and memhers of the Foreign Service are benefitting today.



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Making Longer Tours Livable



Less frequent moves might be nice, admits the FSO-author, if one is not left resting on a bed of irksome little nettles.

Taiz, Yemen

Michael Sterner

THE QUESTION of the optimum length of tour secms linked inevitably with that of hardship posts, largely because it is at such posts that some degree of continuity is most difficult to maintain. The establishment of some specific policy lengthening tours would hardly solve the problem unless other actions are taken to insure that an otherwise capable employee will have some minimum desire to stay on at such a post. The best of persons, if unhappy at his post, should be replaced at the earliest possible moment, for he is no longer effective in the service of the country. Having just completed a tour at a post drawing twenty-five per cent differential, a number of illustrations of what could, indeed should, be done come to mind.

The recently legislated authorization to pay transportation costs once each tour from the post to some point offering a substantial change in environment and a greater degree of cultural affinity is a most important step forward. It makes a three year basic tour conceivable. Our own experience showed that even with relatively high differential, allowances, and other benefits, our cost of living did not permit saving enough to meet even the expense of transportation for a family of four for such a trip. Yet in more than ten years of service abroad, we had never felt so strong a need for a period of relaxation in a different environment. Beyond this particular aspect of the problem, there were others which seriously influenced our attitude toward extended service at the post.

One problem of significant dimension was that of the acquisition, maintenance or repair of appliances. An automobile, it is recognized, wears out rather rapidly in many areas, and transportation of a replacement from the United States once each four years is now authorized. Should the rule of depreciation be limited to automobiles? Washing machines, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, and so forth usually suffer even more from inadequate maintenance and repair, and money that is now being spent in foreign markets for replacements could be spent in the U.S. if shipment could be authorized. It would seem logical to provide a shipping allowance of about 1,000 lbs. per tour from the United States for personnel who were authorized only nominal shipments to their present post, or for those who have completed one tour of duty overseas and are going on to others.

I N THE ABSENCE of some such shipping allowance as this, an alternative improvement would be to do away with the distinction between "unaccompanied baggage" and "household goods" insofar as the 200 lbs. per person of surface freight is concerned. The individual should be encouraged to buy while on home leave those items which he may need at the post, particularly if it is in the hardship class. The government is now willing to pay for the shipment of almost half a ton of sartorial finery for four persons. But under existing regulations it cannot authorize the inclusion of appliances, tools, utensils or other useful small fittings. Given an honest bill of lading, these would be disqualified for shipment, obviously more on the basis of semantics than of reason. We submit that reason should prevail.

At some posts, international mail is not always dependable as a means of receiving parcels. It would be a great convenience if the Department could authorize the forwarding by sea pouch of items up to the normal parcel post limits in size. It is surprising how many useful or necessary items cannot be squeezed into an 18 inch maximum length, yet very bulky official material is regularly transported. Is not the reasonable welfare of an employee overseas an equally important aspect of the government's interests? In attempting to obtain such items from the United States through international mail, we failed even to receive some \$300 worth of goods during our last tour. It should he apparent that implementation of any or all of the foregoing suggestions would promote dollar savings by encouraging personnel to order from the United States.

Another question which is seldom mentioned is that of insurance of effects. The commercial rate at most hardship posts is very high, as is also the cost of transit coverage. yet this insurance does not normally cover those aspects of the situation which seemed to be the most likely sources of loss . . . strikes, riots, civil disturbance and so forth. Can anyone estimate what our chances would have been to recover the investment if we had been ordered to evacuate and our possessions had been lost? The government would not even consider a claim unless the goods were insured, even though coverage for certain risks is obtainable only at tremendous cost, if at all. As an example, the insurance cost for about \$10,000 worth of personal possessions, including transit to and from our last post, was about \$500, compared with a total premium of \$202 for a three year coverage of \$18,000 in real property and \$12.000 in personal property located in Maryland. Surely the least the government could do would be to offer adequate coverage for personal property accompanying us abroad, or some other means of protection and prompt reimbursement for losses incurred as a result of following orders for the convenience and in the interests of the government.

A MEMPLOYEE has an opportunity to obtain some rest and relaxation, if not to hroaden his knowledge of intermediate areas, when traveling between the United States and his post. The present state of travel regulations is, however, such that the only safe course is to go direct and pray. I say this because many have been confronted with bills as the result of taking the advice of a supposedly qualified travel branch on how they could perform travel. If even the experts are confused, how can the individual be held responsible for mistakes when there is no consistent agreement on what is intended? No one cares to run the risk of having his interpretation held too liberal, especially in some reviewing office, and the result is that almost all individuals are bound by the lowest and most restrictive common denominator. The chance that a sudden shift in the wind of interpretation, or the imposition of some arbitrary and illconceived temporary measure, might bring financial disaster is enough to throw fear into the stoutest of hearts. Many of these regulations and measures originated in and could be changed by Departmental action alone. It would seem that the interest of the government is that a person moves from X to Y when expected and by a means consistent with his position and responsibilities, with as little total cost to the government as possible. It seems to be too simple and too logical to give the employee a cash allowance and tell him when and where to report. There must have been hundreds of suggestions made as to how such an allowance could be calculated, or a similar system established, but the greatest stumbling block to date has been a mystical reluctance to recognize that it is the present system of administering travel and associated funds which is more expensive to the government than almost any other system conceivable which would cut administrative overhead. The ultimate justification for simply adding to administration seems to be a gross fear that an employee might be able to travel for a little less than whatever allowance was prescribed and authorized, so we go on spending hundreds of thousands of dollars, thousands of man-hours, and millions of gray hairs to insure that the individual, obviously an embezzler at heart, does not pocket one cent. We should take a lesson from National Service Life Insurance . . . it was cheaper to give it free than to administer the collection system. There is a time when only decisive action at the top can change the perspective of those charged with implementing the sacred word handed down by the ancient forefathers. That time is now.

IN ASSESSING our own experience, I can truthfully say that except for the companionship of my colleagues, there was nothing profitable or inviting about the recent tour. The exceedingly fine line between acceptance of a longer tour under those circumstances, or rejection of it, is drawn by the degree of professional pride. interest and devotion to the tasks which must be done. The compensations offcred in terms of financial remuneration or other benefits are certainly not decisive nor even comforting, nor are they comparable to what is offered even by our own government to induce other professional Americans to scrve similar periods in the same area. The resignations of promising officers or employees are continuing testimonials to the fact that one can pick and choose a first-class staff. but not maintain or improve it by treating it administratively as a group of potential delinquents, somewhat less trustworthy in personal matters than the general public.

There are actually few positions in a mission which require a great deal of continuity, and those are generally the ones which involve frequent contact in an official sense with the local authorities or public. When those positions are filled by competent individuals who enjoy their work, find the locality interesting, the life tolerable, and the opportunities for occasional relaxation really relaxing, there will be little problem in encouraging them to remain on the job.

ETTERS to the Editor

Talents, Titles and Tee Shots

PERHAPS the following comment on the Department's organizational techniques will be of interest to JOUR-NAL readers. It is well known that Executive Directors of the Department's Bureaus are chosen for the talents which their titles imply. An excellent instance of this occurred at Budapest on October 3, during the visit of Alfred Puhan, Executive Director of EUR. Mr. Puhan invited Mrs. H. G. Torbert, wife of the Legation's Chargé d'Affaires, and Counselor Nicholas Feld to a friendly demonstration of the latest directional techniques to he held late that afternoon at the Air Force Golf Chub.

On the fourth and final hole of the course, which measures 120 yards, Mr. Puhan, having conceded the honor to his playing partners, saw them hit their tee shots on the green, both within birdie distance of the pin. Noting that they had chosen the straight route over the high trees between the tee and the green, which nestles out of sight below an intervening slope, he directed his tee shot somewhat to the right so as to take advantage of the billard-table effect which the hole provides. The correct execution of this decision was immediately confirmed by the shouted signal of a small Hungarian boy who was watching from the out-of-hounds fence near the green. According to the Club professional, Joe Stammel, who was accompanying the players, the boy was proclaiming that the ball was in the cup. The four golfers hastened to check this picce of intelligence and found it to be accurate. They immediately summoned Mrs. Puhan from the Club House to witness the event. Mr. Puhan's partners then inexplicably missed their birdie putts.

No champagne being available at the Club House, toasts were drunk in the nearest equivalent, coca cola. The Executive Director proceeded on to his next stop, Vienna, the following morning. In his possession was a score card attesting to the technical results of his demonstration in Budapest.

Budapest

NICHOLAS FELD Counselor of Legation

When Speaking to a Foreign Audience

As YOU MAY be aware, the Foreign Service Institute sponsors an evening course on Effective Public Speaking under the chairmanship of Professor Edwin L. Stevens of George Washington University. The recommended reading for the course is a book written by Richard C. Reager and revised by Professor Stevens and Norman P. Crawford entitled "You Too Can Speak Well."

The participants have invariably found that their appreciation of the many factors involved in making public appearances is considerably enhanced hy the course. It is, however, true that neither in the course itself nor in the book is there any mention made of the particular problems involved in giving an address to a foreign audience. I think I can illustrate what I mean hy referring to my own experiences in Japan where I often had to make both impromptu and prepared talks as Consul General at Yokohama.

The first question I always had to face related to the language to be used. Although I did not speak Japanese, I found that the Japanese pronunciation was simple enough to permit me to read a prepared text in Japanese written in the Roman alphabet. Many other American officials in Japan used the same technique. It was, however, obviously unnecessary to speak in Japanese if the audience was a mixed Japanese-American one. Neither was it desirable to speak in Japanese to a group of Japanese listeners who prided themselves on their comprehension of English. If a decision was made to speak in English, it was still nevertheless desirable in many cases to provide the audience with a written Japanese translation which it could follow.

After the decision was reached as to the language to be used, I had to consider the subject matter and the style. I found it desirable to incorporate references to similarities between the United States and Japan to establish a feeling of kinship, and to take pains to express admiration for many features of Japanese life and character. As far as the language itself was concerned. I could, and was expected to use a far more flowery type of expression than would find favor with an Anglo-Saxon audience. From a purely formal standpoint I would have to make certain to do nothing which the Japanese might consider undignified. Moreover, I usually followed the Japanese practice of bowing to the Chairman and the audience in lieu of the customary Anglo-Saxon introductory words "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen," etc.

Customs vary throughout the world, and each person who has spoken before a foreign audience undoubtedly had his own problems to resolve. In order to permit us to profit from the experience of the past, we would appreciate very much if the readers of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL who have spoken abroad could write to me giving their observations as to the particular points which in their opinion should receive consideration hefore attempting a talk to a foreign audience. Professor Stevens has very kindly indicated that he would try to synthesize those replies into a pamphlet which might serve as an addendum to his book and as a source of information for officers overseas having speaking responsibilities.

I should like in advance to thank those who will take the time and trouble to give us the benefit of their thoughts.

Washington

LIONEL M. SUMMERS Dean, School of Foreign Affairs Foreign Service Institute

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"Shall we go over your chances for returning to earth, or would you rather chicken out now?"

ETTERS to the Editor

"Let's Be Objective"

THE COLUMNS OF our Foreign Service Journal have devoted space in recent months to two articles on how we of the Foreign Service are, in one way or another, destroying our "Effectiveness." Both articles are, as the JOURNAL says, "provocative," but, in my opinion, neither article enhances the Foreign Service *esprit de corps* or our reputation with Congress and the public.

What are some of the things that can be done to prevent our "administering" or "spending" away our effectiveness? The Department files are full of memoranda, staff studies, surveys, panel discussion minutes and other well-known "management" documents going back at least fourteen years to my personal knowledge. I remember one study prepared over a six-month period by a very competent officer. Some months later I asked the officer's superior what ever happened to this important document. He couldn't remember having read it. Inquiries were immediately made and a junior official replied by saying, "Oh, yes, I remember that paper-I filed it with the other studies." No one had bothered reading the worthwhile paper.

The cost of preparing budgets and of accounting for and disbursing funds has grown out of all proportion. The "lingo" used in budget preparation today is a language all its own and requires an expert technician to interpret and put together the smallest post budget because terms like "lapses," "annualization," and "target allotment" are getting far beyond comprehension except to those making a career of budget preparation, and even there I sometimes have my doubts. We now have a new term—"Expenditure Target." Does it mean—"How much can you spend?"

The Ambassador has very small leeway in the expenditure of his budget after the rents, utilities, local salaries, communications, and mandatory supplies and equipment have been allocated. Why can't he be held strictly accountable and his allotments considered obligated instead of preparing voluminous reports and statistics each month in order to permit the "analyst" to second-guess him on the use of his funds? An increase in frequency of audit and inspection would be far cheaper.

The recent reduction of Administrative reports is most commendable but the post workload would be more affected by a concentrated effort on simplifying and reducing the budget, fiscal and disbursing extremely detailed and voluminous reports. This is the field in which there is great danger of "Parkinson's Law" being the predominant factor.

That "the Department needs a high degree of flexibility in applying its monetary and personnel authority to meet unanticipated changes" goes undisputed. However, the method of applying flexibility leaves the writer cold. In my fourteen years abroad I have yet to see an appeal to an Ambassador to sacrifice a portion of his allotment of "important" items to assist others in meeting the expenses of an unanticipated but "essential" or "mandatory" requirement. There has been no urgent appeal to forego less important projects. To the contrary, within the past four years I have authored two papers recommending reductions in personnel of all agencies in two separate Embassies. The Ambassador has yet to receive a reply to either communication. Instead of making an appeal to the respective Embassies to give up a portion of their allocation or to drop their budget to the "mandatory" status, the orders have come out to: (a) reduce or cancel home leaves (b) reduce FSO-8 recruitment (c) reduce number of promotions or (d) arbitrarily withdraw allotments and then make restoration, depending on extent of pressures.

The budgeteers' argument cannot be accepted at face value when invariably May and June bring forth unexpected allotments despite the year-long "poor mouth" plea. Obviously something is wrong in our financial management to permit these contradictory actions.

The justification of the authority for granting allowances while serving abroad need not be repeated here as the Congress and general public have long realized the necessity for such allowances. Therefore, I would like to confine myself to the administration of these allowances and, through such discussion, illustrate how this activity may be improved upon.

Through our past cumbersome procedure of establishing the housing allowance we have in effect placed a floor on the allowance. Let me illustrate. At Post X an FSO (assume Class 4) is given a maximum of \$2,000. His wife hunts and hunts for a place to live and finally finds one at \$2,300, so they take it and go over the allowance by \$300. Washington reviews the "factors" and finds about a year or so later that 75 per cent of the employees at Post X are paying somewhat over their allowances for housing and, therefore, an increase is justified. Two years later the FSO-4 is transferred and his replacement gets \$2,300 allowance. His wife also hunts and hunts and finally finds a better house for \$2,600, which is also only \$300 above the new maximum allowance. So round and round we go-slowly but consistently raising the budget floor, and even this does not take into consideration the inflation of rents that may have taken place during the same period. There may have also been deflation, but the floor probably will not go down unless there is currency devaluation. All this is done through either a large staff of analysts or perhaps today through a series of pushbuttons and computers, but the result is the same.

No office in Washington has requested the Ambassador to survey the housing conditions and general rental situation and make his recommendations as to the allowances that should be applied for adequate housing for officers and employees. In some areas, of course, United States standard of housing cannot be found at any price, but that, too, should be taken into consideration and properly reflected by the Ambassador.

The cost of the extensive "market surveys" that posts are required to make at least annually, plus the heavy salary cost of the Washington analysts, plus the expensive travel of expert appraisers, must be measured against the margin of error that may creep into a more easily reached cost of living allowance. There is no point in measuring the cost of a can of beans in Washington versus Paris—or

ETTERS to the Editor

"Let's Be Objective"

(Continued)

Leopoldville. I'm sure the Allowance Branch figures are accurate to the penny-they should be, for the amount it costs to develop them-but we should be able to depend on Cost of Living Indexes, market conditions as developed by our economic sections as a part of their regular duties, opinions of the staff experienced in the area, and above all recommendations of our Ambassadors. A requirement should be placed upon these responsible officials to draw accurate conclusions and not let them be in a position to pass the buck to the Allowance Branch back home.

The regulations are full of rules ou use of representation funds—promotion of national interests, protection of U.S. citizens, commemorative and ceremonial, etc., etc., and one whole page of prohibitious. But nowhere do the regulations place upon the Ambassador the responsibility of requiring the officers to use the funds as he deems appropriate for the particular country



Peniscola, Spain by Donald R. Tremblay

in which they are serving. He is responsible for distributing the funds equitably and for certifying that the funds have been used within the regulations, but he is not in any position to say to an officer: "Mr. Doakes, you will take so and so to lunch and make the following inquiries." At one time I disapproved a voucher which, while falling within the specified rules, was not a function that could produce any worthwhile results or serve the true purpose of representational funds. I soon had my ears pinned back on the officer's appeal because: (a) the amount fell within his allocation (b) the function was within the book rules. and (c) there was no specific authority for the Embassy to deny the right of the officer to collect. This case is truly the exception and not the rule. Officers do utilize their limited representational funds to the best advantage at all times, but, in my opinion, we dwell entirely too much on the "out-ofpocket" defense and not enough on requiring the Ambassador or his designated senior subordinate to certify that "The function for which this officer is requesting reimbursement meets with my complete approval (or has been required by me) as falling within the intent and spirit of legislation authorizing use of Government funds for entertainment purposes. These funds have been expended in the direct interests of the United States and the officer is entitled to reimhursement."

Guided by such a requirement, senior officers of an Embassy would review functions before. instead of after the fact and the responsibility would be where it belongs—on the Ambassador and not on the accounts section back home.

Why do we continue the mystery of how much is spent for whiskey and wines? The facts are certainly not difficult to determine. In my own case the figure has never exceeded 10 to 15 per cent of an annual allotment. (The figure is lower when the more effective functions of luncheons and dinners are considered by themselves.) Folks at home may cousider this figure terribly low, or me terribly dry, but how many realize that with the universal diplomatic privileges we pay one to two dollars for the bottle of whiskey that costs five to six dollars at home? Wines are certainly in the some ratio.

This may be heresy, but in reading the hearings of State Department appropriations I must say that I have not been impressed by our defense of representation allowances. If I am not convinced, how can we hope to convince those Members of Congress who have the solemn responsibility of approving appropriations only where the need is clearly and fully justified. The need is there, but our defense is not adequate. We must have proof of need and not just another plea that we have spent more than Congress has appropriated and thus desire reimbursement.

I assume the "flexibility" as applied to personnel operations means the authority and ability carefully to develop an officer's career as well as move a body from one post to another. There has been considerable discussion for years on the question of two. three, or four-year tour of duty policies, but I have seen very little on how the policy will affect the career of an officer or further the development of an even more competent corps. The Service as a whole, I am sure, is ready and willing to accept any tour of duty policy so long as it (a) settles the issue (b) is beneficial to their careers (c) is helpful to the Service, and (d) encompasses flexibility. As of this writing there is still too little flexibility despite consideration of the following points:

1. A four-year tour really means closer to five years. Only in a minority of cases is home leave taken exactly on the two-year date. For reasons of budget, needs of the post, schooling of children, etc., the time is nearer two and one-fourth years. Then home leave averaging another two and onc-half months, and the second two-year period starts upon return to the post, which usually stretches out to another two and one-fourth years. An officer therefore has a minimum "tour" of four years, eleven months before arriving at his new post. Thus in a twenty-five-year career, to reach the hoped for Chief of Mission status, the officer can only serve five "tours." At least one, and probably two tours of the five, will be served in Washington. He is thus reduced to three overseas posts. Such a

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program, of necessity, must lead to area and functional specialization for a large majority of officers.

2. While we talk a great deal about the Ambassador's authority to utilize officer personnel as he sees fit, in reality it has little meaning because: (a) he has no authority to transfer personnel between Consulates or between the Embassy and Consulates within the country to which he is accredited, and (b) Washington personnel planning usually has someone else spotted for every particular assignment and there is heavy resistance to any delegation of authority in this area.

3. If the four-year tour (now almost five) is firm and Washington wants to tell the Ambassador how and where his personnel should be assigned, then a full four-year plan for the officer should be sent to the Embassy with his initial assignment. This plan should spell out in detail the officer's previous experience, the type of activity in which he requires more experience, and suggestions as to position and places of assignment. The officer's career and the Government investment must be protected by carefully developing the most valuable officer possible and not continuing to fill "slots" with "bodies" and then forgetting them until time for the next assignment.

4. No two posts in the world (or even in one country) can be considered truly comparable. Flexibility must be an integral part of any tour of duty policy. It is one thing to have a four-year tour policy for one post and something else for the same policy to be applied to a country with Ambassadorial authority to move officers within a country to further a career or hest fill the needs of our Service. Such things as health, schooling, housing, personality, area restrictions, etc., must also be taken into consideration in the development of a fully qualified Service to meet the multitude of demands requiring specialized experience in today's world of complexities and complications. The advice appearing on the editorial page of the May JOURNAL should be carefully beeded:

"It is clear that training, on and off the job, is necessary. In addition, junior and middle-grade officers must be encouraged to broaden their experience in 'nontraditional' diplomatic functions: military, economic, fiscal, trade, informational, cultural, development assistance, disarmament, atomic energy, etc."

This cannot be accomplished in three foreign tours in specific job assignments and without the Ambassador having the responsibility and authority to provide appropriate training and broadening of experience. How can Washington expect an amhitious, energetic, intelligent officer to expand his ability over a five-year period at a small, two-man post where the daily activity is confined to visas, seamanship, and a minor bit of economic reporting? Two years is fine, but let's move him a few hundred miles in the second tour to improve his overall usefulness to the Service.

Examples and suggestions cited above are not all inclusive, but I believe serve to illustrate that great care must be exercised in preventing Administration from growing to the point that "Administration is spending away our effectiveness." Let Administration assume its proper role of responsibility and authority, but let's be sure that our own house of Administration is in order.

GLENN G. WOLFE

Registers Wanted

Washington

T HE AMERICAN Foreign Service Association is attempting to compile a library of Biographic Registers of the Department of State. The older issues are, of course, of particular interest. If members of the Association have copies of the RECISTER of any vintage which they no longer need, the Association will be glad to have them. DACOR is interested in gathering a similar collection and any duplicate numbers which subscribers may donate to the Association will be forwarded to DACOR for the DACOR House library.

Collections of this sort have increasing historical interest as years pass and the Association headquarters as well as DACOR House are well suited as repositories for all such items of historical interest. The Association expresses its thanks in anticipation to any donors.

JULIAN F. HARRINGTON General Manager, AFSA Washington

Onward and Upward With the Ants

A RECENT speech by Dr. Seaborg of the AEC contained this quote from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which was used as a point of departure in the attached confection, and it occurred to me that it might be of interest to readers of the JOURNAL:

"A new source of power ... has been produced ... hegins a new era in the history of civilization ... never in history has society been confronted with a power so full of potential danger and at the same time so full of promise for the future of man and for the peace of the world... The dangers are obvious ... the menace to our people ... poisoning the atmosphere would call for ... even if the military and economic implicatious were not so overwhelming..."

Atomic energy?

No, gasoline combustion engines. This is full excerpt from the CONGRES-SIONAL RECORD, in 1875:

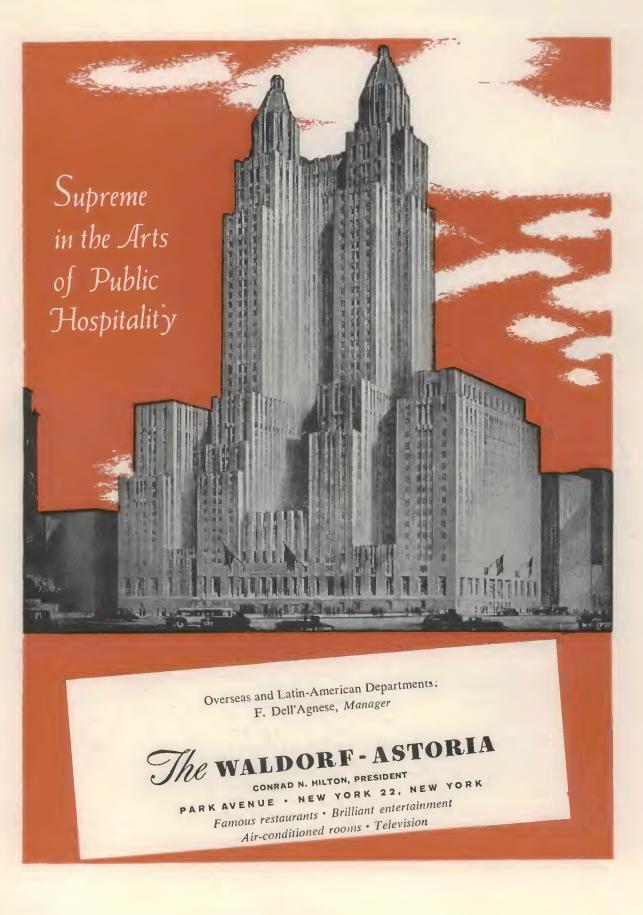
"A new source of power, which burns a distillate of kerosene called gasoline. has been produced by a Boston engineer. Instead of burning the fuel under a boiler, it is exploded inside the cylinder of an engine. This so-called internal combustion engine . . . begins a new era in the history of civilization. . . Never in history has society been confronted with a power so full of potential danger and at the same time so full of promise for the future of man and for the peace of the world.

"The dangers are obvious. Stores of gasoline in the hands of people interested primarily in profit would constitute a fire and explosive hazard of the first rank. Horseless carriages propelled by gasoline engines might attain speeds of fourteen or even twenty miles per hour. The menace to our people of vehicles of this type hurtling through our streets and along our roads and poisoning the atmosphere would call for prompt legislative action, even if the military and economic implications were not so overwhelming."

MORAL: We may be able to harness the bomh, but horscless carriages will be the death of us yet.

SCOTT GEORGE

Oslo



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