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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION




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# contents


April, 1965
Vol. 42, No. 4


*page*



*departments*

**ABOUT OUR COVER:**

"Les Balayeuses," by Ruth Renwick (Mrs. Donald Q. Coster) demonstrates the versatility of this fine artist whose field had been portraiture for many years. This portrait of a young boy was done during her association with Portraits, Incorporated. Mrs. Coster, wife of a senior AID official currently assigned to the faculty of the National Interdepartmental Seminar, closed her studio on her husband's assignment to Saigon. While in Saigon, she achieved the rare distinction of being the only American and the only woman member of the faculty of the University of Saigon where she taught painting—in French which she speaks fluently—to Vietnamese students.

**Photographs and Art for April**

Han Binh Quang and USIS, photographs, page 27.

Robert W. Rinden, "Life and Love in the Foreign Service," page 33. (Still from "Tatters, a Tale of the Slums.")

John J. Hamilton, "Arab Hospitality on the Tigris," photograph, page 42.

Department of State photograph, page 45.

Howard R. Simpson, cartoon, page 54.

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**The Foreign Service JOURNAL welcomes contributions and will pay for accepted material on publication. Photos should be black and white glossies and should be protected by cardboard. Negatives and color transparencies are not acceptable.**

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

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

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**Ambassadorial Appointments**

ANGIER BIDDLE DUKE, *to Spain*

ROBERT C. GOOD, *to the Republic of Zambia*

RAYMOND R. GUEST, *to Ireland*

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, *Ambassador-at-Large*

GEOFFREY W. LEWIS, *to Islamic Republic of Mauritania*

C. ROBERT MOORE, *to the Republic of Mali*

DWIGHT J. PORTER, *to Republic of Lebanon*

ARMIN H. MEYER, *to Iran*

**Marriages**

BUTTERWORTH-BURNS. Cynthia Anne Butterworth, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. William Walton Butterworth, was married to Ward Burns on December 19, 1964, at the Anglican Church, Brussels.

EDGAR-CARTER. Heather Edgar, daughter of FSO-retired and Mrs. Donald Edgar, was married to William Thomas Carter IV of Houston, on February 27, in Washington.

PAPIN-GRANER. Jocelyne Papin of Chécy (Loiret), France, was married to FSO Ralph H. Graner, on July 11, 1964, at the Kowloon Union Church, Hong Kong. Mr. Graner is Vice Consul at Hong Kong.

**Deaths**

BOWMAN. Mrs. Thomas D. Bowman, widow of the late Consul General, died on February 9, in West Chester, Pennsylvania. Among the posts at which the Bowmans served were Monterrey, Mexico City, Budapest, Belfast, Santiago, Naples, Rome, Johannesburg and Canton.

BROWNE. Sidney H. Browne, FSO-retired, died on March 1, in Hyannis, Massachusetts. Mr. Browne entered the Foreign Service in 1927 and retired in 1953. His posts were Antofagasta, Rotterdam, Batavia, Buenos Aires, Saigon, Accra, London, the Department, Tokyo, Wellington and Rangoon where he was Counselor of Embassy at the time of his retirement.

EBERHARDT. Charles C. Eberhardt, FSO-retired, died on February 22, in Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mr. Eberhardt entered the Foreign Service in 1903 and retired in 1933. His posts were Mexico City, Iquitos, Barranquilla and Rio de Janeiro. He was appointed Minister to Nicaragua in 1925 and Minister to Costa Rica in 1930.

FORD. Henry H. Ford, FSO, died on March 9, in an automobile accident near Frankfurt. Before entering the Department of State in 1947, Mr. Ford had been with the Departments of Agriculture, Treasury and War. In 1955 he was appointed an FSO and was detailed to the National War College. His posts were Casablanca, the Department and Frankfurt where he was serving as Consul General at the time of his death.

SOMERFORD. Fred A. Somerford, FSO, died on February 28, in Santo Domingo. Mr. Somerford entered the Department of State in 1948 and the Foreign Service in 1956. He served at Guayaquil, Cuidad Trujillo and Santo Domingo where he was Second Secretary and Consul.

STEWART. Francis R. Stewart, FSO-retired, died in Miami on February 26. Mr. Stewart entered the Foreign Service in 1910 and retired in 1939. He served at Hamburg, Vera Cruz, Berne, Coblenz, Bremen, Santiago de Cuba, Niagara Falls, Vienna and Venice where he was Consul at the time of his retirement. Mr. Stewart established the Gertrude Stewart Memorial Trust fund for scholarship purposes from which 37 awards have been made to date.

*by* S. I. NADLER

# SEX AND THE SINGLE TAX THE CHOP SUEY— FU YUNG SYNDROME AND OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEW POLITICAL SCIENCE

WITH the success of such books as "Sex and the Single Girl" and "Sex and the Single Man" (and somebody, surely, must be working on "Sex and the Single Track Mind"), we can soon expect the appearance of a tome entitled "Sex and the Single Tax." In it, an economic specialist will promote the cause of his favorite theory. It will probably not be a sexy treatment, and the single tax school of thought will come in for no more than passing reference. The title will, however, assure the book's success

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## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS—APRIL, 1965



and, at the same time, illustrate a basic tenet of the New Political Science: Every government or regime of consequence and every important development, in order to be of consequence or importance, must have a catchy label. In the US, this began with Roosevelt's New Deal. At another extreme—that is, Soviet Russia—we have witnessed recent events formally being designated as important by official labeling, e.g., De-Stalinization and The Thaw. The governments of some of the developing nations have even created a phantom scapegoat, labeled *neo-colonialism*, to mask their own shortcomings and failures. This, it should be noted, is an outstanding job of labeling, since the word sounds vaguely familiar and decidedly menacing, while defying any precise definition.

OUR children are up to their little hypotenuses in the new math. The new biology, it is reported, is about to make its debut, and a well-heeled group is developing the new history. Most critical, however, is the need to face up to the realities of the new political science. The new math and the other *new's* involve teaching methods; in the case of the new political science, *everything* is new—laws, theories, procedures. The game is the same, but the rules have been changed. If those in any way concerned with political science accepted these facts of life, there would be much less puzzlement, shock, and/or dismay in the face of today's diplomatic, military, and political goings-on here and abroad.

Consider, for example, the twitchings and twitterings among allegedly professional politicians and commentators induced by the unprecedented extent of split-ticket voting in the American elections of last November. The interpretations of this phenomenon, based on the traditional political science, were characterized by a logic equalled only by their utter inaccuracy. The new political science, on the other hand, provides a simple—and accurate—explanation of what happened. More and more Americans have been eating more and more often in Chinese restaurants. They have thus become accustomed to ordering, without question and regardless of their true desires, one dish from Column A and two from Column B or *vice versa*. In the polling booth, the ballot merely triggers a conditioned reflex and, *voilà*, split-ticket voting. In the jargon of the new social science, this is known as the *Chop Suey—Fu Yung Syndrome*.

MENTION the word "machines," and the average person will immediately think of computers, Vote Profile Analyses, and, perhaps, even automated diplomacy for some future date. This is strictly old school reaction and extremely misleading. What the word "machines" should bring to mind, in the context of the new political science, is hinted at in a London Express Service dispatch recently published in the Washington DAILY NEWS. It begins: "The radio pill, a tiny transmitter which ulcer patients swallow so doctors can hear what is going on inside their stomachs, has now been adapted for use in tracking down spies. It can be made so small that a suspected person can unwittingly swallow it in his food. For the next 48 hours he will emit a *bleep-bleep* signal which is inaudible to him but can be picked up by a radio receiver. . . . This enables a counter-espionage agent, with a receiver fitted inside his hat, to follow a suspect more easily and more certainly than shadowing him by eye." Further along, the following is imparted: "American 'private eyes' are using them to secure evidence for divorce cases. By slipping the suspected man a pill which goes *bleep-bleep* and the woman a pill which goes *burp-burp*, they have only to wait until they hear *bleep-burp* to know that the two are in the same room together."

The new social scientist is not concerned about such obvious possibilities as that in which the local security people in

Tyrrana pick up a tell-tale *bleep-burp* indicating that the US Embassy's Political Officer is in an out-of-the-way coffee house with a member of the not-so-loyal opposition. They are more apprehensive about the coming time (estimated as November of this year) when, prior to leaving for a tour of duty abroad, every Foreign Service officer will have to swallow a pill-sized jamming device which will, of course, emit an inaudible (to him) *whooo-oooh-oooh-whooo*. And the security types are certainly going to weary of carrying radio receivers in their hats, especially in hot climates. The next step, thus, will assuredly be pill-sized tape recorders, which one will swallow unwittingly, which will record all one says, and which will he capable of heing activated for playhack by a radio signal. (If the diplomatic and espionage services—yes, Virginia, there is a difference—of the world's nations had the kind of cooperation enjoyed by the police, through Interpol, they would probahly be allocating, right now, wave lengths or frequencies for stomach-to-security-police networks.)

Since this is a family-type magazinc, the possibilities of miniaturized television will not here be discussed, but this does not mean that the mere thought is not causing cold sweat in various offices of assorted governments.

THE reader should not conclude from the foregoing that computers play no role in the new social science. They perform invaluable functions. To cite just one example, we turn to the area of diplomacy. As the responsibilities of an ambassador expand, as is well known, his power often contracts. This, however, is not always the case, and a formula has come into heing for determining the actual power of an ambassador. His power is a direct function of two factors—distance of his post from Washington (in terms of nautical miles divided by the number of jet flights per week) and the number of American correspondents who consider him a nice guy (with representatives of the New York TIMES counting as three, each, and representatives of the Washington POST, Washington STAR, and TIME, two each). His power is also an inverse function of two other factors: the number of official visitors per month from Washington and the extent of damage per week—measured in square feet of broken window glass—inflicted upon embassy and USIS buildings by hostile mobs. In some countries, the amhassador's power may, obviously, be calculated easily, while in other countries a computer is essential.

SPACE does not permit discussion of certain other highlights of the new social science, such as puhlic opinion polls and elections (especially the Gallup Technique for Winning in a Walk); the inescapable need for high government officials to project a sincere, dependable, mature image (known as the Earnestness of Being Important); and the Aladdin Process (relating to new meanings for old words). In connection with the Aladdin Process, for instance, "propaganda" has become a handy, one-word description of another country's information and cultural activities abroad. This Process also makes it possible, incidentally, to identify proponents of the new social science. Merely ask: "What are the foundations of our American democracy?" Those who subscrihe to the outmoded, traditional concepts, will begin, "Well, there's the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights. . . ." The new breed will start with "Well, there's the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller. . . ."

Readers of the Foreign Service JOURNAL are invited to send in their own observations on the New Political Science. Writer of the best observation will be given a two-year tour in Washington. Writer of the second-best observation will be given a four-year tour. ■

# CYNICAL FASHIONS IN DIPLOMACY

AGITATOR: A statesman who shakes the fruit trees of his neighbors—to dislodge the worms.

ALLIANCE: In international politics, the union of two thieves who have their hands so deeply inserted in each other's pocket that they cannot separately plunder a third.

COMPROMISE: Such an adjustment of conflicting interests as gives each adversary the satisfaction of thinking he has got what he ought not to have, and is deprived of nothing except what was justly his due.

CONSERVATIVE: A statesman who is enamored of existing evils, as distinguished from the Liberal, who wishes to replace them with others.

CONSUL: In American politics, a person who having failed to secure an office from the people is given one by the Administration on condition that he leave the country.

DEFENCELESS: Unable to attack.

DELIBERATION: The act of examining one's bread to determine which side it is buttered on.

DICTATOR: The chief of a nation that prefers the pestilence of despotism to the plague of anarchy.

DIPLOMACY: The patriotic art of lying for one's country.

DISCUSSION: A method of confirming others in their errors.

EXILE: One who serves his country by residing abroad, yet is not an ambassador . . .

INSURRECTION: An unsuccessful revolution. Disaffection's failure to substitute misrule for bad government.

JUSTICE: A commodity which in a more or less adulterated condition the State sells to the citizen as a reward for his allegiance, taxes and personal service.

LIBERTY: One of Imagination's most precious possessions.

MINISTER: An agent of a higher power with a lower responsibility. In diplomacy an officer sent into a foreign country as the visible embodiment of his sovereign's hostility. His principal qualification is a degree of plausible inveracity next below that of an ambassador.

OPPOSITION: In politics the party that prevents the Government from running amuck by hamstringing it . . .

PEACE: In international affairs, a period of cheating between two periods of fighting.

PLENIPOTENTIARY: Having full power. A Minister Plenipotentiary is a diplomatist possessing absolute authority on condition that he never exert it.

POLITICS: A strife of interests masquerading as a contest of principles. The conduct of public affairs for private advantage.

POLITICIAN: An eel in the fundamental mud upon which the superstructure of organized society is reared. When he wriggles he mistakes the agitation of his tail for the trembling of the edifice. As compared with the statesman, he suffers the disadvantage of being alive.

RADICALISM: The conservatism of tomorrow injected into the affairs of today.

REBEL: A proponent of a new misrule who has failed to establish it.

RECONSIDER: To seek a justification for a decision already made.

REFERENDUM: A law for submission of proposed legislation to a popular vote to learn the nonsensus of public opinion.

RIOT: A popular entertainment given to the military by innocent bystanders.

VOTE: The instrument and symbol of a freeman's power to make a fool of himself and a wreck of his country.

*—Compiled by Richard L. Storch, from "The Devil's Dictionary," by Ambrose Bierce.*

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# 25 YEARS AGO

April, 1940 — IN THE JOURNAL

by JAMES B. STEWART

### Notes Written by Columbus

CONSUL John N. Hamlin reports from Seville: "The Harvard Columbus Expedition which was organized to find out more about Columbus' four voyages to America and to definitely identify the islands and places he discovered came to Seville, where Professor Samuel E. Morrison, director of the expedition, Dwight W. Morrow, Jr. and other members spent a number of days studying documents relating to the discovery, conquest and governing of the New World, including several signed by Pizarro, Fernando Cortés, Magellan, Balboa and Amerigo Vespucci, now housed in the General Archives of the Indias in Seville. The Columbina Library founded by Fernando Colón, Columbus' son, also afforded a large collection of rare works for these scholars, including the 'manuscripts of Columbus' and others with marginal notes in the handwriting of Columbus. Tombs of Columbus and his son are in the Seville Cathedral."

**Briefs:** Beginning March 1 the 4-12 P.M. and the 12-8 A.M. "watches" in the Secretary's office were staffed by Vice Consuls Aaron S. Brown, William D. Moreland, Jr., and Wales W. Signor, and by Henry E. Allen, until his assignment to the Division of Trade Agreements. Mr. Allen is the son of Percy F. Allen, Assistant Director of Personnel of the Department.—*Reginald P. Mitchell.*

► Paul C. Squire, Consul at Venice, on February 21 concluded a temporary detail of about six months in the Department, having been one of the first FSOs called into the Special Division when it was established immedately prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. . .—*Reginald P. Mitchell.*

► Upon the completion of 30 years' service in the Department, on March 1, Richard C. Tanis of the Division of Division of American Republics was the recipient of warm felicitations from officers of the Division. Laurence Duggan, as Chief of RA, called a special meeting of the Division to do honor to a dedicated man, who had Mexico "under his hat" for many a long year.

► A picture of Al Lightner driving in his *three* horse sleigh has this explanation under it: "Shortage of gasoline has led Al Lightner to add to his stables at Riga (according to his Christmas card), and here he is 'mushing' to the Legation."

► Clemence Jandrey was fortunate in catching this interesting Sydney group: Messrs. Flake, Doyle, Jandrey, Mrs. Flake, Messsrs. Matthews, Tom Wilson, and Day, Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. Matthews.

► A picture shows Secretaries McClintock and Shantz in a crater made by a demolition bomb 100 yards from the Stuga on the grounds of the American Legation's villa near Köklax, Finland. McClintock holds the incendiary bomb which pierced the villa.

► Paul W. Meyer, Consul at Yunnanfu, visited the Department in March. In the New York TIMES' book review section of March 3 Mr. Meyer is prominently mentioned in a review of a new book entitled, "Burma Road."

### The Bookshelf

"Moment in Peking," by Lin Yutang. This book should be on the "compulsory reading" list not only of those who wish to know "something about China" but for those who,

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having lived there, have come to know and love the country and its people. For the latter, it will be a nostalgic book, especially for those who have lived in Peking, for the descriptions of that city with its parks, palaces and temples, the pageantry of its streets, are magnificently done. For those to whom China is still far-off and alien, "Moment in Peking" must prove a thrilling voyage of discovery. It is a brilliant panorama of the forty years from the Boxer Uprising of 1900 to the present, seen entirely through Chinese eyes. It is not an impersonal historical review. It is history in the making, vividly real and moving, the events told as they occurred in the day to day living of the hook's people, influencing and altering their lives. . .—*Mariquita Atcheson.*

**Short Items:** Ellis Briggs, Jeff Caffery, Cecil Lyon and Bill Burdett attended a Foreign Service Conference at Rio. • Consuls Earl Eaton, Durango, Lee Blohm, Chihuahua, and Julian Pinkerton, Torreon, narrowly escaped injury in a train wreck on February 26 at Queretero while returning to their posts from the Consular Conference at Mexico City.

### From Post to Post*

C. Porter Kuykendall, Danzig to Konigsberg. • Cecil M. Cross, Consulate General to Embassy, Paris. • William L. Krieg, Stuttgart to Milan. • M. Williams Blake, Warsaw to Basel. • Carl F. Norden, F. S. School to Prague, Bohemia. • Arthur C. Frost, Zurich to Barcelona. • James B. Stewart, Mexico City to Zurich. • Howard Bucknell, Barcelona to Madrid. • Hasell H. Dick, Bordeaux to Nantes. • Carl A. Fisher, Moscow to Zurich. • George R. Canty, Paris to Amsterdam.

► A stork line from Verne Baldwin, Managua: Jaqueline Boyd has arrived and weighs eight pounds.

*One of our greatest, the late Robert P. Skinner, once remarked: "The burden of a move falls on the officer's wife."

### Recent Items

**Kudos for Seat Belts:** Gerald G. Jones and his wife, retired in Alamosa, Colorado, hit an ice spot northwest of Clayton, New Mexico, while driving to Sherman, Texas. The car was completely destroyed hut Jerry and Elinor had on seat belts and came out of the accident without a scratch. After he told me about the accident, Fletcher Warren and I extolled the virtues of seat belts. Offhand like, I asked, "You, of course, have them, Fletch?" He only grinned.

**Soup and Skyrockets:** Former career minister, Charles C. Eberhardt, almost 94 and in a nursing home in Ft. Smith, Arkansas, served many years as a Foreign Service Inspector. Here is one of his varied experiences: "I was on a steamer going up the Yangtze River and was the only Occidental seated at a long table. When the soup was served, I joined with a will in the soup drinking chorus so as not to be conspicuous. The noise made by that robust chorus sounded for all the world like many skyrockets all going off at the same time."

**Cable from Old State:** When William Howard Taft was Governor of the Philippines (1901-04) he wired Secretary of State, John Hay (1898-1905), that he had ridden horseback all over the islands and that he felt fine. Hay cabled, "How's the horse?"

**Pick-ups:** Robert English, retired FSO, was reelected to the New Hampshire Senate and began his 6th term in January. In that month, Senator Calista Hughes, wife of retired FSO Morry Hughes, began her first term in the Nebraska Senate. Query: Are there any others? • "A recent addition to our San Francisco colony of retirees is Robert Rinden. I think he would like to teach; has enrolled for graduate work at Berkeley."—*Tom Horn.* It was Bob who, until recently, bore the responsibility for the "Life and Love in the Foreign

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Service" series. • "Charles (Chuck) Baldwin, retired Ambassador to Malaysia, has been appointed the University of Virginia's first diplomat-in-residence. I believe that Chuck is the first to have that title hung on him. However, many of our colleagues are associated with universities."—*Ted Olson.* • Earl and Iris Packer, retired in New York City, stated at end of 1964 that they had little to report to their friends—no broken bones, no State Department tours with Russians, no controversial manuscripts to edit,—"just nothing at all." Sounded like a dull year until further on we read: "We did twenty-one Met operas during the year." • Chris Ravndal just couldn't take retirement, so with Alberta's encouragement, he spent eight months last year forming a corporation in Ecuador for engaging in the fish industry. ■

*New Legation Building in Bucharest (Courtesy Frederick Drum Hunt)—March, 1940*

# WHY WE CLINK GLASSES

BEFORE we start, lest you think that this is just about clinking our Paul Masson Riesling, perhaps we ought to explain that the reason its label is down below is because we didn't have room for the labels of all thirteen Paul Masson table wines. We had to settle for one; no particular reason.

Now, as to why people clink glasses before they drink wine. We have recently learned that it was the Greeks who started it, which came as somewhat of a surprise since we had never thought of there even *being* glasses that long ago. Perhaps it was goblets?

In any event, they started the custom for an appealing, attractive, and symmetrical reason: so that the drinking of wine would satisfy *all* the senses.

The flavor of wine satisfies the taste, the bouquet of wine pleases the nose, the limpid color of wine entrances the eye, and the feel of wine on the tongue fulfills the touch. Only the ear is left unappeased.

And that is why we clink glasses; to make a glad sound.*

Isn't that a nice piece of information? If you'd like some others (such as further details on the thirteen wines we allude to at the left) we'll be happy to send you edifying information along with the actual labels from each of the thirteen so you'll know what to look for next time you go to the wine store or your favorite restaurant.


*The more perceptive will note that the glasses above are too full for either good wine tasting or good clinking; two-thirds is optimum. About his wedding ring*, honi soit qui mal y pense.

Please write: PAUL MASSON VINEYARDS, DEPT. C, SARATOGA, CALIFORNIA (and please visit—it's an hour south of San Francisco) ©1964

# THE USSR AND CHANGING

*by* JAMES A. RAMSEY

THE events of October 1964 in the Kremlin which resulted in the downfall of Nikita Khrushchev have stimulated renewed interest in the nature of a political system where the leader can be hailed as a great national authority one day and cast in the role of a harebrained schemer the next. Aside from certain unexplained circumstances surrounding the change itself, the most intriguing unanswered question relates to the significance of this move in the evolution of the Soviet experiment. Does it presage a return to the cut-throat political competition of the recent past or is it a sign of greater responsibility in the management of the nation's affairs?

Clearly there is no precise answer to this question. The fact that the acknowledged leader of the country could be dismissed overnight in semi-disgrace is a mark of the political immaturity which characterizes the Communist system. And yet one can take a certain comfort in the fact that the holder of supreme power in the USSR has been successfully challenged by a group of his associates and subordinates. The Soviet order may not have come of age, but it is today a far different quantity from the stormy and intemperate idealism it represented a bare half century ago.

Communist rule in its less than 50 years of existence has had a tumultuous history. Some of its goals have remained unchanged throughout this period and have been on the whole effectively pursued. Others have proved difficult or impossible of realization and have had to be altered, de-emphasized or delayed in implementation. There have been shifts in doctrine and practice, based both on expediency and on a slow and grudging recognition of certain immutable facts of life. In addition, each of the three main periods of Communist history has strongly reflected the personality of its leader.

The Communist philosophy of government is a matter of considerable dispute in a world which is disposed to believe that a system with so many inherent defects has little capability

for achievement. Yet over the course of more than four and one-half decades Communism has proved itself capable of unusual dedication and has steadily advanced the power, if not the popularity, of the Russian nation. Despite its obvious shortcomings and failures, there is no denying that the system now provides both internal order and international security for its multimillioned citizenry.

The magnitude of the tasks the Communists have set themselves in refashioning Russian society surpasses the imagination. The extremism of an avant-garde minority has been at variance with much of the outlook of a nation which was 85 percent peasant in 1917 and included some of the most backward and illiterate elements on the European continent. The Communists themselves seem to have been at least partially under the illusion that such human raw material would be easier to mold than the citizenry of other states with their inherited prejudices and vested interests. In this assumption they have not been entirely wrong. Nevertheless, the harshness of their rule has reflected an unreadiness of the population for the type of society the Communists wished to establish. The experience of the Soviet

# COMMUNISM

period has been in more than one respect like advancing from the thirteenth to the twentieth century in one generation. Max Eastman, one of the foreigners who observed the Soviet scene at close range in the 1920s and early 1930s, has noted:

> Russia has somewhat the mind that an awakening medieval giant would have had if science and modern capitalistic culture had opened on her like a flashlight in the dark. (*"Artists in Uniform," N. Y. 1934, p. 5)*

The Communist system possesses a purposeful dogmatism and quasireligious fervor. It is often extreme and inefficient. In some respects, Soviet rule has its parallels with the Petrine era of Russian history—a period of inexorable pressure for radical change. There is, however, a basic difference. The reforms of the great Tsar affected primarily the upper classes and did not reach into the people. The Communists, whatever their faults, have not been unsuccessful in identifying their order with the mute aspirations of the oppressed and disadvantaged. They have on the whole correctly estimated and understood the role of the masses in a century where the desire for participation, inarticulate as it is, cannot be denied.

In any discussion of Communism in Russia, it is necessary to bear in mind the weight of the past 50 years. In this period the Soviet peoples have undergone two World Wars, each one of cataclysmic intensity. They have been enmeshed in a fratricidal Civil War and an unparalleled political terror. The wanderings of the populace since 1917 have been prodigious. The national life has been shaken and distorted by the upheavals of collectivization and industrialization. Suspicion, distrust, and fear have become entrenched in the national mentality. At the risk of being uncharitable, one might say that the unruly Russian nature has indulged itself to a tragically unfortunate extent since the alleged dawn of a new era in 1917.

Measured by historical standards, Soviet rule has exacerbated the frictions latent in an unmolded society and has created many grievances which will long be a plague to those governing the country. The uprooting of an established order, even one so superficial as that of the Tsars, has caused dislocations the effect of which is not capable of exact measurement, especially in terms of human values. Yet looked at on a long-term basis, it would not be entirely inaccurate to say that the Soviet peoples and their government have been slowly reconciling themselves to one another. There is much contrast between the cautiously negative attitudes of various groups and individuals today and the fury with which the same people or their predecessors registered opposition to Party impositions on their life in the 1920s and 1930s.

Communism in 1917 was a movement of enthusiastic idealism. It was determined to break decisively and cleanly with the past, using the power of the state to abolish all exploitation of human beings and to create conditions of complete equality for all. Its leaders, true to their Russian nature, set out to storm their way into a genuinely new and altruistic society. Traditional institutions in the fields of culture, education, religion, economics, and the law were uprooted and the substantive content of the individual's life was radically reoriented. The police, the army and the bureaucracy were to be eliminated, along with the family. All privileges were officially abolished and every worker and peasant was considered eligible to hold public office. As Lenin phrased it, any cook should be capable of running the government.

The history of the USSR since the 1920s is in many respects the story of adjusting this impetuous revolutionary credo with the hard realities of human existence. The economic and other goals set by the state have repeatedly turned out to be too grandiose in terms of the resources available. The Communists over the years have been forced to recognize that the stability of any social order, including theirs, requires discipline and respect for authority. They have also been under increasing compulsion to give the marks of tradition to their own system.

Facts, as Stalin used to say, are stubborn things. Very early in the struggle against private property, the Party was obliged to defer and even partially reverse its program of complete nationalization. The hostile attitude towards the family underwent a significant change in the 1930s. An uneasy truce has even been concluded with religious organizations. The Communists have learned how to use both these latter and the family for their own purposes. Such compromises

seem, however, to have a large element of expediency. They conceal a long-term design to achieve a social order where the concepts of private property and religion will be historical curiosities and the family will cease to have substantive importance.

In contrast to adjustments which the Communists regard as temporary, there have been some genuine alterations in the pattern of Soviet social organization. The extreme egalitarianism of Revolutionary days has been permanently discarded. The role of the Russian people as the elder brother in a multi-national family has replaced an official disparagement of Great Russian chauvinism and a denigration of the Russian past. The outspoken and often violent internationalism of Lenin's day has given way to a policy of legitimizing Russian interests. Correspondingly, the role assigned to the minorities has changed, especially in the case of the Jews where there has been a return to some of the discriminatory patterns of pre-Revolutionary times.

Discipline in Soviet society has been restored with finality, beginning with the educational system and extending into all branches of productive endeavor. The freedom of sex life and personal relations which were the pride of the revolutionaries have given way to a quasi-Victorianism. The law has become unrevolutionary and more specific. The worker has long since lost his privileged position as the core of the state. Perhaps most important of all is the fact that the Communists have restored the traditional Russian bureaucracy with all its distortions of manner and wonderful opportunities for satirical descriptions by talented writers.

The beginnings of some of the changes we have been describing came about under Lenin himself, but the story of the refashioning of Communism is one closely identified with the thirty year reign of Stalin. The militarization of Soviet society was the latter's solution to the challenges to authority posed by the ferment of revolution. Stalin, in his brutal and thorough way, established a regime which had the fault of possessing a low degree of productivity, but provided a solid foundation for the economic and political integration of the country. In reviewing the excesses of the Stalin period and the solution-defying problems they created, one is apt to overlook some of its irreversible achievements. Perhaps the most significant of the latter was the creation of a quasi-middle class, based not on property but on skills of value to the state.

Khrushchev's rule was as different from Stalin's as the latter's was in its turn from Lenin's. While accepting the system inherited from his predecessor, Khrushchev insisted on making it more workable, tolerable and efficient. Much has been said about a return to Leninist principles and there has been a reappearance of some features of this earlier period such as an emphasis on mass participation in the mechanics of government, and primary reliance on various forms of persuasion rather than coercion in controlling the citizenry. Nevertheless, a reversion to the practices of the Leninist state is possible only in limited fashion. The revolutionary euphoria of that period no longer exists and much that was done in its name at the time has proved to be unworkable in a modern society. Some aspects of Leninism were so decisively undone by Stalin that the thread of continuity has been lost.

There have been some changes in the pattern of rule which appeared to be peculiar to the Khrushchev state itself and which distinguished it from both the Leninist and Stalinist varieties. The period of the dictatorship of the proletariat has passed into history and the class and other divisions of society which gave it meaning are now officially declared to be over and done with. The rehabilitation of former enemies, political, ethnic or social, and the relatively magnanimous attitude towards political opponents may be important milestones. Unlike his predecessors, Khrushchev preferred to stress his role as ruler of all the people, including those who may have been ungrateful or in opposition.

It is perhaps worthwhile at this point to attempt a summarization and comparison of the main characteristics of each of the three periods we have been discussing. This presents some difficulties, both because of the absence of a fully documented record of the Soviet past and the shortness of historical perspective on the Khrushchev era. Nevertheless, certain generalizations may be useful.

Lenin's Communism was, as we have seen, an idealistic one, discarding and condemning all experience of the past as being nothing more than a fettering of the vast potential residing in humanity. It broke resolutely with tradition and set itself unlimited social and economic goals. It was dictatorial and intolerant but provided a rough kind of democratic framework for those who sympathized with its doctrines and ambitions. Fundamentally, it seems to me, it was the expression of a long-muted resentment among the Russian masses against the aloofness, disinterest, and often ill-concealed disdain of their rulers.

Stalin's Communism, especially in its mature state, was quite a different breed, very un-Russian-like in its premeditated acts of cruelty. Its most prominent characteristic was a universal distrust which permeated the entire society. It stressed discipline and order; the master enforced his will on his subordinates not by the intemperate argumentation of Lenin's day but by the coercion of an impersonal and callous police apparatus. Although it subscribed to and advanced many of the original goals of the Revolution, these were the technical and not the humanistic ones. Its quintessence was power which the supreme ruler used improvidently and unsparingly.

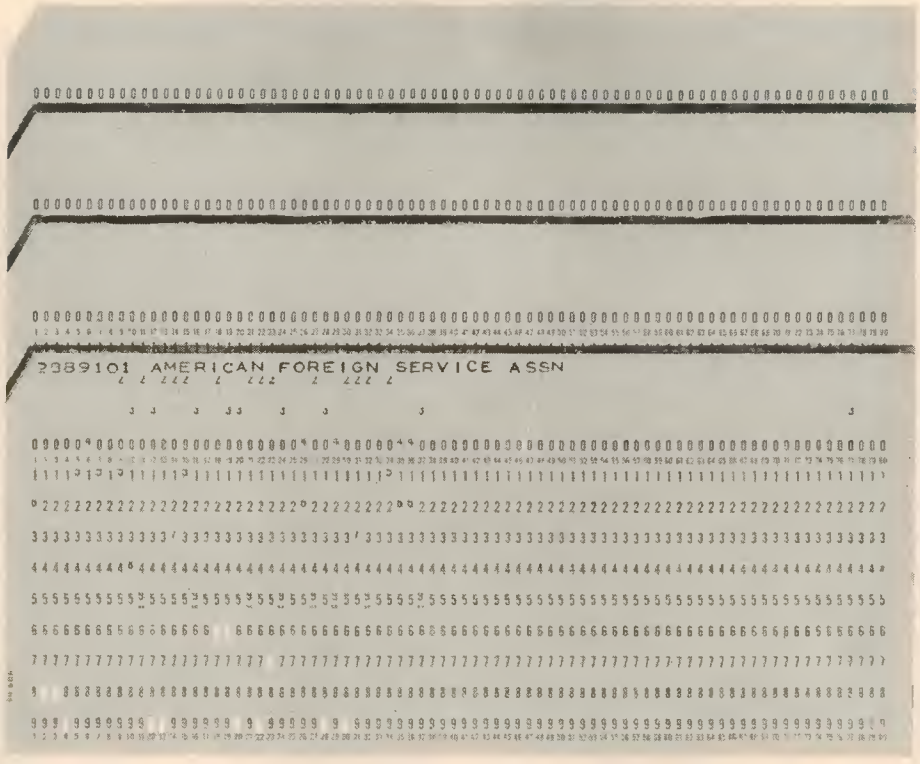
Khrushchev's Communism was more sophisticated than either of its predecessors. A general revulsion against the excesses of the past brought about a greater temperateness in the process of ruling and more awareness of the untoward consequences of rash behavior. Khrushchev also found himself working with a different kind of material. An extensive industrial base had been built, society had been effectively refashioned, and Soviet power, though not firmly anchored, was no longer subject to dangerous challenge.

Perhaps nothing demonstrates the changing nature of Soviet Communism so much as Khrushchev's summary removal by the collective action of his associates and subordinates. For the first time in the history of the Soviet state the recognized leader of the country was successfully forced into retirement as a result of a group conspiracy against him. This could not have and did not happen with Lenin and Stalin. Khrushchev, however, never seemed to have the same power and authority possessed by these earlier Communist figures, which is itself a mark of the very different conditions of his rule.

It may also be of considerable significance that Khrushchev's style of leadership figured prominently in his downfall. The new generation of Soviet technocrats has a strong sense of dignity and a predisposition for decorous public behavior. The Revolution has now been consolidated and, despite the value of their past services, there is lessening need for those who, like Khrushchev, are most at home storming the barricades manned by counterrevolutionaries. ■

# TOWARD FULL MECHANIZATION OF THE PROMOTION PROCESS

*by* THOMAS A. DONOVAN




COMPUTERS are news. With the introduction of the latest generation of even more sophisticated "families of computers," informed observers tell us that we are on the threshold of new breakthroughs in the ever-wider application of computers to tasks which have hitherto been dealt with laboriously, in old-fashioned ways. The application of the highest-powered computers to governmental personnel operations seems likely to result in the most spectacular improvements in existing practices, according to knowledgeable insiders. The Defense Department, as the largest single employer in government, has already made tentative steps toward using electronic calculators in finding the right man for the right job in the Pentagon. And the Department of State is not far behind.

It can now be revealed that a private firm of engineering consultants, Willoughby Associates of Brownsville, Texas, has nearly completed a feasibility study on letting computers take over some of the more time-consuming work of the Foreign Service promotion panels. Willoughby is a newcomer in the personnel operations field, but it has had long experience with digital computers, primarily in petroleum industry refinery through-put planning. Of course, no one supposes that the problems of promoting Foreign Service officers are the same as those encountered in scheduling refinery crude oil through-put, but Willoughby Associates was willing to take on the job for a very modest fee. The firm is making great efforts to diversify, to lessen its dependence on the oil industry, and the Department for its part has, as is well known, long been striving to mechanize the existing promotion machinery of the Foreign Service.

Though the study is not yet completed, sufficient data have now been accumulated for some tentative conclusions to be drawn as to the feasibility of the project for electronic processing of promotions. But before reporting some of the more interesting findings of the engineers at Willoughby, it might be well to explain to the non-technical reader just how the consultants went about their job. Persons familiar with computing - machine technology will already be aware of the fact that the firm would naturally wish to be given a set of operating precepts to guide the work of the computing analysts. Machines, of themselves, cannot determine the outcome of a study.

The precepts which the Department supplied to Willoughby were deliberately left quite general. It was felt that the study would not be a realistic one if too much precision were insisted upon in the promotion precepts, i.e., in the criteria which the calculating machines would have to take into consideration when tabulating the immense mass of data which present-day promotion panels must work through so laboriously. Accordingly, when the contract was first let, Department officials drew up a number of different versions of the code of instruction for the machines. Some of them proved quite unworkable, evidently because the machines spotted internal contradictions which were not at first apparent. Others seemed more satisfactory, but later had also to be discarded, when it was found that promotion projections sketched out by the machines, when operating with these particular sets of precepts, led to machine recommendations for promotions which represented too marked a departure from existing promotion practices.

As is often the case in science, the dispute about criteria was finally resolved by the brilliant suggestion of an outsider, in this case one of the more talented theoreticians employed by Willoughby. His proposal was that the Department put aside, at this stage, any thought of making substantive reforms in the promotion process as such, and concentrate instead on the simple mechanization of the existing promotion machinery. As he put it, "You can always tidy up loose ends later on, when the machines have taken over the work of the present selection boards, and you have a bit of surplus manpower to play around with." Though, as we shall see later on, it hasn't quite worked that way, his insight into the heart of the problem—how to let the machines do what the people are doing, without getting bogged down in controversies about unwelcome and unnecessary changes in the end-product—made it possible for Willoughby to get down

to work in a matter of months, and to turn out their preliminary study well in advance of its planned completion date.

Though the subject is a highly complex one, there is nothing particularly hard to understand about the way Willoughby went at their job. What the firm did, briefly, was to put into the ultra-rapid new IBM System/360 complex, with additional memory units wired in, pretty much all of the factual data the Department possessed in 1948 about a representative cross-section of then serving FSOs. The subsequent efficiency reports and promotion histories of this sampling of officers were then fed into the machines, along with instructions that the machines were to endeavour to record in the memory units the patterns of performance which had caused the promotion boards to push some men forward rapidly, others more slowly, and some not at all.

When this was done, the stage was set for the next phase of the study—the feeding into the machines of the personnel data on the same sampling of officers, for the years from 1954 to 1958. These years were not chosen because there was anything special about them. Rather, it was a question of picking any short period of years, in which a more detailed machine analysis of the data might enable the machines to test the internal consistency of the findings already arrived at in the analysis of the promotion practices of earlier years. Later, data for the years 1959-1962 were also put into the machines. This was a necessary refinement of method, as it turned out, for without this longer run of data, the machines were initially unable to come up with any coherent simulation of the existing promotion board findings.

It was thought at first that variations in the old annual sets of precepts given to the promotion panels (not to be confused with the precepts incorporated into the code of instructions followed by the computers in the course of the study) might have caused this difficulty. Ultimately, however, it was found that changes in the annual precepts had not in fact been as significant a factor in the changing pattern of promotions as other, less tangible factors. It seems that the promotion of individual officers can be predicted by the machines with a surprisingly high degree of accuracy, even when personnel data on the officers are processed in test runs with greatly varying sets of selection board precepts.

The reader may be interested here as to the way in which the researchers succeeded in putting the personnel data into usable form for purposes of the machine analyses. It goes without saying that, at the outset of the study, all of the numerical ratings of the efficiency report forms were fed into the machines. These data, interestingly enough, were much more useful than Department officials had suspected, for the machines were able to find quite significant correlations between the promotion prospects of an officer and the varying numerical ratings found in his file. Willoughby investigators hazard the opinion that, although the numerical ratings may not help the selection boards to distinguish one officer from another, the machines, with their vastly greater memory stores, can often arrive at roughly the same end-conclusions as the selection boards through the processing of the numerical data alone.

As a refinement of the methods of the machine analysis, however, the engineers took the precaution of making frequency counts of a number of key adjectives (splendid, admirable, energetic, resourceful, outstanding, reliable, and so on), of some comparatively significant adverbs (highly, speedily, promptly, dependably, and the like), and of a few frequently-encountered quality nouns (leadership and team member were the critically decisive words here). The analysts were careful, of course, to avoid the pitfall of assigning arbitrary values to these adjectives, adverbs and nouns. Instead, they carefully calculated the frequency with which these particular words were used in the efficiency reports of officers who had in fact been promoted by the boards. With these data, they were able to test their hypothesis that the appearance or nonappearance of such words was of equal relevance in determining the promotion prospects of individual officers as the purely numerical ratings referred to above. Naturally the same methods were used in determining which words, when met with in efficiency reports, had most often been used by rating officers to guard against the premature promotion of men who would perhaps otherwise have made the grade.

The foregoing by no means exhausts the variety of data used by the analysts in their efforts to determine what factors have actually accounted for the promotions of officers who are now in service. Even with the elaborate sifting of data from the numerical scores and from the adjectival and other test words, there were still puzzling anomalies which the machines were unable to account for. There is not space here to give all the steps the engineers took to perfect their mathematical model. As an illustration of the thoroughness with which they explored all the possibilities of the subject, however, it may be mentioned that the Willoughby study group also made some elaborate joint and comparative cross-analyses of the files of rating and rated officers. In doing this, they brought to light several features of the promotion system which no one had ever noticed before. Astonishing as this may seem, the computers appeared to show that fully ten per cent of the officers whom the boards had found to be in the top ten per cent of their classes had in effect been put there by rating officers who were themselves in the bottom ten per cent of their own higher classes. But this line of inquiry was not gone into further, for the terms of reference of the research contract given the Texas firm explicitly excluded any investigation at the Department's expense of such scientifically curious but essentially irrelevant side paths of the science of personnel operations.

It was, indeed, the great difficulty of systematically deriving consistently meaningful conclusions from all of the direct or derived numerical data that compelled the people at Willoughby to look further afield for additional meaningful

criteria. How was it, the investigators at Willoughby wondered, that officers with only average ratings were sometimes promoted in spite of apparent deficiencies in their performance records? In particular, the engineers were puzzled as to how they could write their machine instructions in such a way as to approximate the boards' seemingly intuitive, but nevertheless precise, skill in discounting some data in some files while simultaneously upgrading comparable data in other files. Clearly, the computers' analyses of the promotion pattern showed, the boards were indeed picking and choosing.

But study project personnel finally found a way out of the impasse. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the machines themselves found a way out of the impasse. After the computers had run through the data hundreds of times, the machines themselves revealed that other criteria also helped determine an officer's suitability for advancement in his career. The machines showed, for example, that officers who were staff aides could almost invariably count on early advancement. Similarly, officers in certain prestige jobs abroad—political section chiefs in major embassies or DCMs in little developing countries, for example—could likewise apparently usually take rapid promotion for granted. Even some ordinary consuls and vice consuls—at least in areas such as the Congo, where political crises had been sufficiently prolonged to make them statistically significant for machine analysis purposes—could expect rapid advancement. In other words, thanks to the great powers of analysis of the new computers, it became known for the first time that geographical and functional criteria were also promotion factors.

With this discovery, it was a simple matter for the researchers, working backwards, to ascertain the proper numerical weights which belonged to all of the jobs held by officers in the test sample. Then, by incorporating these additional weighted numerical data into the machine memory units, an over 98 per cent accurate simulation of the promotion process was at last achieved. Comparisons of machine projections with the actual unfolding of careers of the officers in the sample category in later years were extraordinarily close.

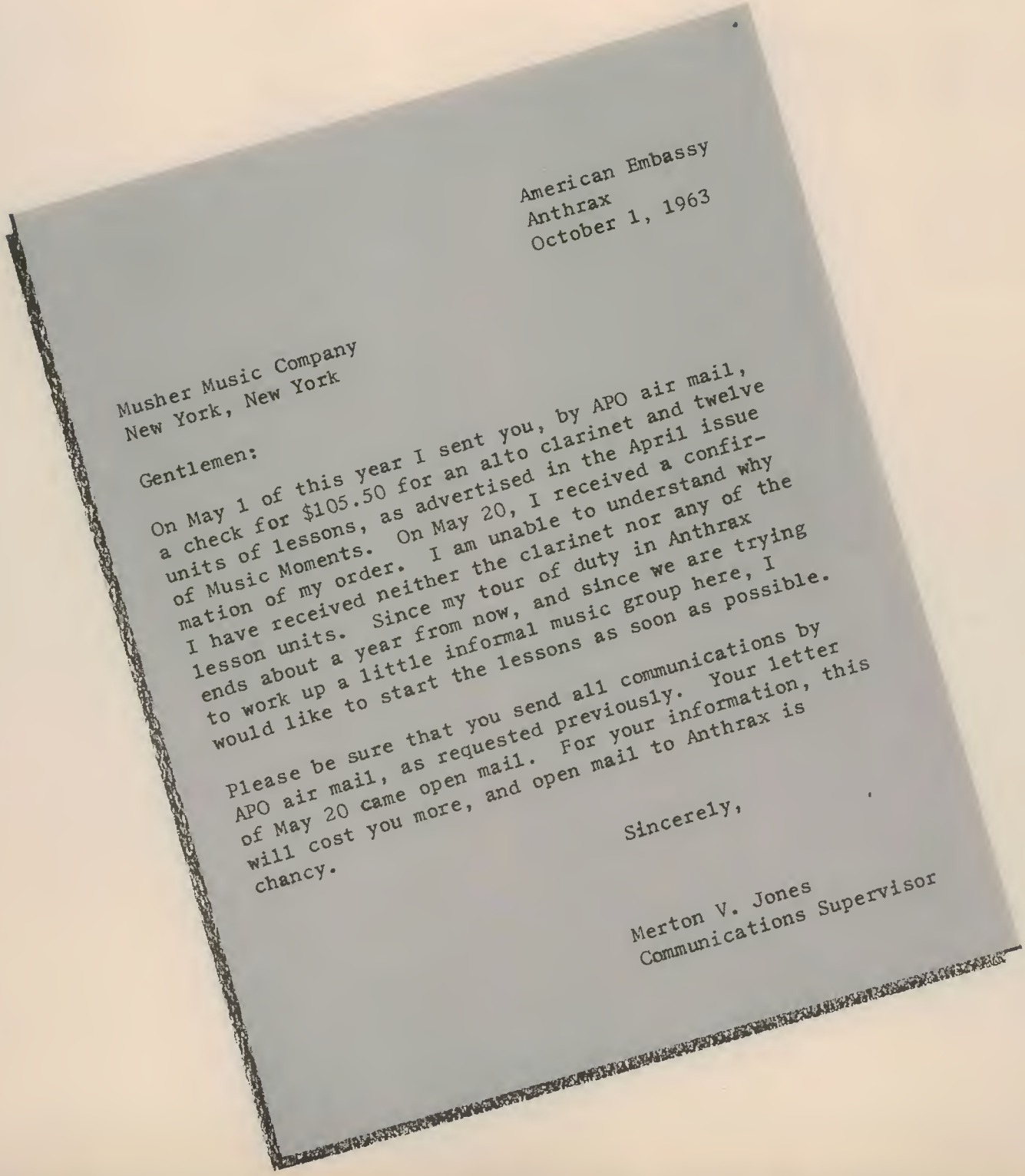
To be sure, some questions still remain. It is in the nature of science that new questions arise as soon as old ones are solved. Thus it was that the analyses produced by the computers seemed almost to suggest that still other criteria might sometimes also be statistically significant in the determination of an officer's standing in the Service. It almost seemed, the machines came near to showing, that bachelorhood helped the officer in his twenties but hurt the officer in his forties. In the same fashion, the computers made it seem possible that now and then in the past an officer might have had his career development affected to some slight extent by having had additional general security checks run on him. But the machines came to conclusions of this sort so seldom that it was not felt necessary to seek more light on the criteria involved in these hypothetical career anomalies. In any event, the study group technicians hypothesized that such anomalies were only of mathematical and theoretical interest, and the Department's personnel people agreed that this must surely be so.

Although the study project is not yet completed, the conclusion of the Willoughby consultants which will most interest JOURNAL readers is that the scheme for machine processing of promotion data is in fact quite within the scope of the present generation of computers. Willoughby's terms of reference prevent the firm from releasing their specific recommendations. We understand informally, however, that the consultants think the Department would probably be best advised, when the fully mechanized promotion system has been put into effect, to use some of the savings from the new techniques to enlarge the present overburdened staffs handling personnel assignments. If this were done—and there is reason to believe that competent people in the Department see the matter this way also—even greater care could hereafter be given to the newly established relationship between post and promotion. All in all, therefore, the prospects for full mechanization of the promotion and placement process, within the personnel pyramid, are much better than most people would ever have thought possible. ■

*Editor's Note:* The JOURNAL's editorial staff asked Mr. Donovan for more information regarding the personnel study which he has described with such seriousness, but Mr. Donovan declined to reveal the source of his information as to these developments. Inquiry at the telephone company indicates that there is no firm named Willoughby Associates at Brownsville, Texas. The PETROLEUM YEARBOOK for 1964 also does not list any firm with this name as active in the oil industry.

Department officials, when queried on this important matter, admitted that the Department has indeed made wide use of computers, and is still considering new uses for computers in making the Department's operations still more rational and economical. They denied, however, that the Department has ever consulted any outside consultants as to the feasibility of mechanizing the promotion process. They also denied categorically that any responsible person in the Department's personnel administration is giving any consideration to the mechanization of the promotion process, in the manner so fancifully described by Mr. Donovan. That this is so we may also deduce from the firm assurances which the JOURNAL has been given by responsible persons high in the Department's personnel hierarchy that the present promotion machinery is working so smoothly and economically that it is quite absurd to suppose that anyone in authority would wish to mechanize it.

# THE SILENT



American Embassy
Anthrax
October 1, 1963

Musher Music Company
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

On May 1 of this year I sent you, by APO air mail, a check for $105.50 for an alto clarinet and twelve units of lessons, as advertised in the April issue of Music Moments. On May 20, I received a confirmation of my order. I am unable to understand why I have received neither the clarinet nor any of the lesson units. Since my tour of duty in Anthrax ends about a year from now, and since we are trying to work up a little informal music group here, I would like to start the lessons as soon as possible.

Please be sure that you send all communications by APO air mail, as requested previously. Your letter of May 20 came open mail. For your information, this will cost you more, and open mail to Anthrax is chancy.

Sincerely,

Merton V. Jones
Communications Supervisor

# CLAR-NET

*by* BETTY KALISH

American Embassy
Anthrax
November 3, 1963

Musher Music Co.
New York, New York
Gentlemen:

I have your letter of Oetober 14, advising me that my alto clarinet and the first unit of lessons were sent to me on May 15. You do not say whether they were sent by APO or by open mail. If the latter, I fear that the clarinet, at least, has gone astray.

Mail to Anthrax is slow, but not that slow.

I have reeeived, by open mail, the first unit of lessons. Both envelope and contents were badly damaged, but I have managed to put the pieees together so that I ean follow them. Please try, hereafter, to use a stronger wrapper for the lessons. It's a long hard pull from New York to Anthrax.

I believe we may assume that the clarinet is a lost cause, if sent open mail. Sinee I note in your ad that shipments are insured, please send a replacement as soon as possible, *by APO air mail.* In faet, because of delays already encountered, please send lessons, as well, by air mail. I shall gladly pay the extra eost of air postage if you will advise me of the amount due you for it.

Sincerely,
MERTON V. JONES
Communications
Supervisor

American Embassy
Anthrax
December 18, 1963

Musher Music Co.
New York, New York
Gentlemen:

Your letter of November 29 came today. I am relieved to learn you have shipped me a seeond alto clarinet by APO. I hope it was sent air mail, as I requested. You did not say.

Since I wrote you on November 3, the first clarinet, or what is left of it, has arrived by open mail. The reed is missing, and the body of the instrument is eraeked. I am trying to practiee Unit 1 as best I can with a silent clarinet. I have been making some progress in fingering, but it is frustrating not to be able to hear anything. I eagerly await the arrival of the complete instrument. Due to the Christmas mail rush, I doubt I ean expeet it before January.

As soon as I have absorbed Unit 1, I shall ship the remains of the first clarinet to you by APO. This should ease any problem with your insurance company.

I have received no more lessons since Unit 1 arrived. Will you check into this? I suggest that you send several units at a time, *always by APO air mail,* in strong wrappers.

Yours truly,
MERTON V. JONES
Communications
Supervisor

Ameriean Embassy
Anthrax
March 18, 1964

Musher Musie Co.
New York, New York
Gentlemen:

The alto elarinet whieh you sent me by APO in November to replace the one whieh was damaged in transit, has arrived at last. I am haffled why you sent it by sea mail when I offered to pay extra air mail charges on hoth instrument and lessons. But let it go: I am delighted to have the elarinet, even at this late date.

I am also at a loss to understand why I have reeeived no lesson units except Unit 1. In my letter of December 18, I asked you to be sure to see that several more lesson units were sent me, APO AIR MAIL. Instead, I have received a second copy of Lesson Unit 1. It is niee of you to send me a fresh eopy of Unit 1, but I would infinitely prefer to have some new lessons. I can see Unit 1 in its entirety on my bedroom walls at night. I know every note by heart, and now that I have a "live" clarinet, I shall enjoy it even more. But I am definitely ready for some new material.

I trust you have reeeived the damaged clarinet whieh I sent you some time ago.

Yours,
MERTON V. JONES
Communications
Supervisor

American Embassy
Anthrax
May 20, 1964

Musher Musie Co.
New York, New York
Gentlemen:

I wish to complain about your shipping department. On Deeember 18 I wrote you that only the first unit of lessons for alto clarinet had arrived. (My original order was sent May 1 of last year.) On March 18, after the belated arrival of the clarinet replacement, I notified you that I had reeeived only the first unit of lessons—twice over. I suggested that several more units of lessons be sent along in a batch, by *APO AIR MAIL.* I still have not received Units 2, 3, 4 and 5, but today Units 6, 7 and 8 came, *plus a bill for both clarinet and lessons.*

If you will eheek your books, you will see that on May 1, 1963, I paid in advance for the clarinet and 12 lesson units (Check 5280, City Bank of Yonkers.) Please straighten out your books on this and let me know

*by APO AIR MAIL* what has happened to Units 2, 3, 4 and 5.

I repeat I shall gladly pay any additional charges for air mail replies and lesson shipments *if you will let me know the required amount.*

May I point out that my tour of duty here ends in November? I have given up the thought of joining the music group, but I still hope to complete the lessons by the end of my tour.

Yours,
MERTON V. JONES
Communications
Supervisor

American Embassy
Anthrax
June 15, 1964

Musher Music Co.
New York, New York
Gentlemen:

I owe you an apology for my letter of May 20, when I complained about the non-arrival of alto clarinet lesson Units 2, 3, 4 and 5. I received the replacements sent in May, APO air mail, only a day before the arrival of your original shipment, sent January 8, by APO *sea mail.* (Why do you send things sea mail?) The packet had been inexplicably delivered by APO to Ouagadougou. After considerable delay, apparently, it was reshipped to Anthrax.

I do wish you would use stronger wrappings. But in this case, the wretched condition of the original packet is of no matter. The replacement came through well. Please try to take care of this in future, however.

Thank you for straightening out the bill. Please also let me know what I owe you for air mail postage.

Now—one last request: please send me, as soon as possible, the last four units of the course. I am well supplied with all previous units. Please send by APO AIR MAIL in *strong* wrappers.

Hopefully,
MERTON V. JONES
Communications
Supervisor

American Embassy
Anthrax
July 30, 1964

Musher Music Co.
New York, New York
Gentlemen:

To my surprise and dismay, I received today another alto clarinet, plus still another bill for the clarinet and 12 lessons. In the same mail, I received my third copy of lesson Unit 1. *Please.* I have a clarinet. I do not want another, and I am shipping the new one back to you immediately. And please see that the matter of the bill is straightened out again. As I have told you, I paid for both instrument and lessons on May 1, 1963.

Yours,
MERTON V. JONES
Communications
Supervisor

American Embassy
Anthrax
September 12, 1964

Musher Music Co.
New York, New York
Gentlemen:

I have had no answer to my letter of July 30, in which I reported receipt of a surplus clarinet and a third copy of Lesson Unit 1, plus another bill for clarinet and lessons. I thought that was all cleared up. I paid for my instrument and lessons in May of 1963, and I need nothing more from you but the last four units of the course. Today, I received copies of Lesson Units 2 and 3, which I already have. Is there no way of stopping this revolving nightmare? I appreciate the diligence of your shipping department in keeping in touch with me, but I wish their energies were directed into more useful channels.

I am leaving this post in November, as I have told you many times, and I am determined that I shall finish the last four units before I go, if only I can get you to do this last little thing for me: send me Units 9, 10, 11 and 12, by APO AIR MAIL, in a strong wrapper! ! ! ! . . . .

Still hopefully,
MERTON V. JONES
Communications
Supervisor

American Embassy
Anthrax
October 20, 1964

Musher Music Co.
New York, New York
Gentlemen:

I am leaving Anthrax in two weeks, and this is the last communication of any sort that I will have with you. I just want to get it on your voluminous record of our unhappy dealings that I have never received the last four units of your alto clarinet course, for which I paid you in May of 1963. My pleas of June 15, July 30, and September 12, begging you to send me the last four units, have gone unanswered. Nor have my repeated requests for a bill for air mail postage been answered, although you have been generous enough with copies of the bill for instrument and lessons, which I have long since paid. I got another one today, by the way, along with my fourth copy of Lesson Unit 1.

I want to be absolutely sure that I have no further contact with your company. To this end, I spent a whole evening figuring out how much the extra air mail postage could possibly be. I doubled the figure, coming up with $14.30. Let's make it an even $15. It's worth a bit extra to be sure I am through with the whole thing. For further details, I refer you to the enormous file you must have on me.

Forget the last four units. Someone stole the reed of my clarinet anyway.

Yours,
MERTON V. JONES
Communications
Supervisor

Coda: On June 1, 1965, Merton V. Jones received the following letter at his new post, The American Consulate, Paranoia.

AJAX COLLECTION AGENCY
"We Cover the World"
New York, New York
February 3, 1965

Mr. Merton Jones
Communications Supervisor
American Embassy
Anthrax
Dear Mr. Jones:

As a music lover of long standing, you are doubtless aware that the Musher Music Co. of New York has recently been purchased by the World Wide Music Company of Englewood, New Jersey. Overdue accounts on the Musher Music Co.'s books have been turned over to us for collection. Among these is a bill owed by you to Musher's, in the amount of $90.50. To refresh your memory, the bill is for one alto clarinet and 12 lesson units ordered by you in 1962, for a total cost of $105.50. The Musher records show that the only payment on this account was made in Oct. 1964, of $15, leaving a balance still due of $90.50.

We are sure this has merely been an oversight on your part, and that as a Foreign Service officer you will be anxious to take care of it immediately to clear your credit record. We should hate to have to call the account to the attention of your superiors in Washington, or to institute collection proceedings, without giving you the opportunity of taking care of it personally.

Although the account is of sufficiently long standing to justify adding a carrying charge, the World Wide Company, and the Ajax Company as its collectors, will take no further action if a check in the amount of $90.50 is received by us on or before April 1, 1965.

Yours truly,
Manager

*It's a long wait to begin processing.*

*Armed guard looks pretty tall to young son of PHD's chief Dr. Emmanual Voulgaropoulos.*

# CLEAR THE DECKS!

All dependents leave Vietnam in late February after the President's order:

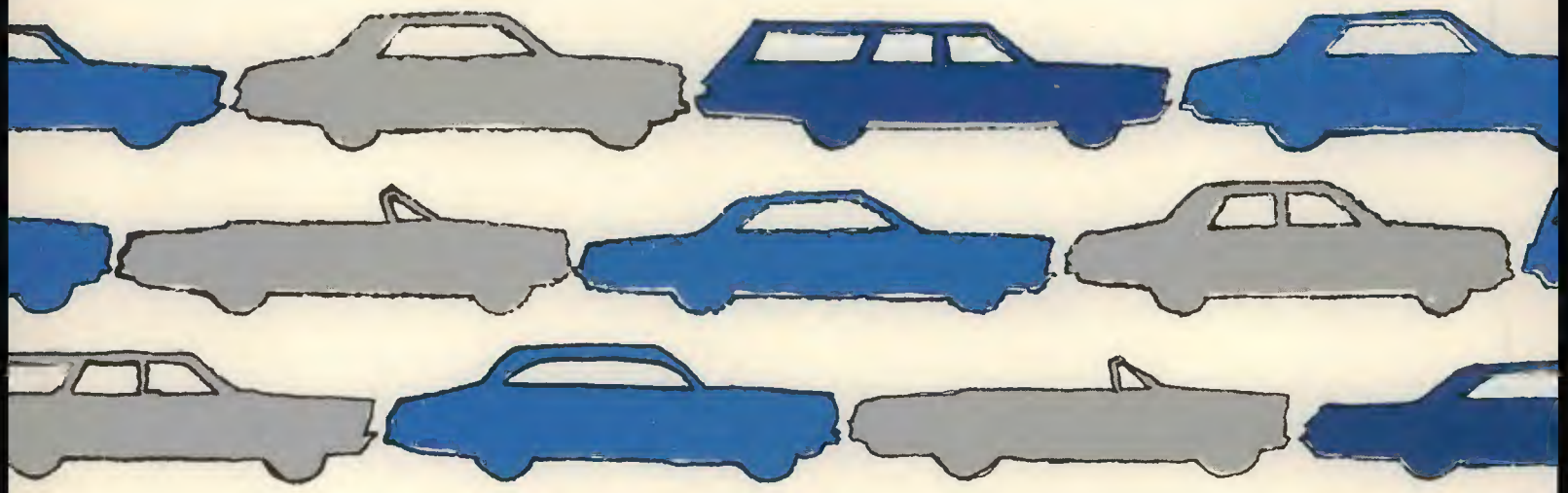
*Mary Alice Simpson, wife of Howard R. Simpson, USIS, gets shots up to date.*

*"Take care of them, son."*

*Last minute loving care by amah to John Eye, 7 months, son of Ralph and Patricia Eye, PAD.*

*Twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Perry await embarkation cheerfully.*

*Boarding time.*



# "IT'S EASIER T

*by* HENRY S. VILLARD

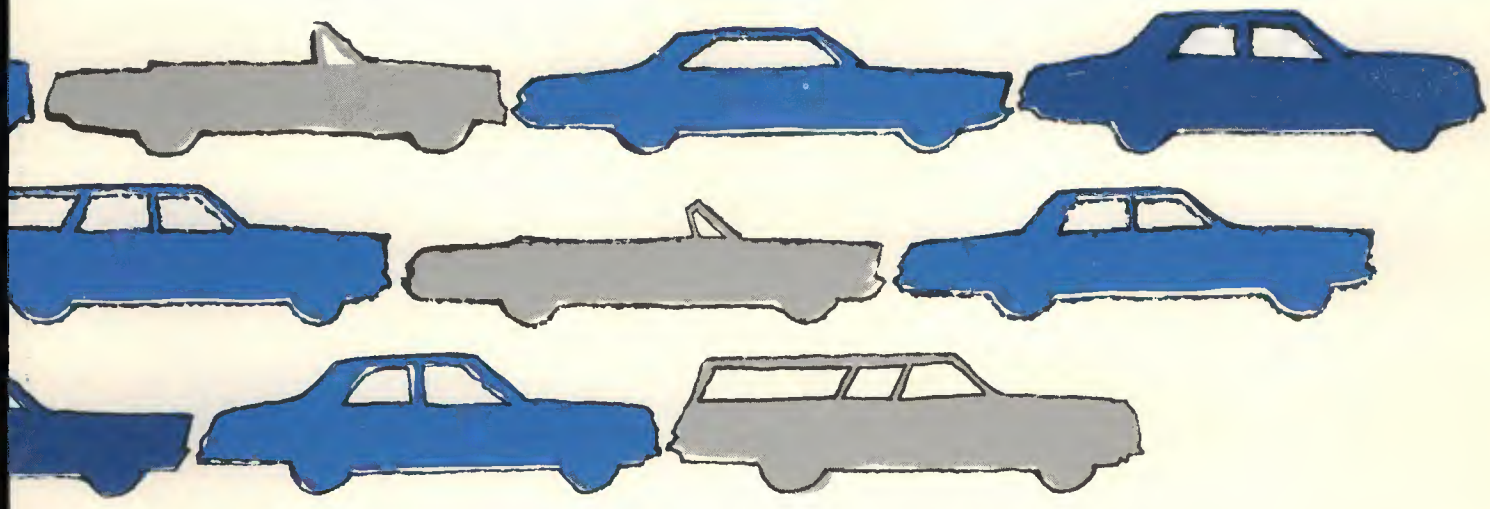
IF there is anything novel about the motor cars displayed at the Washington Automobile Show this year, it is their conspicuous lack of novelty. Bigger, yes; more models to choose from, yes; some price increases, yes; slight changes in styling, yes—to make last year's cars look obsolete, or at least obsolescent. But radical innovations in design, comfort, convenience, performance, or safety—virtually none.

After all, a point can be reached where the gadgets and gimmicks that differentiate one product from another are all but overlooked in the general smoothness and sleekness and obvious standards of excellence; where the avalanche of adjectives used to describe the vehicles on view begins to dry up; where even Madison Avenue runs out of catchwords to support the claim that one make is better than the next. The most stimulating thought that the industry could come up with — "It's easier to drive in '65" — didn't even refer to the automobiles, according to one official, but to "the tremendous increase in the interstate highway system throughout America."

Take first the question of bigness. Far from calling a halt to the imperceptible yearly growth of most models, the manufacturers have again yielded to temptation and increased length and width several inches, or at any rate fractions of inches. In 1964, the average wheelbase was 121 inches, the average length 211 inches; today's average models have 0.56 inches more width and 1.9 inches more length. To cite a specific case, Chevrolet has 15 models in four series which embrace the larger car concept—longer by three inches, wider by 1½ inches, and lower by one inch (to a sport coupe height of only 54.1 inches). Pontiacs, too, follow the trend: the Catalina and the Grand Prix now have an overall length of 214.6 inches, the Star Chief and Bonneville 221.7 inches; the popular-priced Tempest, and the dashing LeMans, are each three inches longer, measuring 206 inches overall. Even American Motors, long the uncompromising exponent of compactness, has thrown its image to the winds and succumbed to the urge; the Rambler Ambassador 990 is a whopping ten inches longer than its predecessor and, with big car changes in style, looks almost like a Lincoln Continental.

What all this will do to existing parking facilities and to our overcrowded streets may be imagined—especially when coupled to the rapidly rising output of the motor factories. With an all-time production record of more than 7,000,000 units in 1964, Detroit is shooting for sales of 8,000,000 in 1965; already, Dr. Paul McCracken of the Michigan Graduate School of Business Administration is calmly predicting the 10,000,000 car year. To navigate in the cities is nightmare enough as it is. A recent cartoon in the WALL STREET JOURNAL showed a prospective purchaser talking to the salesman: "I do a lot of driving in rush hour traffic jams—I want a car that will really *crawl*." One would think that sooner or later the dinosaurs and the mastodons would give way to lesser breeds, if only to make some room. But there is no discernible move in this direction; as the late Charlie Wilson of General Motors once said to the writer, as long as the public wants bigger cars, the industry will build them bigger.

In the matter of models, the variety of choice has reached stupendous proportions. With a whole new series added here,



a new hardtop or station wagon there, announcements so far show a total of 343 body styles to choose from. Never before in American automotive history have there been so many different engines, transmissions, and suspension systems; 40 basic engines are offered, all told, many of them boasting quieter performance, less vibration, more efficient combustion chambers. More three-speed automatic transmissions are in evidence, as in Ford; more "four-on-the-floor" transmissions for sport cars: and more improvements or refinements in automatic shifting, particularly in the middle speed range. Horsepower continues to creep up. From such a long list, it would be impossible to pick one package in preference to another—one may only generalize on the panorama.

As for style, soft curvy lines and a racy look are featured by General Motors; sharp crisp lines are noted in the products of Ford; the Ramblers show more sweep and roundness than hitherto. But such face liftings as have taken place, the infinite number of color combinations, and the endless extras in equipment can scarcely affect performance; so the customer is left with his individual taste—or prejudice—as the main guide if he wants a new model. He learns little from the relatively chaste slogans used this year to beguile the buyers. The supply of superlatives seems to have been exhausted; instead, we have the come-on for Chevrolet, "Beautiful Shape for 1965," or "The Most Beautiful Chrysler Ever Built"—ambiguously publicized by the picture of a beautiful girl; "The Sensible Spectaculars" for the Rambler line, or "Studebaker—the Common Sense Car"; and Pontiac's puzzled query "How Does a Success Car Outdo Itself for '65?" Only Plymouth seems to have worked up to something like an emotional pitch: its formidable array of Furys, Belvederes, Valiants, and Barracudas is described as "The Roaring 65s."

The chief success story of the past year was the well-designed Ford Mustang—a quick-selling number from the start, and one likely to keep the dealers happy for some time to come. For '65 the Mustang has added a four-passenger fastback to its original hardtop and convertible models. The fastback idea—in which the roof line sweeps unbroken to the rear bumper—is by no means new but is catching on everywhere: the five-passenger Barracuda fastback is billed as "America's best combination yet of sports-car look"; and not to be outdone, American Motors is unveiling a six-passenger fastback named the Marlin, built to the dimensions of the Rambler Classic with a 112-inch wheelbase and 195-inch overall length.

To reach for something really different, the Mercury Comet has put out an experimental "cyclone sportster," with handles instead of a steering wheel and air vents prominently on top of the hood; Dodge bids for attention with square headlights on its Charger II; and Ford's Thunderbird has indulged in contour changes unfamiliar to that classic favorite. Straining for a new look, however, carries the subtle suggestion that last year's model must soon be replaced and, in accordance with that old American custom, consigned to the rapidly growing junk piles which so frighteningly adorn our countryside. Studebaker alone has the temerity to say its "beautiful modern style doesn't need yearly styling changes. The money saved is passed on to you . . . and, because Studebaker styling won't become obsolete, your car will look new year after year." Studebaker now technically rates as an import

# O DRIVE IN '65"

from Canada; it may be too soon to expect that other manufacturers will follow its policy on styles, but there is always the possibility that this brand of common sense will one day strike the heart of Detroit as well.

Whether price is important to the shopper in the current bull market for motor cars is hard to determine, but a few "manufacturer's suggested retail prices" for the Washington area may be of interest nonetheless. Taken in alphabetical order, we find the following: Buick LeSabre, $3,044; Chevelle 6-cyl. 300 Deluxe, $2,268; Comet Caliente, $2,378; Dodge Coronet, $2,473; Ford Custom 500, $2,627; Mercury Montclair, $3,137; Oldsmobile Dynamic, $3,008; Rambler Classic 550, $2,192; Studebaker Cruiser, $2,470. These figures are for four-door sedans or four-door hardtops; other models are correspondingly higher.

In the upper brackets, Cadillac's stable of Fleetwoods has a range from $5,059 to $9,960; the Chrysler 300 from $3,009 to $4,618; the Imperial from $5,772 to $6,596; and the Lincoln Continental from $6,292 to $6,938. Spotlighted at the show in this general category was Buick's stunning Riviera two-door sport coupe, which displayed a price tag of $4,817 with "standard" equipment. It should be stressed that these factory advertised prices are "subject to change without notice," and that optional equipment is, of course, extra.

At the summit of the list, for those with cash to spare, stands the Rolls Royce Silver Cloud III "small" saloon at $17,000, the two-door hardtop at $26,400, and the Phantom V seven-passenger limousine at $29,000: the Bentley saloons, hardtops and convertibles at a uniform $26,000, and the new Mercedes-Benz Grand Limousine at $23,000, with its chauffeur-driven Grand Pullman (not shown) at around $27,000. Some people can and do afford these cars or the cars wouldn't be competing with the American luxury lines; inquiry showed that 30 Mercedes Grand Limousines have already been sold in this country.

Options and accessories are monumental in type and number. To take only one example, fairly representative of the rest, options by Chevy include Comfortilt Steering—seven positions; six-way Flexomatic Power Seat, fore and aft, up or down, tilts forward and back; Positraction rear axle to let one wheel grip an icy or muddy road; "four-season" air conditioning; remote-operated, fender-mounted spot lamp; and a host of details such as tri-volume horn or sweep second hand electric clock. As Chrysler puts it, "it's a luxury of choice"; and speaking of luxury, Chrysler has what it chooses to call "fresh ideas"—such as a pull-out center drawer in the dash panel that holds a coin sorter and storage well, along with twin ash trays and cigar lighter; and a glove box that has a hidden tissue dispenser and sliding map tray. Variations on the optional or custom-choice theme are limitless; and so it would appear, are the cost combinations. From a "suggested price" of, say, under $2,500, one may add, besides the above and over and above destination charges, State and local taxes, such extras as whitewall tires, back-up lights, simulated wire spoke wheels, special two-tone paints, and so on, to the tune of several hundred dollars, which may increase the final price by as much as one third.

While the fiction of a "compact," such as the Falcon or the Valiant, is still preserved in American auto lore, we must as usual turn to the foreign product for anything approaching true economy in size or operation. In most cases, the overall price as well as the overall length of the domestic vehicle has been slowly on the increase over the years, so that the competitive figure of $1,896, for instance, for an MG 1100 sports sedan delivered in Washington complete with radio is making a dent in the US market. No American car is priced under $2,000 this year, and there are 48 other foreign models (not makes) besides the MG mentioned selling for less than that amount.

As predicted, 1964 saw a sharp rise in imports—the climb would have been steeper had not the disastrous dockers' strike intervened. About 485,000 units were brought in from abroad, more than in any year since 1960 and a gain of 25 per cent over the 1963 total of 386,000. While the 1965 total is not expected to break the record of 614,131 foreign automobiles imported in 1959, everything else being equal it should be in the neighborhood of 550,000. The reasons for this are not far to seek: (1) spare parts are more plentiful and better distributed around the country, (2) more and better trained service personnel have been attached to the dealers, and (3) with higher gasoline taxes and increased cost of repairs, the small economy-size package is having greater appeal. Illustrative of the steps being taken by foreigners to cut into the American scene is the decision by Mercedes-Benz to revoke Studebaker's franchise and establish its own service stations in this country with trained German mechanics.

Volkswagen maintains its commanding lead among the imports, with the British Motor Corporation's extensive line of MGs, MGBs, and Austin Healeys in second place. Standard-Triumph is third, with Renault fourth, and the versatile Volvo now moving up to fifth. A steady stream of Sunbeams, Hillmans, Humbers, Simcas, and Mercedes-Benzes is reported; but latest statistics show a falling off in Fiat sales—perhaps a reflection of Italian industrial troubles rather than any loss in merit of this old established car. To be reckoned with in the low priced field from now on is the Japanese Datsun; some 7,000 units were sold in the United States last year, and with an aggressive sales campaign under way the firm confidently expects to double that figure in 1965. Toyota, Japan's largest auto maker but as yet unknown in this country, plans to enter the lists for the first time this year.

Although Sweden's Volvo holds a substantial lead over its compatriot SAAB, and is making a growing impression among discriminating buyers of foreign models, the genuinely compact product of the Svenska Aeroplan Aktienbolaget is attracting more attention than ever. It for no other reason, the new SAAB deserves notice because of its built-in safety features—the "world's only car engineered to aircraft standards." Extra heavy-gauge sheet steel with reinforced front, rear, and roof give an almost uncrushable body shell; self-adjusting brakes, padded dashboard, shatter-proof glass with 95 per cent visibility, safety door locks with special latches, retaining passenger seat catch, a collapsible steering wheel that acts as cushion in a collision—all are standard equipment; while the front-wheel drive, to which Americans were first introduced by the avant garde and class-conscious Cord, is stressed for better control and road holding characteristics.

Whatever the case may be for front-wheel drives, a leaf might be taken from the Scandinavian book by those concerned about the slaughter on our highways. The chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Motor Vehicles and Traffic of the State of New York recently called the modern automobile "murderously unsafe for the conditions under which it is used" and "the only component in the highway-carnage complex which can easily be modified for safety purposes." Seat belts front and rear, internal padding, and tire-safety requirements are beginning to make their appearance; but there seems to be more interest in putting a tiger in the tank—to quote the energetic promoters of one brand of gasoline—than in developing a crash-proof car. Power and speed are exemplified by Pontiac's tiger mascot—"Washington is Tiger Town!" There is even a foreign invasion with the Rootes Sunbeam Tiger—"Very few will pull this Tiger's tail!" It may be only a question of time, however, before the accident rate is such that public demand and enforcing legislation require the maufacturers to give more consideration to survival of a car's occupants than to looks, size, rate of acceleration—and tiger power. ■

# EDITORIAL

## POPULATION PROBLEMS AND FOREIGN POLICY

We welcome the recent offieial statements and policy pronouneements whieh reflect changing US Government policy toward world population problems. The President's January State of the Union announcement that "1 will seek new ways to use our knowledge to help deal with the explosion of world population and the growing seareity of world resources" represents substantial progress.

The trend has been gradual, but steady. As early as 1952, the Government of India announced a fertility control program. Pakistan followed in 1959, and a few other governments have sinee initiated family planning programs. The Report of the "Draper Committee" (President's Committee) on US Military Assistanee in 1959 recommended assistance with problems of rapid population growth; this recommendation was rejeeted. A US policy statement at the United Nations General Assembly in 1962, however, indicated that the US was eoncerned about the soeial consequences of its own population trends; the US wanted to know more, and help others know more about population trends; the US would oppose any effort to dictate to another country its population policies; the US would help other countries, upon request, to find potential sourees of information and assistance on ways and means of dealing with their population problems; and the US believed there was need for additional knowledge in the field.

Since 1962, AID has encouraged the collection and analysis of population growth data and the study of attitudes about family planning. Even before that, its predecessor agencies had provided assistanee in population censuses and vital statistics. During 1964, AID missions responded to requests for general referenee materials and technical publications dealing with family planning, and established an office at headquarters to eoordinate information and research in this field. AID missions in Latin America assigned high offieials to be responsible for population matters, and missions in other regions have reeently been instructed to do likewise.

AID announced early this March that it was extending its policy in this field so that it is now willing to consider requests for technieal assistance, including the training of family planning workers; for commodity assistance, with the exception of eontraeeptive deviees and equipment for their manufaeture; and for local currency financing of family planning programs. Commodities that can be provided could include vehicles and educational equipment for use in maternal and ehild health and family planning programs.

AID is not an advoeate of family planning policies, nor does it volunteer assistance to other nations. We of the JOURNAL agree that the initiative for such polieies and programs must come from the people and government of each country. Nor does AID advocate any particular method of family planning. It is a sound and sensible tenet of US poliey that every family should have complete freedom of choiee in accordance with its conscience with respect to what method, if any, it uses.

What is more, AID does not regard the adoption of offieial family planning policies as a self-help condition for reeeiving US economie assistance. While this may be a reasonable policy at this time, before many years have passed, we believe that the less-developed countries will come to realize that their opportunities for progress will be so much greater if they ean eheek rapid population growth that they will themselves recognize the absolute necessity for instigating family planning programs, not merely to justify foreign aid, but to survive.

The Foreign Service JOURNAL congratulates AID for having extended its polieies and programs in this field, and the Department of State for having eneouraged ambassadors to support AID mission direetors in the conduct of sueh programs. We are aeutely aware of the reeent United Nations report that the inerease in the world's population has reached the highest rate yet reeorded—2.1 percent annually—with rates even higher for the less-developed countries, where population ean be expeeted to double in from 18-25 years. The implications of this rapid growth for food supplies, employment, school requiremcnts, health faeilities and other aspects of soeial and eeonomie growth are sobering indeed. On the encouraging side, people and their leaders in many countries of the world are awakening to the problems associated with rapid rates of population growth. At the same time, major technological breakthroughs in recent years have made a reality of the prospects for inexpensive, simple and effective family planning methods, potentially available to all and acceptable in one form or another to all religious groups.

The time had eome for a broadening of official US poliey in this field—both at home and overseas—and President Johnson, the State Department and AID have responded well. We shall watch with interest the growth of family planning programs and look forward to the day—perforce still sometime hence—when the United Nations can report a substantial decline in world population growth rates. ■

# WASHINGTON LETTER

*by* LOREN CARROLL

*"The time will come when people will travel in stages propelled by steam engines from one city to another, almost as fast as birds fly, fifteen or twenty miles an hour."—Oliver Evans, "Patent Rights Oppression Exposed," 1813.*

CAN YOU visualize yourself sitting in a super de luxe, almost noiseless railway car, whizzing along a jolt-free roadbed between Washington and Boston at 150 miles an hour? It sounds like a pipe dream but it is actually one phase of a sober, practical message sent to Congress by President Johnson. It might have been titled "Railway Renaissance." Trains, the President points out, have failed to match the progress of planes and motor cars. Indeed, the whole American railway system began to decline before it reached its maximum efficiency.

With the population forever expanding, the roads are clogged with motor cars. The skies are getting fuller and fuller of planes and then comes a day of bad weather, causing a wholesale cancellation of plane flights. Traffic over vast areas is thrown into turmoil.

The problem is most acute in the Northeast Corridor, the 450-mile strip extending from the Virginia suburbs of Washington to the northern fringes of Boston. This region of 52,000 square miles constitutes only 1.5 per cent of the country's land area but it holds 20 per cent of the population.

The Northeast Corridor, in the President's scheme, would be a kind of test tube for improving the American railway system. Congress is being asked to appropriate $20,000,000 for a program of research and development. "We face," the President said, "an imminent need for improved intercity transportation in the densely populated East Coast between Washington and Boston where travel is expected to increase by 150 to 200 per cent between 1960 and 1980."

In the variety and scope of his projects the President, in the short time that he has exercised power, has already established a niche for himself as one of the most original pioneers that ever sat in the White House. It would be gratifying to think that his Railway Renaissance could restore and improve an institution that played such a mighty role in American history and that should never have been allowed to degenerate.

One needn't be frightfully old to remember some aspects of the railways' affluent past. One knew in advance when a train would leave and from what platform. There was none of the tension that prevails in air terminals ("Has flight LXB-1011 been called yet?"). Then there was the old style, spacious parlor car. Whereas gabblers and other predatory species of fellow travelers interrupted one in coaches, as they do now in buses and planes, they did respect the occupant of the big, pivoting, green parlor car seat. The happy occupant could read an Agatha Christie in peace, could work a crossword puzzle, gaze at the landscape or merely sit and look stupid. The last was perhaps the pleasantest way to exploit silence and privacy.

A new era in railroading is not impossible as the New York TIMES shows in publishing a picture of an ultra, ultra Japanese train—it looks as if it was imported from Mars—which travels between Tokyo and Osaka at 150 miles an hour.

### Free Passports to Cuba

Why should Washington have so many bird problems? No more had the grackles cleared out than we learn that the Bureau of Community Hygiene is preparing an intelligence report on the nefarious behavior of the pigeons and starlings. The chief complaint about both is that they are dirty and spread disease. The Washington pigeon population is now estimated between 25,000 and 50,000; starlings may run as high as 300,000. Various methods have been tried out to expel the birds from the region: spikes on buildings, electrification of roofs and rain spouts, gramophone records of pigeons and starlings in distress. Nothing works. Poisoned corn has been contemplated but there is a danger that other animals will feed on poisoned birds and then come to grief. Perhaps two other methods should be tried out: all those old women who muck up public parks with their bags of corn and bread crumbs should be offered a free bus trip to Pigeon, Michigan, and the pigeons and starlings could be given free passports and one way tickets to Cuba.

There is another count in the indictment of the pigeons and starlings. They discourage respectable, God-fearing birds from settling down among us. The scarlet tanagers, the finches, the orioles, the bluebirds, the skylarks—all these handsome and well-behaved birds prefer pigeonless and starlingless territories. Even the lazy, gemütlich robins show a tendency to shun rowdy, non-hygienic birds.

### Handy Tool

Every post should have several copies of the Department of State's White Paper on "Aggression from the North," which is a record of North Vietnam's campaign to conquer South Vietnam. It provides 64 pages of documentation which will come in handy when it comes to answering questions on American foreign policy in Vietnam. It was well received by most publications but the NEW REPUBLIC and I. F. STONE'S WEEKLY took a dim view.

Every time the word "White Paper" pops up in the JOURNAL readers ask the origin of the word. The answer is that "White Paper" is a completely unofficial word and the Department never applies it to any of its publications. It seems to have originated in England and it is at least a hundred years old. British official documents are ordinarily bound in stiff blue paper whence came the word, "Blue Book." When a shorter document was printed the blue cover was omitted, and the same white paper used for the text was used for the cover — whence came "White Paper."

### Halfway Around the Bend

Joan Sutherland has continued her notable success at the Metropolitan opera with several performances of "Lucia di Lammermoor." One of these was broadcast over a nationwide radio hookup. The performance in the opera diverted the eye and ear in many directions. The sets were handsome, the lighting excellent, and Miss Sutherland had the daring to move about in the mad scene instead of standing still as most singers would do it. Most of them the moment they get launched in "Ardon gl'incensi" remain glued to the floor, their eyes riveted on the conductor. The performance as heard on the radio, devoid of visual distractions, caused the listener to concentrate on what Miss Suth-

erland was doing to the musie. Her attention to the texts was extraordinary. In the passage leading up to the mad seene, for instance, she was able to show a mind wobbling in agony, trying to regain control, and then eollapsing. The result of all this was to make the mad seene a plausible expression of madness. Only Miss Sutherland and Maria Callas seemed to have diseovered that Donizetti was not writing the eonneeting passages merely to kill time. They were intended to build up tension and add to the value of the big arias.

All this reveals the stupidity of most singers who have sung Lucia in the past. The famous Eduard Hanslick, Wagner's enemy, in praising Adelina Patti's performanee in the opera said she paid attention only to the big arias; sinee the text was so stupid she rattled off the rest without thinking about the words at all. Her successsor Nellie Melba sang the passages leading up to the mad scene as a mere voealise. She seemed to be thinking about what she would eat for supper or what eutting words she would utter to a rival. The idiotic tradition went on until Callas and Sutherland applied their brains to the role.

After one performance of Lueia, one listener was eurious about Miss Sutherland's solution of various problems. Was she one of those instinetive artists who sometimes produce big effeets without knowing exaetly what they are doing? Or was it a earefully thought out interpretation? It was the latter. It turned out that Miss Sutherland had read Scott's "The Bride of Lammermoor" and had refleeted on the eharaeter of Lucy. "It's perfectly obvious," she said, "that the very first time we see her she's already halfway around the bend."

**"And All the Whiskey You Want"**

"The New Reducing Method that's Sweeping the Country," says the advertisement. All available evidenee indieates that this is no mere advertising man's hyperbole. Many people are buying and reading "The Drinking Man's Diet," by Garner Jameson and Elliott Williams, published (at $1) by Cameron & Co., San Franeiseo. This little book seems to have ereated more noise than any dietary book sinee Gayelord Hauser worked them into a swivet with his wheat germ and blaek strap molasses.

The book makes everything about dieting sound hunky-dory, "Did you ever hear of a diet whieh was fun to follow?" ask the authors.

They answer their question thus: "A diet whieh would let you have two martinis for lunch and a thick steak generously spread with Sauee Béarnaise, so that you could make your sale in a relaxed atmosphere and go baek to the office without worrying about having gained so much as an ounee?

"A diet whieh allows you to take out your favorite girl for a dinner of squab and broeeoli with hollandaise sauee and Château Lafite to be followed by an evening of rapture and champagne?"

The essenee of the system is to eat less than sixty grams of earbohydrates a day. The book provides information on the earbohydrate eontent in praetieally any food you ean name. The shock comes in finding that many virtuous foods sueh as orange juiee, watermelon and lima beans eontain lethal quantities of earbohydrates.

Despite all its warm partisans, the book has eneountered a few scoffers. TIME Magazine quotes Dr. Phillip L. White of the AMA: "The drinking man's diet is utter nonsense, has no seientifie basis and is ehoek-full of errors."

But let us end this on a happy note. Two converts to the drinking man's diet are a husband and wife who have made themselves experts in this field by trying out every diet that has popped up in reeent years. In a benign mood they sat before the fire with a week-end guest. The week-end guest summed it up afterwards with, "They have translated the whole system into 'Steak three times a day and all the whiskey you want'." But even serene Sabbath boozies must come to an end and the wife rose and said she must pop the steaks onto the grill. A few seeonds later the sound of a faint gurgle-gurgle eame from the bar in the adjoining library. The husband ealled out, "Listen, dear, don't take that part about all the whiskey you want too literally."

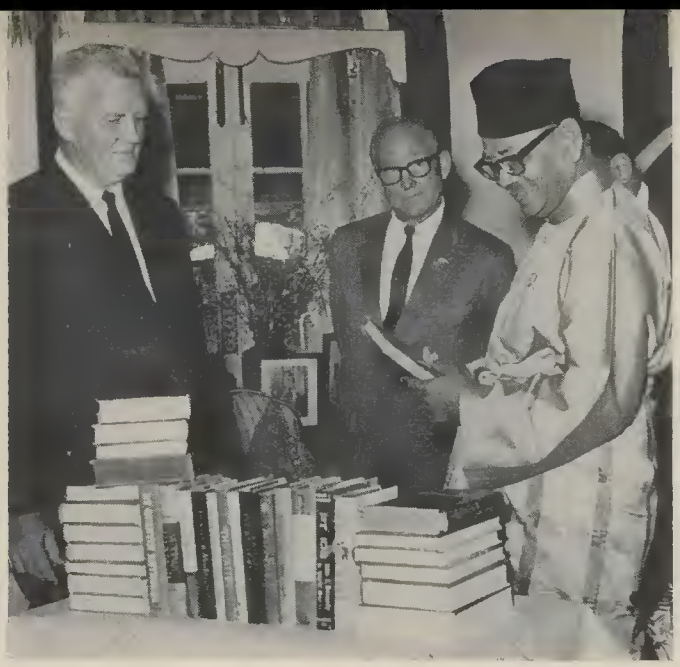
**Award of the Month**

Did she or did she not swim the moat that surrounds Tokyo's royal palaee? The question applies to the Australian swimmer Dawn Fraser who was suspended for ten years by the Australian Swimming Union for eutting eapers at the 1964 Olympie games. First reports from Sydney said that Miss Fraser had pinehed an Olympies flag from the royal palaee and in trying to eseape from a policeman, jumped into the moat and swam aeross it, spraining her ankle in the proeess. Miss Fraser denies she was ever in the moat. In fleeing from the polieeman, she jumped on an uninhabited bieyele, tore down the road and crashed into a stone wall. All this happened in the dead of night and visibility was naturally poor. Moat or no moat, the April achievement award goes to Dawn Fraser. We hope this recognition provides some solace to her in her trouble.

The fraeas in Australia brought back to the headlines a distinguished bouneee of another era: Eleanor Holm, who was tossed off the American Olympic swimming team in 1936. "Swimming a moat? Holy Cow! I was bounced for something simpler than that. I was just drinking champagne." Miss Holm deserves applause for restoring "Holy Cow" to the language. It has been out of eirculation too long. It brings baek an era when people were quite willing to admit to being surprised, astonished, astounded. Many people found "Holy Cow!" a satisfying way to express these emotions. ■

Life and Love in the Foreign Service — by Robert W. Rinden

*"The post report said 'basic furnishings'—these are primitive."*



**Kuala Lumpur.** Ambassador James D. Bell presents 103 books selected from titles in the White House Library to Malaysia's Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman. These books were presented on the occasion of the Prime Minister's 62nd birthday as a gift of the American Booksellers Association. In the center is Harry S. Casler, USIS CPAO.

**Palermo.** Consul General John Ordway presents the Meritorious Service Award to Giovanni Palazzolo, FSL-1 Political Assistant at the Consulate.

# SERVICE GLIMPSES

**Santiago.** Ambassador Ralph A. Dungan makes a symbolic delivery of 18 sets of tools, as a part of the Alliance for Progress, to Chilean university students as they leave for southern Chile on a school construction program. Each of the 18 sets contained 47 implements—the gift of the people of the US.

**Monrovia.** At Sucrumo School near Zorzor, officers of the American Embassy met a Zoe, a leading figure of the Porro Society in the Loma tribal area. The Zoe, or "country devil" as he is sometimes called, is known only to a very few elders in the Porro and all conversation took place through an interpreter, since Zoes speak in a secret language known only to the highest ranking members of the society. The Zoe was photographed by PAO John A. Jones, Jr., as he danced for the visiting Americans. In the background to the right is Deputy Chief of Mission Russell L. Riley, wearing the robe of an honorary paramount chief, to the left, Second Secretary Henry C. Martin.

**Tel Aviv.** After four years of effort by the Embassy staff, the American International School was opened by Ambassador Walworth Barbour late last year. The ninth grade science class is pictured at work in the new school where 14 different nationalities are represented.

**Kabul.** Ambassador John M. Steeves gets the news from "President" George Washington as Martha listens. The news was the name of the winner of a trip to India given at the second annual Washington's Birthday Ball, sponsored by the American Society of Kabul. Sgt. James R. Flournoy played George Washington and Mrs. Thomas O'Connor was Martha.

**Bucharest.** Minister William A. Crawford is sworn in as the first American Ambassador to Rumania by DCM John P. Shaw at the Chancery of the American Embassy. Hanging on the wall behind Ambassador Crawford's raised right hand is his prior commission as Minister issued by President Kennedy in 1961.

**Kuala Lumpur.** Stephanie Bell, two-year-old daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. James D. Bell, presents a basket of flowers to her Majesty the Queen of Malaysia at the children's fashion show sponsored by the YWCA. Also shown are Mrs. James D. Bell, left, Tengku Ampuan, wife of the Sultan of Selangor, the Raja Permaisuri Agong, wife of the Paramount Ruler of Malaysia, and Tunku Besar Kursiah, wife of the former Paramount Ruler.

**Helsinki.** Ambassador Tyler Thompson starts the two million millimeter cross country race near Helsinki. He came in second in the Ambassadorial flight with a time of 11 minutes 46 seconds, including time out to drink the obligatory Scotch and soda at the halfway point.

# FOREIGN STUDENTS: EXCHANGE OR IMMIGRATION?

*by* GREGORY HENDERSON

THERE IS MUCH TALK of the "brain drain" of English scientists to American institutions. Sometimes, indeed, the impression given is that this drainage is a wholly British phenomenon. In fact, the most serious drain is from underdeveloped countries. What is more, there is every prospect that it will shortly increase.

In 1965 the Johnson Administration is expected to propose again the immigration bill not acted on by the last session of Congress. This bill aims at revising an immigration quota system admittedly antiquated. It contains many improvements. Its central feature is the reduction by twenty per cent each year for four years of the present annual quota for each area and the addition of these quota numbers to an overall reserve distributable to countries whose demand for immigration has not been met. Up to 50% of such distributed numbers may go to "qualified quota immigrants capable of performing specified functions for which a shortage of employable and willing persons exist in the United States. . . ."

This change sounds most reasonable. Yet it will greatly increase the already painful draining away to ourselves of the very skills needed by the emerging nations in order to better themselves. For prominent among the nations whose quotas have been insufficient are those very lesser-developed nations we have sought to aid. Addedly painful has been the fact that this already serious drainage has, up to the present, been effected in the fair name of "international exchange."

Firm facts on the non-return of foreign students are almost impossible to obtain. The US Immigration and Naturalization Service keeps information on those converting to permanent residence but does not break its statistics down by nationality. It acknowledges, however, that "student immigrants" are numerous, especially from Asia. Many other institutions concerned with exchange are distressed about the problem but have not given it voice and action.

### The Rate of Return of Foreign Students

Silence and obscurity notwithstanding, many emerging countries are having great difficulties getting their students home. State Department sources say that the rate of return of Chinese students, from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Chinese minorities in Southeast Asia, who numbered 5,410 at the end of the 1963-64 academic year, probably runs no higher than 5-7%, if that high. Especially few of the 3,057 from Taiwan itself return. China has for years been one of the three largest senders of foreign students to the United States; a rate of approximately this proportion on a figure of this dimension maintained, as it generally has been, for some fifteen years, means that perhaps tens of thousands of Chinese students have settled here permanently; some 2,000 became permanent residents in the year ending June 30, 1963. The loss of the Chinese mainland has, of course, seriously curtailed their opportunities. Yet I have observed important jobs in Taiwan crying to be filled, while former Chinese students, now fully trained in these fields, were holding down lucrative employment in American industry.

Korea, for years one of the top seven providers of students, has sent, according to a recent American-Korean Foundation report "almost 8,000" students to the United States since 1946 of whom an estimated 800 have returned to Korea. Some 2,411 Koreans are listed by the Institute of International Education (IIE) as still in student status in 1964. Some 4,800 Korean students would thus appear to be non-returnees. Upwards of 800 have been "adjusted" in the last two years alone. Informal indications show that this low return rate is currently falling still further. Indeed, the wholesale importation of the students' families from Korea is now increasing.

Iran, long one of the five or six largest student contributors with 2,824 students listed by IIE, has also suffered severe difficulties. The Embassy of Iran, whose concern has led to the maintenance of a special student office, informally admits that the actual number of her students here is much larger than 2,824—probably twice as much or more. One experienced Cultural Attache at a Near Eastern embassy in Washington said before a recent conference on development that "of Iran's 6,000 students in this country only 50% are re-

turning." A similar percentage of Lebanon's 800 students or recent students stay here permanently. The problem has for decades concerned India, second-largest foreign student contributor; the Philippines, particularly in regard to medical interns and residents, of which she is the world's largest contributor to US hospitals (1,687); Pakistan, Egypt, Colombia, Argentina, Ecuador, Greece, Jordan, and to a lesser but still painful degree, many others.

The challenge of drain has of course evoked some response. Many concerned nations have tried one technique after another to curb the flow, but their embassies have been frustrated. A foreign government can put no stamp in a student passport which will prevent him from settling in the US and there are cases in which even removing the passport or ending its validity have not availed. Persuasion is usually equally unsuccessful. The lure of the dollar and of research is greater. Sedulous in preventing "unfair competition" among ourselves, we place no restraint on our efforts to bid with all our resources against less fortunate nations for their own citizens.

Even without the added incentive of relaxed immigration, the future promises increase, not control, of this process. We are now inheriting from Vietnam the problem of her expatriate intellectuals which was once France's. As revolutions and coups overthrow more of Africa's and other new regimes, more students will wish to remain. Our intention to help emerging nations will be increasingly compromised. Our government's left hand is heedless of its right. We give aid to China, Korea, India, and Iran with the one and take their best-trained men away with the other. Our universities do no better than the government: even while students of development decry our failures to help emerging nations successfully and their colleagues sign on as foreign technical assistants, the Foreign Student Advisor bewails the non-return of trainees to the lands they should help. Few universities, great or small, do not share in this pattern.

### Scientists and Doctors

The situation is especially serious with foreign scientists. The Yugoslav scientist, Dr. Steven Dedijer, has recently observed that "between 15 and 30 of the 120 countries of the world, with less than one-third of its population, possess practically all of its science," spending 95% of the world's research and development funds and reaping most of the benefits therefrom. Some 100 of the world's nations have "either in an absolute or in a relatively but very significant sense, no science." The problem of development is linked to that of indigenous science and the problem of scientific underdevelopment is closely coupled with the non-returning student problem.

Ironically, many students from emerging nations enter science in the United States not in order to raise the levels of their own science-starved countries but because they know from experience that such training leads to job offers and permanent status. Scientific studies have, in other words, become for many a device not for development but for immigration. Recent UNESCO statistics indicate that 43,000 foreign scientists and engineers—almost ten a day—immigrated to the US from foreign countries from 1949 through 1961. Chile's Ambassador Gutiérrez-Olivos, dismayed that the US is holding in jobs 1,556 of South America's engineers and 213 of her chemists, is calling for action in this field.

I vividly remember the first electrical engineers we sent from Korea in 1949. One ended up at Westinghouse, another at General Electric; a third we did not send is now a Columbia professor. They have since been joined here by several dozen more. Our aid program has to make up for them. Americans with no better engineering training than these Korean graduates but speaking no Korean, devoid of either knowledge of, or interest in, Korea, or its culture, are sent to advise US AID's electrical projects in Korea. They receive high salaries, live behind barbed wire, subsist on artificial PX and Commissary support and last all of two or three years.

The medical situation is worse, although here the problem arises after initial medical training. Dr. Ward Darley in the JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION has observed that "in the years from 1950 to 1960 almost 10,000, approximately 12% of the country's licentiates in medicine, were trained in foreign medical schools," and "in 1960, 1,400 foreign-trained physicians were added, or 18% of the total number of licentiates for that year." Though all these entered under Visitor Exchange visas and were thus constrained to leave the US for at least two years after a maximum period of five years of study, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization between 1958 and 1963 gave 3,636 waivers permitting them to remain in the US.

Dr. H. Van Zile Hyde, former Chief of the Division of International Health of the US Public Health Service, observed in the June 1963 issue of this REVIEW that under the Education and Exchange Program, other countries in effect maintain the equivalent of three medical schools to satisfy US domestic medical care demands; that in 1961, the US absorbed into its permanent medical structure almost one-third of the medical graduates of that year from Greece. There are more American-trained Iranian doctors in New York than in all of Iran. Korea, over one-half of whose counties have not a single doctor with modern medical training, provides twenty anaesthesiologists for the staff of one East Coast American hospital alone.

These losses do not stop with health and engineering. The intellectuals we take are the people whose presence, withdrawn from homes, neighborhoods, shops, voting booths, newspaper columns, clubs, and tea rooms of their own lands, deprives us of the communication the societies of the emerging nations so desperately need with the more developed world. More than our own citizens, these should be the communicants of the experience of America and of democratic life, in a depth and variety that only those living here for years—not foreigners traveling through, or Americans expressing US-born thoughts abroad in a foreign tongue—can impart.

### What Can Be Done

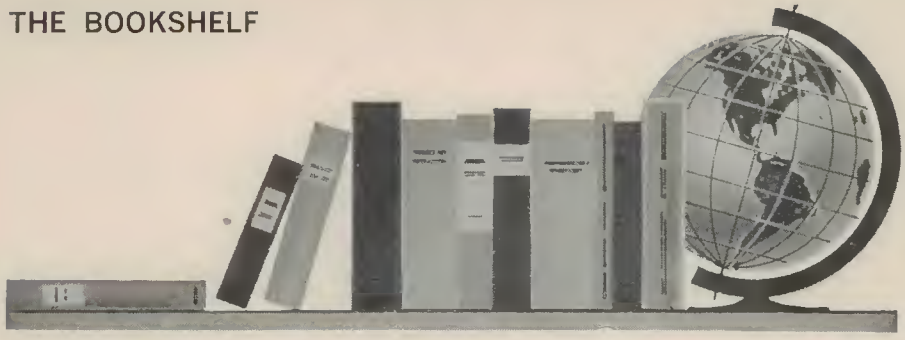
The causes and the cure for this problem are complex. Only a few ideas can be indicated here.

First among these is honesty. If, after every consideration, we still feel that, in an imperfect world, we have reason to seek an immigration program which attracts the trained men of emerging nations, let us have one. But let us argue for it openly, let us call it by its correct name, issue immigrant visas for it, and administer it as such. Let us stop concealing an immigration program under our student and international exchange programs. The pending immigration bill does at least fulfill this minimal requirement.

Next, we can insist that our own Immigration and Naturalization Service provide us with full statistics on each country's nationals entering since 1946 on student or exchange visitor visas and tell us what is the present status of each.

Exchange programs with countries consistently exporting their trained students can be tightened or, if improvement is not made, eliminated except in special cases. Permits to stay for "practical training" following graduation can and should be signed by the prospective employer or, if their present widespread abuse is not stopped, eliminated entirely. More emphasis may have to be put on training students abroad rather than in the United States. Entrance requirements for the foreign student should be raised. When requests for pro-

(*Continued on page* 49)



## Reform, Reality and Economics In Latin America

THE spate of books dealing with problems of Latin America and our relations with this vital and fascinatingly complex region is encouraging to those who have long cried out in the wilderness for an understanding of our geographic neighbors. Three recent books cover various aspects of the area in distinct approaches: the first is of the most general interest, the other two being more specialized.

"Latin America, Myth and Reality" is an eminently readable book, the broadest in perspective of the books reviewed herein and for that reason of greater usefulness to the generalist. It is wholly coincidence that the reviewer tried his hand at an article for the Foreign Service JOURNAL with the identical title; it is symbolic of our relationships with Latin America and its entities that the identical problem should appeal to two *aficionados* of the region. Whether or not one agrees with all of Mr. Nehemkis' conclusions, this book is high on the must list for the aspirant to an understanding of the area. He touches on all the shibboleths; calls for a reevaluation of our Cuba policy; looks objectively at the Venezuelan situation; touches on the problems inherent in the orderly transfer of power and points up the need for a Latin American effort to understand the United States as great as our effort to understand them. The military, land reform, migration to the cities—all are exposed sympathetically to our gaze. Nor is he less demanding of the North Americans. Indicative of his approach is a line in the chapter entitled "Has Foreign Capital Lost Confidence?": "The moral is plain: We need to be less doctrinaire about private enterprise. We need to keep in mind that Latin America—even more than the United States—has a mixed economy."

"Religion, Revolution and Reform" is a collection of fourteen essays, all worthy of separate consideration and review, the result of a conference held at the University of Notre Dame in April of 1963. As might be expected, the essays seek to cast the problems they encompass in terms of the role and influence of the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America which is approximately 95% Catholic in theory and 20% "committed to and understanding the transcendental aspects of their religion." Particularly in terms of the presidential victory of Frei, the Christian Democrat, in Chile, his article entitled "Paternalism, Pluralism, and Christian Democratic Reform Movements in Latin America" is outstanding for its content and vision. Next in interest is William Glade's "The Alliance for Progress as an Instrument of Socialization." In it he clearly demarks the challenges and barriers involved in our great experiment inferring, "It follows logically, then, that the United States, in sponsoring the Alliance, is engaged as surely as the Marxists in the business of exporting revolution." William V. D'Antonio's essay on "Democracy and Religion in Latin America" also cuts clearly into the issues of ideology and the democratic nomenclature. Robert E. Quirk's "Religion and the Mexican Social Revolution" and Frederick Pike's "Introduction" also stand out in pointing up the contradictions in our hemisphere and in our US policies. Implicit is a search for a meaningful role for the Church in Latin America with suggestions as to where reform is needed and how it might be brought about. Simon Hanson in "The Economic Difficulties of Social Reform in Latin America" presents a sobering, if not discouraging view of the problems: Emilio Maspero and Robert Alexander discuss varying aspects of the labor movement as an instrument of social change. The book bears careful scrutiny. Those overburdened with paper work will find discriminating dipping well worth their while.

"Economic Survey of Latin America": For those who seek specific information on the economic situation in the specific countries of Latin America as well as the continental pattern, this book can be recommended. Liberally supplied with graphs and charts, footnoted precisely and with readable conclusions on such subjects as automotive production, private investment, planning as a theory and a practice, the outlook for basic products, the capacity for import and the Central American market, it is an incomparable handbook. The section on the results of the Punta del Este Charter for the Alliance for Progress is particularly enlightening and encouraging. Some of the conclusions with regard to problems of rapid increase of population, the need for education and the problems and progress of agrarian reform should be read especially by those who shudder at the sound of the word "economic." This cooperative effort between the Pan American Union and the Economic Commission for Latin America, which have long been rivals rather than joint contributors to the continental effort, is an encouraging sign. The Johns Hopkins Press is to be congratulated for this constructive effort in this too often murky field.

—JOHN M. CATES, JR.

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LATIN AMERICA, MYTH AND REALITY, *by Peter Nehemkis. Knopf, $5.95.*

RELIGION, REVOLUTION AND REFORM, *New Forces for Change in Latin America, edited by William V. D'Antonio and Frederick B. Pike. Praeger, $5.95.*

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF LATIN AMERICA, 1962, *prepared by the Pan American Union, General Secretariat of the Organization of American States. $8.50.*

## The Roots of Russian Communism

THIS trio of scholarly volumes covers certain aspects of prerevolutionary Russia and the early years of the Soviet regime. The works offer material of considerable interest to the specialist and would be useful to the FSO making a study of Russian communism, but they are rather narrow in scope for the average reader.

"Plekhanov" should at least appeal to those with a taste for biography. This volume provides the first and long-needed biography in English of Georgii Valentinovich Plekhanov, the founder of the Russian Marxist movement which produced the Soviet Revolution. Plekhanov had greater influence on history than his relative obscurity would suggest. Although they broke later, Lenin at first followed Plekhanov as a leader and teacher, and the latter's thinking undoubtedly survived in the Leninist version of Marxism to a greater degree than Lenin would have later admitted. Plekhanov, born in 1856 into a provincial family of the lower landed

gentry, began his career as an active revolutionary at 19 but five years later fled abroad, where, mostly in Switzerland, he spent the rest of his life applying Marxist theory to Russia from exile. He upheld an orthodox Marxist line between the Revisionism which triumphed in the West and Lenin's Bolshevism. He died in Finland shortly after the Soviet revolution, an embittered foe of his successful heirs.

The second of these studies is the most specialized. "Soviet Communes" claims, probably without fear of contradiction, to be "the only comprehensive study" of the subject in any language "including Russian." It describes in scholarly detail the predecessors, origins, development, operation, and demise of a form of collective farm which grew out of an earlier Russian peasant institution, slowly flourished with government encouragement during the first decade and a half of the Bolshevik regime, but in the early thirties gave way by government decision to the less completely communal *artel* form of collective of the present day USSR.

The best of these three volumes, "The Rise of Democracy In Pre-Revolutionary Russia," possesses a special interest for FSOs: its author, Jacob Walkin, is one of our own. His competent and scholarly work reflects credit on the Department and the Foreign Service. It also sets a fine example for all of us of a creative work produced by an FSO in that scarce and precious spare time left over from the regular job.

Mr. Walkin's book analyzes fundamental processes of Russian institutional development up to the communist revolution. He approaches this considerable task in a novel fashion and accomplishes it with logic and clarity. Although some may differ with his conclusions or with individual points of his analysis, he provides an integrated picture of Russia's institutional development during the 18th century — a difficult and rarely attempted effort. Mr. Walkin shows that, for various reasons of history and national character Russia entered the 19th century socially and institutionally undeveloped in comparison with Western Europe, as "a state without a society, that is, in which voluntary associations operating apart from the state to satisfy some need of the population were virtually non-existent." Demilitarization of the state and the westernization of society then brought "vast changes . . . that gave society a new direction, opened a fissure between it and the state, and ultimately led to the Revolution." Mr. Walkin documents this thesis with an impressive, scholarly delineation of social and institutional growth during the 19th century. He thus offers a convincing impression that the Soviet seizure of power in 1917 developed logically from an interplay of social and institutional factors rooted deeply in the Russian past. Yet, somewhat contradictorily but more optimistically, he expresses in his epilogue as a conclusion from his study an opinion that the Soviet state is "an aberration in Russian constitutional history" rather than a logical outcome of previous Russian development. Whether Bolshevik rule in Russia is the former or the latter, I think we can realistically expect that Russian institutional development did not stop with the Revolution and that the 19th century factors which Mr. Walkin analyzes are having their influence on the formation of post-Bolshevik Russian Society.

—David Henry

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Plekhanov: The Father of Russian Marxism, *by Samuel H. Baron. Stanford, $8.50.*

Soviet Communes, *by Robert G. Wesson. Rutgers, $7.50.*

The Rise of Democracy in Pre-Revolutionary Russia, *by Jacob Walkin. Praeger, $6.50.*

## Cecil Rhodes of Central America

Minor C. Keith (1848-1929), greatest of the Yankee entrepreneurs in Central America, arrived in Costa Rica in 1871 to assist his brother and uncle in the construction of a railroad from San Jose to the Atlantic, after their failure to complete it. Although climate, terrain, labor difficulties, finances, even politics, seemed to conspire against him, he completed the road in 1890—at a financial loss to himself.

Meanwhile, he had diversified his activities to include the construction of water and sewage plants, streets and highways, tramways, markets, ice plants; and the operation of haciendas producing livestock, sugar cane, coffee, cacao, and bananas. His banana interests were merged with those of the Boston Fruit Company in 1899 to form the United Fruit Company, of which he became vice president.

Even in semi-retirement on Long Island, Keith established the Lone Oak Poultry Farm (62,000 young chicks) and incorporated the International Railways of Central America. He bequeathed his large collection of pre-Colombian Indian artifacts to the Brooklyn Museum and the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Stewart has presented a most interesting account of the activities of this "Cecil Rhodes of Central America." He feels that the characterization of Keith as having "the heart of a benevolent old pirate" is a bit too harsh.

—E. T. Parks

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Keith and Costa Rica: A Biographical Study of Minor Cooper Keith, *by Watt Stewart. University of New Mexico Press, $5.00.*

## Two Different Views of the Cold War

The Cold War—A Re-Appraisal" is a symposium of twelve essays, ten of them on special aspects of the subject. The essays are based on a series of seminars held at St. Antony's College, Oxford.

The trouble with such symposia is that, while the central subject is illuminated from several separate angles of the respective experts, there is really no unifying theme or approach. For the reader who is an expert, the individual chapters, e.g. on Berlin, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa, Latin America, etc., will be less than satisfying; while for the layman they will fail to give perspective.

Since we in the Foreign Service often find ourselves between the categories of "expert" or "layman" when it comes to aspects of the Cold War, some of the chapters are recommended reading. This reviewer found the essays "The Polarization of the Communist World" by Edward Crankshaw and "The Cold War and the Future" by Sir William Hayter especially interesting. The quality of the various chapters is, however, uneven.

Former UK Ambassador Hayter, who is refreshingly unstuffy in his academic garb, deals with the idea of "ending" the Cold War and notes that when the Soviets speak of the "international class struggle" or of "competitive coexistence," the last term as used by Moscow "comes very close to coinciding with what most people in the West mean by the Cold War."

Can there be any prospect, then, of "ending" the Cold War? Dismissing the minority in the West who think it can be won by overthrowing the communist regimes, Hayter feels this depends essentially on the attitude of the Communists; and he adds:

"The Soviet regime, at least, is certainly evolving. But nothing in its evolution so far has given Western observers any real excuse for the optimism some of them sometimes display about the future of the cold war. That the regime is, in certain internal respects, notably more liberal than it was ten years ago is undeniable. But there is no reason to believe, and every reason to doubt, from the utterances of the existing leaders themselves, that this liberalising tendency will have any effect on their view of the relationship of communism and capitalism. Till this changes, the cold war will go on."

A diametrically opposite point of view is found in the optimistic, attractive, intellectually stimulating, but quite unrealistic book "Winning Without War," by Amitai Etzioni. This author sees the current stalemate in the cold war as likely to be replaced by what he calls "competition under rules." Using automobile firms as a parallel, he shows how cut-throat competition can ruin both of the contestants and calls for an implicit agreement whereby the struggle will be limited.

Etzioni envisages the neutralization of all of non-Communist Asia, Africa "and probably Latin America, too" (p. 100), leaving the struggle to be conducted under the umbrella of "remote deterrence" which would make military intervention impractical. He goes on to say:

"Once armed intervention is ruled out, [these countries] would need much smaller military establishments, and the resources of foreign aid now channeled to these could be diverted, at least in part, to development . . . And finally, with the reduction of armed forces, government use of them to impose its rule on the political opposition (often with the tacit agreement or support of the super-powers) would be curtailed. Then, when alienation from the government became sufficiently widespread, a popular revolution—which is often needed in these countries to redress basic grievances—would be easier to carry out."

Fair enough, but how can we be sure that none of the super-powers would intervene? Here ignorance of military matters helps: An aggressor, says Etzioni, would "probably have about twenty-four hours to advance, encountering only indigenous resistance, before the counterforces of the other bloc became engaged. But this is not much of an advantage." Little does he know the advantages of planned aggression over improvised counter-intervention in a demilitarized area, especially in areas contiguous to the bloc.

This book is interesting because it forces the reader to re-think some basic ideas. The author argues persuasively, but he fails to make his case, largely, this reviewer thinks, because he overestimates the moral and underestimates the military factor. He thinks that if all neutralized and demilitarized states were covered only by a guarantee and by alert and highly mobile forces ready to fly to their defense, then world-wide competition would necessarily become peaceful.

But the trouble is that communists do not think and behave like automobile manufacturers, all revolutions are not "popular," and not all interventions are overt. As the author himself says, the super-power that failed effectively to protect one of the underprivileged countries that he would neutralize, "could expect to lose all the nonaligned support it had been enjoying, and thus the big contest, once and for all." This awkward statement alone illustrates the magnitude of the risk that he would have us take.

—M. F. H.

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THE COLD WAR—A RE-APPRAISAL. *Evan Luard, ed., Praeger,* $8.50.
WINNING WITHOUT WAR. *by Amitai Etzioni. Doubleday,* $4.95.

## The US and Southeast Asia

WITH this book, published under the auspices of the Council on Foreign Relations, Professor Fifield makes another important contribution to the literature on Southeast Asia. His "Diplomacy of Southeast Asia, 1945-1958" (Harpers, 1958) is well known and has a place on the shelf of every specialist on the area.

After outlining the dimensions of the challenge posed to US policy in this area, Professor Fifield traces the evolution of that policy from one of interest (believed temporary) in the Philippines alone to one of deep involvement throughout the area. This dramatic change came about, as he shows, in response to the ominous threat posed to Southeast Asia by the Chinese Communists after they had completed the takeover of the China mainland in 1949. The great economic, political and military weakness of the threatened area, compounded by the "capture" by Communist leadership of the Vietnamese nationalist war against the French, could be offset only with heavy United States involvement, if at all.

One of the strongest sections of the book is that dealing with SEATO, which was formed as a part of the response to the enhanced Communist threat during the Indo-China crisis of 1954. Professor Fifield identifies the weaknesses of this much maligned organization, as others have done; he also faces with admirable realism the alternatives to it, which is less usual. He concludes that a policy of "moderate and gradual strengthening" of SEATO is both possible and desirable. [Another especially interesting section deals with the potential of an Indian and Japanese "counterweight" to Chinese influence in Southeast Asia.]

Professor Fifield's thorough and methodical approach makes this work a valuable addition to the specialist's library. It will also be useful to those with a more general interest in US policies in this critical area.

—LAWRENCE G. PICKERING

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SOUTHEAST ASIA IN UNITED STATES POLICY, *by Russell H. Fifield. Praeger,* $6.50.

## Ambassadorial Distinction

STRATFORD CANNING is remembered in history books as a great British Ambassador of the first half of the nineteenth century who became famous for his efforts to induce or compel the Sultan of Turkey to reform his ways of ruling or misruling the Ottoman Empire. Most of the reforms Canning was interested in came to nothing, and it was not until our own century that Turkey began to be receptive to Western-inspired reforms. Still, Canning is entitled to his measure of fame, when it is considered that most Ambassadors in those days (and probably most since then too) have felt that diplomats have no business trying to interfere in the internal affairs of slothful and corrupt foreign countries, unless given the most explicit instructions to do so by their superiors at home. For certainly Canning did interfere, and with great audacity and originality.

The title of Mr. Byrne's readable biography of Canning is thus well-chosen, but this is about all that can be said of the book. In essence, the book is little more than a condensation of a couple of earlier English biographies of Canning, with an occasional additional historical observation borrowed here and there from such presumed specialists of nineteenth century historiography as Sir Winston Churchill and Sir Arnold Toynbee. The really interesting and illustrative details of Canning's career are slurred over or left out. Byrne has also failed to provide the reader with any adequate discussion of the distinctive qualities of Canning's expertise as a professional diplomat. In short, this is not a book which the student of the principles and practices of diplomacy need add to his library.

—THOMAS A. DONOVAN

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THE GREAT AMBASSADOR, *A Study of the Diplomatic Career of the Right Honourable Stratford Canning, K. G., K. C. B., Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, and the Epoch during Which He Served as the British Ambassador to the Sublime Porte of the Ottoman Sultan, by Leo Gerald Byrne. Ohio State University Press,* $6.25.

## Syria's Malaise

THE turmoil engendered by the maneuvering of Syrian politicians, who knew how to oppose but not how to cooperate in governing, and the intervention of the military, who in similar fashion could define with some agreement only what they did not want, is compactly recorded in Torrey's excellent book. Beginning with a chapter which sketches the backdrop of land, people and history with broad strokes, the author plunges into a well

*Arab Hospitality on the Tigris by John L. Hamilton. This typical Arab luncheon table was prepared by a grateful Iraqi who studied English at the USIS sponsored American Institute of Languages. The luncheon was given for the American and Iraqi staff of the Institute.*

researched description of Syrian political groupings and their machinations devoted to achieving power during the period 1945-1958, with a brief epilogue. In presenting with coherence a compressed picture of the interaction of factors and factions which led to the demise of democratic government and concurrent breaking of historic ties with the West, the author has not hesitated to make assumptions and draw conclusions from available evidence. The result is a history of contemporary times which requires careful reading if the most is to be derived from its packed pages. Anyone interested in the Near East would do well to become acquainted with the pattern so well portrayed here: the FSO with special requirements will find the book of marked value as a comprehensive political overview with excellent bibliography and party grouping and cabinet lists.

—R. H. MUNN

SYRIAN POLITICS AND THE MILITARY, *1945-1958, by Gordon H. Torrey. Ohio State University Press, $7.00.*

## From Little People to VIPs

IN his new work "Beyond Arabian Sands" Grant Butler has written an informative and interesting book which should prove helpful to almost all tourists, business men, Foreign Service officers, and their wives who are heading for North Africa and the Near East. It covers a recent trip made by Mr. Butler which took him from Morocco through Algeria and Egypt and to Jordan, Lebanon, Israel, the Shaikdoms of Arabia, and on to Saudi Arabia, an area with which he was well familiar.

Mr. Butler has enthusiasm, a characteristic without which any travel book is dull. He has energy which led him to many out of the way places. He has human understanding which enabled him to strike up friendships with "little people" wherever he went, and he had introductions to the high and mighty so he could talk at length to many of the rulers of the Arab world.

Thus his book contains not only historical and geographical background on each country that he visited, but also gives insight into how people there are thinking. These range from an attractive red-haired woman from California, who had married an Egyptian Army officer, and had come to grips at first hand with the problems of the Fellahin on a farm along the Nile, to the appealing story of Fahad, the shoeshine boy in Cairo and his puppy dog.

From the point of view of the Foreign Service officer, it is the interviews with a series of national leaders which set this book apart. Grant Butler tells of long and often frank interviews with such figures as Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, Ahmed ben Bella of Algeria, Gamal Abbel Nasser of Egypt, King Hussein of Jordan, General Kassem of Iraq, to mention only a few.

The author also visited Israel where he talked with persons in many walks of life about the problems and the progress of that rapidly developing state.

Foreign Service wives, on the other hand, will find of special interest Mr. Butler's postscript which quite makes one's mouth water in its discussion of Arab food. And thoughtful Americans everywhere, disturbed by the events of this "long hot summer of discontent" will gain by reading the postscript on how Islam looks at the Black Muslims.

In summary Mr. Butler's readable volume is a very sensible item to carry in one's overnight bag. It will provide reading on the plane or ship for anyone going to that historic stretch of mountains, deserts, and river valleys, running from the Atlantic to the world "Beyond Arabian Sands."

—RICHARD H. SANGER

BEYOND ARABIAN SANDS, *by Grant C. Butler. Devin-Adair, $4.95.*

## Useful and Needed

THESE two books on Pakistan are similar in purpose and content. Designed to provide the general reader with a short survey of the world's second largest Muslim nation, both books describe the origins of Pakistan, its geographic and ethnic characteristics, governmental and social institutions and its political and economic development. Weekes' volume is one of the Asia Society's series of "basic books" on individual Asian countries; Wilber's is part of the Contemporary Civilization series edited by Vera Micheles Dean.

Perhaps because each book is tailored to fit a "series" pattern, there is not much to choose between them. Both are useful and needed introductions to a country the background and current aspirations of which are not well known in the United States. However, Weekes' book is written in a fresher style and is more analytical. It seems to be based more on Weekes' personal observations as a USIS officer in Karachi rather than, as in the case of Wilber's book, on official publications of the Pakistan Government.

—CHRISTOPHER VAN HOLLEN

PAKISTAN: BIRTH AND GROWTH OF A MUSLIM NATION, *by Richard V. Weekes. Van Nostrand, $5.75.*

PAKISTAN: YESTERDAY AND TODAY, *by Donald N. Wilber. Holt, Rinehart, $3.95.*

## ADDRESS CHANGE?

Our mailing list can only be as up to date as you make it by sending in changes of address promptly. When you change posts, please fill out and mail a change of address form. One is appended here for your convenienec.

NAME .....

OLD ADDRESS .....

NEW ADDRESS .....

## "WITH GOD IN RUSSIA"

Lost to the Western World for 15 years and presumed dead by his brothers of the Soeiety of Jesus, The Reverend Father Walter Ciszek, American citizen and Roman Catholie priest—alias Soviet eitizen Wladimir Lypinski—was reported to he alive in 1955. A Polish Jesuit priest informed the Provincial of the Jesuit Soeiety of Maryland that Father Ciszek had been seen in the Soviet Union. Subsequently, a letter to his family arrived from Norilsk and with this Father Ciszek began a slow but sueeessful progression toward repatriation to the United States.

"With God in Russia" is Father Ciszek's account of his experienees in the Soviet Union from his arrest in 1941 to the time of his release with another imprisoned Ameriean to offiicers of the American Embassy in Moseow in exehange for two Soviet agents who had been arrested in the United States.

Father Ciszek's story spans the years 1940, when he entered the Soviet Union illegally in the hope of carrying on his religious work, to Oetober 1963. Prior to his arrest he worked as a volunteer in a lumber eamp in the Urals. After his arrest in June 1941, he spent five years in Soviet prisons, ineluding several years in a eell on the fifth underground floor of the Lubyanka in Moscow, the Soviet prison for political offenders. From Luhyanka he was sent to do hard labor ten years in the mines at Norilsk above the Arctie Circle. He was finally released but eonfined to Ahakan in a restricted area in South Central Soviet Asia.

In Abakan Father Ciszek beeame an expert automobile meehanie, reeeiving four awards for his work from the Soviet Government. All this time he was earrying on sub rosa his work as a priest—hearing confessions, baptizing, marrying, burying the dead, and giving religious consolation.

"With God in Russia" is an exeiting and alive aeeount of the experiences of a courageous American priest as a prisoner of the Soviet Government and a worker among the people. Intensely interesting and revealing; a unique firsthand eontrihution to our doeumentation on the rolc of two opposing forees in Soviet soeiety—the Soviet seeurity organization and religion.

—Virginia H. James

With God in Russia. *My 23 years as a Priest in Soviet Prisons and Labor Camps and in Siberia, by Walter J. Ciszek, S.J., with Daniel L. Flaherty, S.J. McGraw-Hill, $5.95.*

## Fables for the Foreign Service

"His [a eareer diplomat's] profession which valued only judgement, eoolness and reserve, taught him the hardest lesson of all and the most crippling—never to utter the pejorative thought aloud. It offered him too something like a long Jesuitical training in self-deception which enabled him to present an ever more highly polished surfaee to the world without deepening his human experience. . . . His real life became a buried stream, flowing on underground, seldom emerging into that artifieial world in whieh the diplomat lives . . . surrounded by his ambitious and sycophantic fellows who taught him only how to excel in forms in address, and the elaborate kindnesses which, in pleasing, pave the way to advancement."

—"Mountolive," *Lawrence Durrell*

**MORAL:** Don't think that this isn't happening to you TOO.


Membership in the American Foreign Service Association is now more meaningful than ever before.

In addition to becoming a part of a professional organization of growing stature, membership in the Association has many personal advantages. The Association has a Book Club through which publications may be obtained at attractive discounts. Through the Association's Personal Purchases section information is available in regard to a wide variety of merchandise which can be bought at advantageous discounts. Automobile orders may be processed through the Association and two insurance programs at group rates are available to members. Members also attend luncheons held monthly in Washington which are addressed by speakers of prominence.

Plans are progressing rapidly for a symposium which will be held in the fall. The subjects to be discussed and the composition of the panels are still in the planning stage.

The scholarship program continues to expand and other benefits of a similar nature are under study. The number of scholarships awarded this year was 71—a new record.

Each member of the Association automatically receives a copy of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL which in each monthly issue carries articles of special interest to persons engaged in foreign service.

Active membership is now open to all American citizens employed in foreign service status by the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Agency for International Development and the Peace Corps.

Associate membership is open to other personnel of the Department of State in positions of officer level, American career employees of other government agencies with services abroad, such as the Departments of Agriculture, Labor and Defense.

I entirely endorse the efforts of the American Foreign Service Association to promote the professional competence and welfare of the Foreign Service. I would think that these efforts deserve the support of all those who have chosen th high profession of the Foreign Service of the United States of America.

As I said in my remarks to the Foreign Service Association luncheon on February 23, 1961, "The demands upon the Foreign Service in this country and abroad in terms of knowledge and of an understanding of what our nation is all about and of the forces which are reshaping the world in which we live are greater than they have ever been in the past. We have a great stake in doing whatever we can to strengthen the Foreign Service and to attract as much top talent into it as possible."

Dean Rusk, Secretary of State

I am very pleased that a large number of my colleagues in the United State Information Agency have recently joined the American Foreign Service Association. This development is indicative of the very close relationship that exists between the State Department and the United States Information Agency and the similarity of interest that binds together the various branches of the American Foreign Service. I am looking forward to seeing the U.S.I.A. members make an increasing contribution to the Association's activities which are designed to advance the well being of all Foreign Service employees.

Carl T. Rowan, Director
United States Information Agency

I am pleased to endorse the effort of the American Foreign Service Association to extend its membership. The Association's efforts to improve the professional quality of the American Foreign Service and to provide services and assistance to its members should commend membership in the Association to all eligible officers of the Agency for International Development.

David E. Bell, Administrator
Agency for International
Development


American Foreign Service Association
815 17th Street, N.W., Suite 505
Washington, D. C. 20006

Please send me complete information on membership in the American Foreign Service Association. I wish to apply for ..... Active ..... Associate membership.

Name .....

Address.....

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# THE SMITHSONIAN

## Who Founded It?
## What Is Its Purpose?
## What Are Its Achievements?

THE Smithsonian Institution owes its life to the will of a British chemist, James Smithson, who died in 1829. Smithson left his estate, amounting to $550,000, to the United States to found in Washington an institution to be known as the Smithsonian Institution.

The munificent bequest presented Congress with a problem. Philanthropy was then relatively unknown. Smithson was an Englishman and gifts from foreigners were obviously suspect. If the bequest was accepted, what should be done with the money? Establish an observatory? Some sort of national university? The $550,000 in gold of those days would be equivalent, at the very least, to $10,000,000 today. This was a lot of money. The purpose of the bequest, said Smithson, was the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. Now this is a wonderful sentiment but again so vague, as any good will should be, that it did imply a tremendous amount of latitude. Finally, in 1846 Congress made up its mind and appointed a Secretary and a Board of Regents to decide how to spend the income of the gift to carry out Smithson's wishes. At the same time Congress stipulated that a suitable building should be constructed to house Smithson's books, his minerals, and certain museum collections that had accumulated in Washington. A number of Congressmen were on the Board and so they thought it should be fitted into the new institution. And that was really, in essence, the origin of the US National Museum which is now one of our proudest bureaus. Essentially, the Smithsonian found itself in a museum role to which was added the broader responsibility of determining how to increase and diffuse knowledge.

Now the first Secretary of the Smithsonian was a brilliant choice. He was a man named Joseph Henry who had been teaching at Princeton. Henry's concept for the new institution was that this would be a heaven-sent opportunity to conduct

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*Excerpted from the speech by The Honorable S. Dillon Ripley given before the American Foreign Service Association on January 28, 1965.*

*S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, tells the members of the American Foreign Service Association about the bicentennial of James Smithson's birth, to be commemorated on September 16, 17, and 18 this year. Ambassadors Maurice M. Bernbaum and John H. Ferguson are seated at the head table to Mr. Ripley's right.*

original research. And so he said that the income should be used to bring together a company of scholars, and to make sure that these scholars were encouraged to write, and then to get these things published and, as it were, to develop a kind of cultural posture for the new nation. He paid premiums to individual scholars to publish their researches. And out of this came one fascinating and original concept which the money was used for—the development of what might be called the beginning of cultural relations between our nation and others—the International Exchange Service which we still maintain now largely as a kind of bookkeeping or operating responsibility without the implication of the sponsorship of the original research. But the International Exchange Service, which began in the '50s, was an attempt to gather up all these results of scholarship, these published documents from the Smithsonian, send them to places abroad, to legations or ministries, to institutes or societies, that might then be able to bring them together and mail them out to the individual scholars in those countries. Henry even suggested that the Smithsonian should maintain "agents" in the various American legations or ministries abroad to make sure that this exchange was going on properly. A kind of ancestral, primitive form of cultural attaché, I suppose you might call him. I don't think that any of the agents actually developed, but the tradition of accepting and sending these documents in exchange continues down to the present day. Henry did not give his staff any superimposed objectives, crash programs, and he didn't rate by priority any one subject or field of discipline. Although he was a specialist in electromagnetism and transmission of wave effects, the sort of physics which was related to the kind of things that Morse was working on at the time and led to the telegraph, he didn't speak out for science versus the humanities or anything as relatively sophisticated as that. He was broadly interested in all of American culture. In his annual report he told Congress that nothing in the whole system of nature is isolated or unimportant. The fall of a leaf

and the motion of a planet are governed by the same laws. It is in the study of objects, considered trivial and unworthy of notice by the casual observer, that the genius finds the most important and interesting phenomenon.

In our pursuit of truth Henry discovered whole areas for research which had been absolutely or relatively neglected. And these were built up and developed always as services to others.

Henry was much concerned about the prevailing ignorance of the weather, and he started volunteer weather observers all over the country. Eventually this enterprise got so big and so complicated that Henry divested himself of it; it became the US Weather Bureau. In the same way he was very much concerned about the fact that we didn't know much about fish, and he started research in fisheries. And when this too, grew into a excessively big show and could stand entirely on its own legs, it became the US Fisheries Commission. And in another instance, a program of geological research led to the formation of the Geological Survey. It was kicked out once it was in long trousers, so to speak. This has been a constant characteristic of the Smithsonian: once anything really got going and acquired a kind of applied or service function, then that was it; we kissed it goodbye.

The third Secretary of the Smithsonian, Samuel P. Langley, whose name is commemorated in Langley Field, Virginia, was a great aeronautical pioneer and was much concerned with experiments in flying. And he started an aeronautical laboratory which went on into a national committee on aeronautics which continued right on through the war and, seven or eight years ago, transmuted itself into that small but effective organization now known as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. So, in a way, the Smithsonian has been a sort of seed bed for agencies or institutions not only in the sciences but also in the humanities. A number of the historical and archeological and other institutes in this country have been founded in the same way. One of the interesting services which we now are prosecuting and which, in a way, is related to the principle of the International Exchange, is the Science Information Exchange which was started in the years just around the close of World War II, and now does an enormously effective service in making available, largely through computer techniques, an exchange of information among people who are doing various sorts of things in science. This is an extraordinary, complicated problem.

One of the things we are working on at the present time is the problem of oceanography. There is a certain applied quality in this, but at the same time it involves basic research and hence it is within our mission. As you will recall, at the close of President Eisenhower's administration and beginning of President Kennedy's, there was a great deal of publicity, and concern in the Government as well, about the problems of the sea. We need more information on the microscopic organisms that constitute the food stuff, the grass of the sea, as it were, the composite of algae and small microorganisms which feed on the algae on which everything feeds. This is one of the most intricate and complex problems and requires an enormous number of specialists, most of whom don't exist and have to be trained-up in the first instance.

Another major concern with us is the problem of tropical biology. This is a similar problem to that of oceanography. Although we assume that people in general know almost everything there is to be known in a sort of didactic or descriptive sense about the components of the natural environment, we still unfortunately know very little about the components of the tropical environment and it is an enormously important subject because more and more development and development programs of this nation project into the tropics; in Latin America particularly. And it's only rather

recently that we have come to realize how fervently Latin American statesmen and some of our foreign aid program planners believe that the vast and unpopulated tropical forests are the land bank for the hemisphere's future millions. The Andean Republics assume that the exuberant tropics of the eastern slope of the Andes are well suited to large scale colonization and agriculture. The jungles of Brazil and Guatemala may also have a bright future. The fact remains, however, that we have not done enough research to be sure at all if this is the case. We do not know nearly enough about these forests. Their unknown insect and plant populations make the problems that I have been mentioning in marine biology seem very small in comparison. We must make far greater use of biology and biologists to determine the productivity of the tropical environments which cover much of the land surface of the globe. For this reason the Smithsonian proposes to increase its traditional concern in this area by extending the sort of function that we do in oceanography, this principle, to terrestrial biology and by extending the work done at our Canal Zone Biological Area. We want to make it a much broader ranged study of tropical environment. We do look, I may say, to the Department of State for support in these efforts. We would hope for example that AID might consider contractual arrangements before and after biological surveys of the virgin lands where new colonization or road building projects are planned. This should prove a mutually profitable association for our foreign aid program. Such surveys would provide relatively low cost insurance against yet unknown disease factors or unsuspected agricultural problems. And for the scientific community, before and after surveys offer unparalleled opportunities to study the various phenomena that inevitably accompany the disturbance of natural environments. We would hope that the Department will champion an increased worldwide biological effort, especially in productivity studies.

I do feel very strongly that the United States now in an international sense has the same kind of responsibility that was recognized within our country in the 1870s when the railroad surveys and the longitude and latitude surveys of the west were being undertaken. When missions were sent out by our government to explore and attempt to understand what development would eventually find in the western territories and in which always on these expeditions, there were biologists and natural history specialists from the Smithsonian, for example, included as a normal component of the expedition. These areas of the tropics are still in that sort of condition that we were thinking about in the 1870s.

I would like to mention the humanities briefly. Here again I think the Smithsonian has a unique service to provide. Perhaps not everyone immediately realizes how much we do in the area of American studies at the Smithsonian but if you ask me, for example, what the new museum of history and technology down the block represents, I would say that more than anything else it is a temple of American studies. It is the home of active research programs in American social, cultural and military history and, of course, in the history of science and technology. We already have or are undertaking arrangements with a number of universities in nearby regions, by which graduate students and scholars and postdoctorals who are especially interested in the material aspects of our American studies can come and work, do their thesis or study for a year or more. Here at the Smithsonian this is an extension, and a natural one, of this first principle of Joseph Henry. In archeology and especially in classical archeology in the Near East, we found that it has become increasingly difficult for American universities or museums to obtain the support they need to take advantage

of new opportunities in the new internationalism in this area. The whole Middle East is opening up in this sense, archeologically speaking, after many years of excessive restriction. For this reason we were very pleased last spring when Ambassador Battle, then the Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, asked us to assume responsibility for the Department's relatively modest program of excess currency grants in archeology. It seemed a logical request since, as Ambassador Battle put it, the Smithsonian is the father and mother of American archeology; a claim the Department can never dispute. During the next fiscal year we look forward, therefore, to administering a program of grants to American private institutions, universities and museums interested in archeological excavation or research in the so called foreign currency excess areas in countries.

Let me conclude my attempt at a definition of the Smithsonian with a brief mention of future plans for the other half of our mandate. The mandate of diffusion or the exchange of persons and ideas. We have, as I have said, the Science Information Exchange. We have hopes that perhaps the benefits of that could be extended internationally. We are not ready to do so perhaps on a broad scale, but I think you will be interested to learn that without any encouragement from us certain countries, notably Canada, have already sent in voluntary registration on scientific subjects of information on a trial basis. This service also answers requests from abroad on a time available basis when the work load permits, from France, Australia, Scandinavian nations, which already have a pool arrangement for exchanging scientific information. In the exchange of persons we have been pleased to discuss with both Ambassador Battle and Assistant Secretary McPherson the possibility of advising the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, and the contract agencies it employs, on exchanges in fields of our own competence. I am sure they probably won't come but we do feel that we can help you if some of them do. We must assume prime responsibility and we must ourselves increase the research opportunities in these sorts of areas for Americans and foreigners alike. And for this reason we are launching a joint program next year with the National Academy in Post-Doctoral Associateships in a number of areas where the work, the research, can be handled at various of our major elements ranging from astrophysics to zoology.

We are also working on predoctoral internships for graduate students whose thesis work can most profitably be done at the Smithsonian. And we have also joined with the OAS to provide a limited number of research assistant positions to undergraduate and graduate students from hemisphere universities who have not had the opportunity to do field biology, and in the museum sciences, in museum education about which there is so much more to learn. We look to cooperation with the Department and the American Association of Museums in the various exchange programs for foreign museum professionals, including those under the second US/USSR Cultural Agreement which makes specific mention of the museum field. We hope to give many foreign museum directors, curators and scientists their first taste of this country next September when we are celebrating the bicentennial of our founder's birth. James Smithson will be commemorated in song and in story on September 16, 17, 18, in 1965. We hope many of you will hear more about it and during the occasion we will have, I think, a number of distinguished and interesting speakers. We are going to publish the results of this. We are going to have an academic parade and a presentation of medals, a small flurry of medals, and I think it's going to be a notable occasion in the world of scholarships symbolizing this strange and distinguished institution, the Smithsonian and its 119 years of increasing and diffusing knowledge. ■

(*Continued from page* 37)

longation of study for advanced degrees are made, universities should ask for evidence on how such training at that level will be used in the student's home country. Finally, admissions should be more and more restricted to foreigners past the undergraduate level so that the lures to stay in America will be countered by a maturer mind better grounded in his own home culture.

In the process, we shall have to examine our own educational system and ask why it appears to be failing to prepare foreigners for the problems they will face on return. If we want to be a teacher for the world, we shall have to prepare students for more than our own conditions.

More important and far more complex are the positive things we should do to help our foreign graduates win the important places they deserve in the development of their own countries. The intractability of the problems they face does not allow us simply to tell them to "go home" nor would doing so be within our best traditions. We cannot even assume that such graduates, unaided, can always find their own jobs and care for themselves. If we consider our foreign graduates assets for economic development which is also in our interest, then we should enter the new territory of helping them even after their return.

We are not weaponless for this. AID has scarcely started to work on this problem. We set up institutes overseas, we have educational influence, both public and private, and we have great influence through our AID programs, which we have responsibility to administer with efficiency. We also have money and may, eventually, have to consider "return scholarships." If increasing specialists from such countries immigrate we could consider a special Peace Corps effort, additional to that we now have, to utilize their services for two or three years in their native countries.

Human happiness and freedom of choice should not be forgotten. It should, instead, be extended rather than parcelled out to a few individuals. Millions are longing to break the bonds of their own poverty and frustration, not just the suppliant before our desks. He chose freely, and his choice was to enter not for permanent but for temporary purpose. For all our sakes, he should stick to that choice.

None of this is easy, nor will it solve all problems. Hopefully it will alleviate a near-scandalous situation. International and inter-organizational effort will be needed to solve it. Foreign embassies, foreign student advisors, the Institute for International Education, the Exchange Program of the Department of State, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the American Medical Association, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the foreign student associations, the Human Resources Staff of AID and even the Peace Corps could place their resources behind solutions. They should—and will—be sympathetic to the foreign student caught in the mysterious tides which rip between advanced and emerging nations. Our intention is not to be stern, for the foreign student's job is one of the hardest of the modern world. Our aim should be to help him serve his own lands profitably and with full pride. If we so approach the task we will find cooperation.

Our belief in the peaceful development of the emerging nation demands both understanding and self-discipline. Our new immigration increases the question we must ask ourselves: is this belief great enough for us to sacrifice the vested interests we seem to be acquiring in retaining the foreign student? And our foreign graduates have a question to ask themselves: is their belief great enough to inspire a recommitment to their own lands? ■

# AFSA: CORRESPONDENCE

I APPRECIATE THE opportunity to eomment, on behalf of the of the members of the American Foreign Serviee Association, on the present Federal pay situation in relation to pay developments in the private eeonomy and national wage and priee objectives.

Although it has not been possible to eonsult the widely dispersed membership of the Assoeiation in the interval since the receipt of your letter, I am eonfident that they would wish me to record the Association's support of the general objeetives of the review to be made by the President's speeial panel.

Thc American Foreign Service Association draws its membership of approximately 6500 from the Department of State, the United States Information Ageney, the Agency for International Development, and the Peaee Corps. The Association has as its principal objectives; the promotion of thc welfare and esprit of its members. The maintenanee of thc high standards of the Foreign Service of the United States is a matter of deep and continuing eoneern to the members of thc Assoeiation. It is important for the future of the Foreign Serviee that it should continue to attract well-edueated men and women of high calibre capable of continuing the great traditions of the Service. The ability of the Service to compete for talent will depend, at least in part, on the pay situation in the Foreign Serviee in relation to pay development in thc private eeonomy. At the present time pay considerations undoubtedly play an important part in determining whether young men and women will aeeept appointment to the Foreign Service. With this, and other related considerations in mind, the Association supports a review whieh will assist in the achievement of the objeetives of the Assoeiation and promote the best interests of the Foreign Service.

*Letter from Samuel D. Berger, President, AFSA, to the Honorable Kermit Gordon and the Honorable John W. Macy, Jr., on March 2, 1965.*

## AFSA: MINUTES

**January 22:** Mr. Berger reported that the subeommittee on the Symposium had met and produeed a series of suggested topics. Mr. Beale gave a resume of the administrative planning for the Symposium as now envisaged.

It was suggested by PER that PER and AFSA establish ground rules for the use of thc new memorial plaque opposite the existing one at the diplomatic entrance. Representatives of other services could qualify for inelusion on thc new plaque.

The Board discussed the problems inherent in the establishment of a club for AFSA.

**February 12:** A number of future luncheon speakers of wide interest and appeal were suggested. The presence of members of the press at some of these luncheons was discussed.

The progress of the fund-raising efforts of AFSA for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts was discussed in detail.

**March 5:** The Board of Directors approved the appointment of two new members of thc JOURNAL Editorial Board, Stephen Low to replace Gordon Chase and John St. John in place of John DeWitt.

The Board discussed the proposal to establish a loan fund for educational purposes in addition to the present scholarship program and it was agreed to delve further into this matter

at the next meeting of the Committee on Education.

The Board was asked to consider a change in the By-Laws at the next meeting which would provide greater continuity by empowering Board members to run for a longer tenure, such as two years, rather than the present one year term. ■

### American Women's Club of Berlin Continues Kennedy Scholarship

*Mrs. George C. McGhee, wife of the Ambassador, center, accepts a check for $500 from Mrs. Ross H. Calvert, President of the American Women's Club of Berlin, while Mrs. John F. Franklin, Jr., Honorary President, wife of the US Commandant, looks on with approval. The check was transmitted to the American Foreign Service Association for the scholarship program. In 1964 the Club established John F. Kennedy Memorial Scholarships. The awards, three in number, total $2,000 and are dedicated to the late President because of his interest and confidence in American youth and because of his special ties with Berlin. Last year and again this year, one of the three awards in the amount of $500 was set aside for the American Foreign Service Association to be awarded by it to a deserving Foreign Service dependent.*

### The Public Servant

Lord Bridges, seeking to define the essence of the public servant's attitude towards his job, declared that it is impossible for him

> not to see the day's task in perspective—first as a contribution, however small, to a particular branch of work which has probably gone on for a long time already and will continue for years after he has gone; second, as part of a much broader context, namely, the continued well-being of the State.

It is this indefinable sense of historical continuity that gives purpose and direction to administration at its highest levels. . . . It is uniquely important that public servants should be endowed with this capacity to see things in perspective, to be mindful of the past while building for the future and to be not unduly distracted by the clamant present. It is essentially a capacity of judgment, an ability to observe proportion between incommensurables, a faculty of weighing imponderables and striking an empirical balance between them.

—THE ECONOMIST, *reviewing "John Anderson: Viscount Waverley," by John Wheeler-Bennett*

# AAFSW: REPORT

## TO SAVE CHILDREN

VIEWED from across the conference table, the map of the world looked like a huge jigsaw puzzle mounted on the office wall. The continental United States was immutable, fixed, but the rest of the world seemed to be made up of only five giant pieces, like a small child's game, boldly edged, irregular, defying natural and political boundaries.

The map represented the five world school districts as represented by the Overseas School Staff and the very thought of five school supervisors in seven league boots covering districts that stretched from Iran to Taiwan, from Bogotá to Buenos Aires, from the sands of the Sahara to the remote tip of Africa, staggered even the most limber of imaginations. With approximately 21,000 American children, plus 18,000 national and third-country pupils, enrolled in 110 schools spread out over 76 countries, it was quite obvious that it would take a single supervisor, or in this context "Regional Adviser," weeks to make the rounds of his school district.

The Overseas School Staff, under the direction of Ernest N. Mannino, was established in July of 1964 and is an essential part of Secretary Rusk's plan to improve certain conditions of living and service abroad, especially where it relates to dependents. With this in mind, Mr. Mannino stated at a recent AAFSW Seminar on Education that "I believe our Staff can make a vital contribution to the Department's endeavor to continue to broaden the base of representation in the Foreign Service which will truly reflect a cross section of the American people by improving educational facilities overseas so that, when accepting assignments, personnel can expect that their children will have an opportunity to receive an adequate American-type education without having to commit themselves to heavy financial burden."

As the working arm of the Overseas Schools Policy Committee, which is made up of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, the Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs and the Assistant Administrator for Administration of AID, the Staff will develop elementary and secondary school assistance policies and will implement the approved programs. While they are currently stationed in Washington, it is planned that the five regional education officers will eventually be based within their geographic bailiwicks. From there they will periodically inspect eligible schools that have asked for government assistance and report their findings back to the Staff so that the programs may be adapted according to the needs of each of the schools. According to Mr. Mannino, the major aim of the officers will be always to try to provide assistance in any form that the schools might request either in educational services or in funds.

Dating as far back as 1943 when the State Department undertook to aid 18 non-profit American-sponsored schools in Latin America, the basic thesis of our educational programs has always been to assist such schools that serve as demonstration centers of American educational methods and advance the United States' objectives by increasing mutual understanding and cooperation. The most significant developments in recent years have been the 1955 authorization for the payment of a monetary educational allowance to State Department employes to assist in dependents' education expenses while abroad and "The Agricultural Surplus Disposal

Act" (Public Law 480) which allowed the Department to give considerable and continuing assistance to existing American schools throughout the world. The Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961 further strengthened the project by authorizing the establishment of new schools as well as liberalizing enrollment criteria where schools showed they had an excellent potential for bi-national impact. Additional impetus came from the Foreign Assistance Act which provided for the establishment of or aid to schools in areas where AID personnel are serving and, most recent, from the 1963 amendment to the Foreign Service Act that authorizes the Department to assist schools in those places throughout the world where the Secretary of State determines that educational facilities, if indeed they exist at all, are not adequate to meet the needs of the children of American citizens on government assignment abroad.

The Overseas Schools Policy Committee has adopted three guidelines against which requests for assistance and related matters of policy will be judged. The first is the fact that the American school abroad is an autonomous, private institution serving the public interest and is to be respected and supported as such. The second is the fact that tuition fees should normally be set at a level sufficient to provide for such usual operating costs as adequate teachers' salaries, educational materials and the rent and/or maintenance of the school plant. And third, that assistance will be given to those schools that serve as worthy representatives abroad of the American educational system primarily through the meeting of unusual costs such as construction and capital improvements, through aid in the development of the administrative and teaching staff and through support in the carrying out of the schools' community relations.

Financial assistance, through grants to the schools, will aid such additional and specific projects as scholarship funds to local nationals, training workshops, student and teacher exchange and the teaching of English as a foreign language. One most interesting proposal is the "School-to-School" program in which a school in the United States allies itself with an American grantee school abroad and undertakes to supply needed educational materials, arrange teacher exchanges and share in the benefits of new ideas accruing from contact with a foreign culture. The first participants in the "School-to-School" plan are the Westchester County (New York) school system and the American school of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

In addition to the Regional Advisers and their back-up representatives, the five Program Officers, there is a member of the AAFSW Education Committee assigned as liaison with the Overseas School Staff for each of the five regions. These AAFSW representatives provide the Regional Advisers with ideas and suggestions from among its members and in turn receive invaluable, timely information on area schools for the Education File in the Foreign Service Lounge.

The AAFSW has greeted the program with appreciation and enthusiastic cooperation. "We are delighted," said Mrs. Charles Rubel, chairman of the Education Committee, "that the Staff intends to preserve the independent character of the overseas schools. We feel, as does the Staff, that the continued close involvement of parents in these schools provides an essential source of inspiration and vitality. AAFSW members will not hesitate to contribute their experience and talents to the new program." ■

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"EDUCATION is the most important project in the world today."
—Edward R. Murrow, former Director of USIA

# WITH OUR CONTRIBUTORS

A professor at Yale until January, 1964, S. DILLON RIPLEY is the Smithsonian's eighth Secretary. A biologist as well as amateur historian and architect, he has written six books and numerous articles and scientific papers. Excerpts from his speech at the AFSA luncheon appear on page 44.

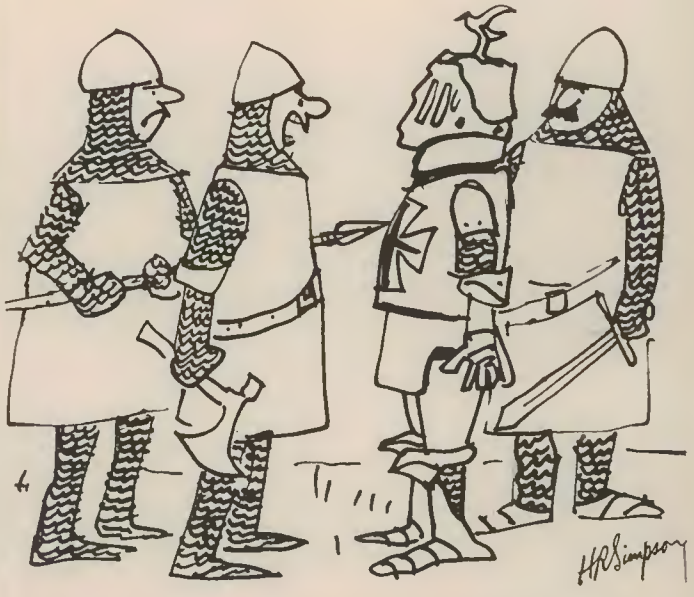
HENRY S. VILLARD, retired ambassador and former chairman of the JOURNAL Editorial Board, writes his annual article for the JOURNAL on the new autos on page 28.

THOMAS A. DONOVAN has been a Foreign Service officer since 1946. He is, at the present time, taking part in a new Seminar on Foreign Affairs Programs Management at the Foreign Service Institute. He is also an IBM stockholder which may explain his interest in full mechanization of the promotion process, see page 21.

JAMES A. RAMSEY, author of "The USSR and Changing Communism," is an ex-FSO who served in Paris, Moscow, Munich and Mogadiscio. He is now president of International Affairs Associates.

BETTY KALISH writes from Dacca that three publishers are interested in her projected juvenile on East Pakistan. Suitably enough, the galley proofs of "The Silent Clarinet," page 24, were lost en route to Dacca.

GREGORY HENDERSON, now a Faculty Research Associate at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs, was for 17 years a Foreign Service officer. After serving in Germany and Japan, he was assigned to Korea, where, as Cultural Attache, he established a student exchange program and the Fulbright Office. He is the author of more than 20 articles, mostly on Korea, and is at present preparing a book on Korea. "Foreign Students: Exchange or Immigration?" was reprinted from the INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT REVIEW, December, 1964.




*"All right, Sir Roderick, we know you're in there!"*

# LETTERS to the EDITOR

## PER Comments

IN THE LETTER'S column ("Competitive Service") of the February 1965 issue of the JOURNAL a junior officer in Washington entered an objection "to the present system whereby those who join the Foreign Service as FSO-7 are considered for promotion to FSO-6 three times a year, by special Junior Officer Program Boards, in competition only with those who entered as FSO-7s."

Foreign Service officers initially appointed at Class FSO-7 are in probationary status. The Probationary Junior Officer Selection Board, which reviews their performance records, meets four times a year. However, the Board considers only those officers certified to it by the Office of Personnel as eligible for consideration on the basis of their having completed a minimum period of service necessary for an adequate evaluation of their performance and potential. This means that probationers are not considered until sufficient performance evaluation material has been accumulated to make such consideration meaningful. This normally means from a year to a year and a half after entry.

The average time spent in Class 7 by most probationary officers before promotion to Class 6 is approximately two years. Those non-probationary officers in Class 7 who come before the Annual Boards are being promoted to Class 6, on the average, after approximately two and a half years in class. Thus there is no appreciable difference in time in class between the two groups.

If all Class 7 officers were considered on an annual basis for promotion, the more recently appointed Class 7 probationary officers would not have as extensive a cumulative performance file behind them, and as a consequence might well be placed at a competitive disadvantage with officers who initially entered at Class 8. The real point, however, is that the probationary officer does not yet enjoy full career status. He is still undergoing a trial period and the judgment to be made is whether he should be retained in the Service and removed from probation or separated. In short, although FSO-7 appointees bring with them a background of academic or other pre-Service experience which justifies their entry at Class 7 rather than Class 8, they are properly required to undergo an actual period of testing on the job before moving out of probation.

The probationary Class 7 officer spends several months in orientation, training, and language study. Customarily he then goes out to the field on a two-year tour during which he rotates from one assignment to another. One purpose of the rotation program is to determine whether he is suitable in all respects for a career in the Foreign Service and hence worthy of advancement to full career status. As a probationer, competing with other probationers, his performance is necessarily evaluated on a somewhat different basis than that of the non-probationer. Once he has achieved full career status and occupies a funded position, he is considered by the Annual Boards with other officers of Class 6.

The present system does not work to the disadvantage of any group of Class 7 officers. On the contrary, it is an equitable method whereby the two types of O-7s, regulars and probationers, are considered for advancement on a basis of merit. The two groups merge at Class 6 in terms of their future advancement in the Service.

## In Memoriam
## Francis R. Stewart

DEATH came peacefully to Francis R. Stewart on February 26, at home in Miami, Florida, at the age of ninety. He shared his birthday, August 10, 1874, with Herbert Hoover and Sir Winston Churchill, and the three men died within months of each other.

JOURNAL readers may recall Francis Stewart's profile in the Scholarship Brochure in 1963. He was the donor, in 1955, of a $50,000 trust fund which has provided four scholarships, annually, to Foreign Service children. The trust fund was given in memory of his wife, Gertrude, who had died earlier.

He was a member of both the Foreign Service Association and DACOR. He was a Spanish-American War Veteran.

Although he was incapacitated by almost total blindness and high blood pressure during the last five years of his life he maintained his cheerfulness, his interest in baseball and politics, and he enjoyed the letters he received from the recipients of his scholarships. His radio was his chief source of information and was constantly at his side.

He entered the Consular Service in 1910. He was stationed in Hamburg, Vera Cruz, Bern, Bremen, Santiago (Cuba), Niagara Falls and Venice. He retired as Consul in Venice in 1939.

His many Service friends and scholarship recipients will regret his passing.

RICHARD FYFE BOYCE

### Recommended Reading

VIETNAM: The War that is not a War" ought to be required reading for all of my fellow countrymen. Unhappily, it will not be. But I do think that Bob Smith's January Foreign Service JOURNAL article is a concise and coherent piece of exposition. I doubt if any except the handful of specialists can read it without learning some things that will surprise us—and hopefully, unlearning some of the beliefs that we may now hold.

In my own contacts with Americans —and it is fair to say, with nationals of other countries—I find that the greatest lack of understanding usually concerns what the article covered in three short sentences. Many of them do not understand why the United States, admittedly not a party to the Geneva Agreement of 1954, was placed in the position when the French withdrawal left South Vietnam weak and vulnerable so that "It was thus up to the United States to help maintain what remained of freedom in Vietnam and to help . . . establish itself as a nation." Yes, I know that the President and the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense and Ambassador Maxwell Taylor and a lot of other officials of the Government have explained that they consider South Vietnam as a free and independent nation essential to American vital interests. But it's a long way off and I don't believe that the persuasion has been really effective up to now.

HOWLAND H. SARGEANT

Radio Liberty Committee
New York

### Shoot the Chef?

IF death and taxes are considered constants in our rapidly changing society of the sixties, the same may be said of the substandard cafeteria facilities at the Foreign Service Institute, which have successfully resisted any form of improvement since the State Department first moved into the basement of Arlington Towers in the spring of 1957. Actually, it must be conceded, conditions there have not remained altogether static, inasmuch as they have probably retrogressed in recent years.

There is little point in detailing the obvious shortcomings of this peculiar culinary operation, since they are common knowledge. After eight years of frustration with the management of this facility, public reaction appears to be one of complete resignation. Nevertheless, I believe I am stating the majority view when I point out that for those who have spent any time at FSI (I have been assigned there for periods totalling a year and a half), the so-called "coffee break" is at best a non-stimulative experience. At worst—particularly when distinguished visitors are involved—it is downright embarrassing. The prospect of *eating* in this environment is generally avoided, if at all possible.

I understand that the administrators of FSI have long recognized the inadequacies of this situation, but are effectively barred by legal considerations from taking corrective action. It is difficult to believe, however, that if the full weight and influence of the Department were brought to bear on this problem, it could not be solved. In any event, an official exposition of the factors involved is long overdue.

J. CHAPMAN CHESTER

Washington

### Inspector in the "Heroic Days"

WHEN in 1924 the Rogers Act combined the diplomatic and consular services, few if any officers were known to, and respected and liked by, more colleagues than Charles C. Eberhardt. As Consul General at Large (the title then borne by consular inspectors), he had inspected hundreds of officers in Latin America, the Far East, and Eastern Europe. He made three tours of South and Central America, then reputed a most difficult inspection district; and, according to tradition, he was the first inspector ever to complete a tour of the area, two or three earlier appointees having given out or given up en route. In those days, it was a challenge even for a man of Eberhardt's magnificent build, great physical and moral courage, and iron determination.

Very fittingly and to the general satisfaction of the Service, Charles C. Eberhardt was the first former consular officer to be named as a Chief of Mission by the President. He was assigned as Minister to Nicaragua and later to Costa Rica.

It was my good fortune to be in close touch with him in various ways during a period of over ten years. In 1916, he inspected my "one-man consular show" at Rosario, Argentina; from 1922 to 1925, we were associated in inspection and personnel work in Washington; and in 1927 I saw him daily at his Legation in Managua during the three active weeks which I spent there as an assistant to Colonel Henry L. Stimson on the latter's special mission to Nicaragua.

Eberhardt was always a "good soldier" and always "played the game" (to use two of his favorite phrases) but what he enjoyed most was, I think, his fourteen years of inspection work for which he was so well qualified. I recall him vividly as he inspected my Rosario consulate—very thorough, most conscientious, eminently fair, sympathetic, and above all seeking to help a younger colleague do a better job.

We have today a bigger and a better Foreign Service. However, because of its very size, many of its members miss something which in the "heroic days" of the old Service most officers could and did gain from contact with men of the stature of Charles C. Eberhardt.

WILLIAM DAWSON

Washington

### Bookseller's Bemusement

(written during Brentano's Christmas rush)

I view with hilarity
The enormous disparity
Amongst those who come buying
books.

One can't say with assurance
Who'll choose, say, insurance—
It has nothing to do with their looks.

If the subject be history
I find it a mystery
Why the soigné lady, with *hair*

Will purchase a tome
On that, and not Rome—
How To Buy What There, and Where.

The youth whose dark glances
Bespeak of romances
Probably wants Real Estate Hints.

While the frippery chick
With the head colored brick
Seeks, desperately, historical prints.

I suppose it's as donor
Not always as owner
When a child buys philosophy straight.

But more strange than that seems
The old lady who beams
At "Candy" for her very own plate.

You may search over the store
To aid the man who's a bore
(You know there'll soon be another).

And while you relate
Book and buyer, speculate
You can't judge a book by its lover.

HELEN HACKETT KELLY

Washington

# A REMARKABLE YEAR

Our members have been so considerate in staying with us during the past insurance year that the Protective Association can announce with pleasure:

An increase of 20% in basic group life benefits for all claims arising from deaths March 1, 1965 to February 28, 1966, inclusive. Thus a $17,500 policy will pay during this period $21,000. The increase does not apply to Family Coverage, Additional Insurance or AD&D.

No increase in premiums.

For information regarding this outstanding insurance plan for FSO's, FSR's and FSS's only, write, phone or call:

## AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

1908 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-4104

# Q&A:

Is this the one? Is this the one bourbon that more Americans buy than any other? And that was the favorite of Henry Clay & Daniel Webster & Mark Twain? And that is mellow & tasty & smoothly modern and that can make you a bourbonite?


Yup

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