



Foreign Service Journal

Foreign Service Association Scholarships Announcement

THE American Foreign Service Association has just announced that more than a score of scholarship awards are available to children in the Foreign Service for the scholastic year 1959-60. As described in the August JOURNAL, twenty-eight scholarship awards were given for the scholastic year 1958-59. These awards range in value from \$325 to \$800 each, and most of the recipients are college students, though a few are preparatory school students.

Now is the time to apply for scholarships for next year, and inquiries may be directed to the Association's Committee on Education, which is responsible for reviewing all applications and for awarding of all scholarships except the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship. Blanks may be obtained by writing to the Committee on Education, American Foreign Service Association, 1908 G Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Fully completed applications, including all supporting papers, must be submitted *in duplicate*. In order to be considered for 1959-60 they must be in the hands of the Committee on Education **before April 1, 1959**.

Applicants are free to select the school or college of their choice. Applications are considered for all of the scholarships offered, including the Harriman award, rather than for a particular scholarship.

Made possible by the generosity of friends and members of the Foreign Service are the following scholarships:

CHARLES B. HOSMER SCHOLARSHIP: Approximately \$500. **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS:** An indeterminate number. (Thirteen were awarded for 1958-59.) Approximately \$500 each. Established in 1933.

Available to children of Active and Associate Members or of deceased former Active Members of the American Foreign Service Association, for undergraduate study at a college or university within the United States.

WILLIAM BENTON SCHOLARSHIP: \$1,000, divided among two or more applicants. Established in 1946 by the Honorable William Benton.

FLETCHER WARREN SCHOLARSHIP: \$500. Established in 1955 by the Honorable William Benton.

ROBERT WOODS BLISS SCHOLARSHIP: \$1,000, divided among two or more applicants. Established in 1952 by the Honorable Robert Woods Bliss.

The above scholarships have the same eligibility requirements. They are available to children of any officer or American employee of the Foreign Service of the Department of State in active service, and are for undergraduate or graduate study at a college or university in the United States.

GERTRUDE STEWART MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP: Approximately \$1800, divided among two or more applicants. Established in 1955 by Mr. Francis R. Stewart, retired Foreign Service Officer, in memory of his wife.

WILBUR J. CARR MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP: \$1,000, divided among two or more applicants. Established in 1957 by Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr in memory of her husband.

The above scholarships have the same eligibility requirements. They are available to children of career Foreign Service Officers, for study at a university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific, preparatory or other school in the United States.

OVERSEAS SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP: \$750, divided among two or more applicants. Established in 1954 by an anonymous donor.

Available to children of Foreign Service Officers, Foreign Service Staff Officers, Foreign Service Reserve Officers or any other persons in the Foreign Service of the Department of State, whether active, retired, deceased or formerly members of the Foreign Service of the Department of State.

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIP: \$500. Established in 1936.

Available to children of Active or Retired Members of the Association or subscribers to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within these categories. This award is for students entering preparatory schools in the United States, preference being given to those entering the final year in such schools.

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP: Approximately \$800. Established in 1927 by the late Mrs. Elizabeth T. Harriman in memory of her son.

The applications for the Harriman award are judged by an Advisory Committee composed of two officers of the Manufacturers Trust Company in New York City and two of the highest ranking officials of the Department of State who are or who have been Foreign Service Officers.

The requirements for this particular scholarship are as follows:

- (a) Each application must be accompanied by a letter, in duplicate, from parent or guardian of the applicant.
- (b) Recipients shall be children of persons who are or who have been Foreign Service Officers of the United States.
- (c) Funds are available for study at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school.

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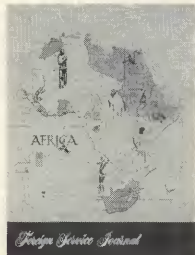
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FSO Charles C. Adams says that much of the little he has been able to convey of the Africa *mystique* to this issue's cover was apprehended through his parents' stereoscope, in Cairo around the turn of the century.

The geographical allocations were drawn from the Department's map of September 1, and should now include the new posts of Mogadiscio, Somaliland; Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Kampala, Uganda; Yaoundé, Cameroun. For simplification, on this map territories were classified in three broad categories. Actually there is a fourth—a mandated territory—which includes the territory of South West Africa.

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BIRTHS

- CREEL.** A daughter, Margaret Evans, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Creel, September 10, 1958, in Washington.
- DAVIS.** A daughter, Margaret Morton, born to Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Davis, August 31, 1958.
- HENRY.** A daughter, Susan, born to Mr. and Mrs. David H. Henry, June 13, 1958, in Alexandria, Va.
- NEWSOM.** A daughter, Catherine Jean, born to Mr. and Mrs. David D. Newsom, September 8, 1958, in Washington.
- RUTHERFORD.** A daughter, Cathleen, born to Mr. and Mrs. M. Robert Rutherford, July 21, 1958, in Washington.

MARRIAGES

- ASHE-GWYNN.** Margaret Ann Ashe and John Bruce Gwynn, FSO, were married on August 9, 1958, in St. Joseph's Church, Maumec, Ohio.
- FRANKLIN-GUTH.** Jenny-Lynn Franklin and Francis George Guth were married on August 30, 1958, in Fall Hill, Fredericksburg, Va. Miss Franklin is the daughter of the late Consul General L. W. Franklin.
- OLDS-FRANTZ.** Patricia Elliott Olds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Vincent Olds, and Donald Lee Frantz were married on September 13, 1958, at Lynn, Massachusetts.
- MCBRIDE-WEAST.** Judith Elaine McBride and Herbert S. Weast, FSO, were married on February 1, 1958, in Topeka, Kansas.

U. S. Information Agency

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1958

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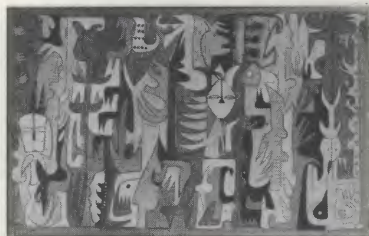
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What the World Needs

A good 5-cent cigar may be a dream in these times of high prices but the International Cooperation Administration has developed a good \$5 washing machine for the women in Asia and Africa who are still pounding dirt out of clothes on rocky river banks. Displaying the resourcefulness and ingenuity of a housewife, the ICA has turned out a machine, merely a wooden box and two plungers on a pump arm, which is both efficient and simple to operate, and which can be built of materials easily available in most of the underdeveloped countries.

Pilot models of the machine and booklets explaining how it can be built will be sent by the ICA to the countries of Asia and Africa where clothes are still being washed by the back-breaking methods of Biblical times. Even \$5, of course, represents a month's wages in many parts of the world, so it would be well not to expect miracles at the start. Nevertheless, for the expenditure of a small amount of American funds the United States may well be able to bring a significant convenience and work-saver within the reach of many millions of people. Here is a heartening example of an imaginative foreign aid project that is deceptively simple but has led to the attainment of a better life in Asian and African villages. (*Washington Post-Times Herald.*)

Africa's Importance

BY swearing in Joseph C. Satterthwaite as the first Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the new bureau of African affairs, the United States is catching up with the fast-moving times in that vast continent.

Less than three generations ago, Africa was still largely an uncharted wilderness of rolling plains, dense primeval forests, mighty rivers, big game and fierce tribes. Although its periphery had been probed for centuries by Europe's seafaring traders, its wild interior did not invite colonization until the last half of the last century when Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the man who found Livingstone, dramatized the "Dark Continent" and opened up the rich resources of the Congo, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Indeed, only a generation ago, Central Africa was still a land of mystery, ivory, diamonds and hunting safaris—a last frontier for adventuresome writers like Ernest Hemingway and travelers like Frank Buck—and Edgar Rice Burroughs' Tarzan.

Since World War II, Africa has rocketed into the 20th century with the formation of several new and modern nations and the preparation of other peoples for eventual na-

(Continued on page 8)

Presented to General Meeting on October 2, 1958

BY E. ALLAN LIGHTNER, JR.

WHEN I appeared before you in this same capacity, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, a year ago, I reported a successful year for the Foreign Service Association. I also raised certain questions which I suggested the new Board might seriously look into, rather soul-searching questions having to do with the fundamental nature of this Association and its potentialities for better serving its membership.

On the whole, I believe that the 1957-58 Board, now going out of office, can report an even more successful year than the previous one, in terms of membership, finances and work accomplished. However, our Board has only partially come to grips with the philosophical questions we asked ourselves a year ago, even though many of these questions were sharply focused shortly afterwards in a memorandum to the Board from the then Chairman of the JOURNAL's Editorial Board, Robert McClintock.

It is fitting and proper that every new Board of Directors do a certain amount of stock-taking with respect to the role and functions of the Association. The 1957-58 Board discussed these matters and passed on a few recommendations to the Department in the field of Congressional relations. That this was the extent of its action reflected a decision on its part that at least for the time being there was no need for any drastic change in the basic concept of our Association and its relations to its membership, the Department, the public and the Congress. I, for one, do not believe the issue should be considered closed and hope that new Boards will find the time to examine the problem each year.

Membership and Finances

A succinct report on membership and finances is contained in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer which has already been circulated to you. We had a small net increase in membership, which, as of September 8, 1958, stands at 4,955. The Association increased nearly \$7,000 in net worth as of June 30, 1958, the date of the auditor's report. At that time our net worth was just over \$104,000 and total assets over \$148,000. As was the case a year ago, we again note that both income and expenses increased. However, revenues exceeded expenditures by nearly \$7,500. The JOURNAL's increased income from advertising and subscriptions more than made up for higher production costs and salary expenses.

With the probability that expenses will continue to mount in the future, your Board is recommending to the new Board that a concerted effort be made in the coming year to increase membership and JOURNAL advertising. These are our principal sources of income and we feel there are potentialities in both of these areas that remain untapped.

Investment Policy

After consulting several professional investment counsellors, your Board decided early in the year to adopt a more liberal investment policy. As a result, some \$108,000 has been reinvested in "blue chip" stocks and Double A corporate bonds as of Sept. 30, 1958. The new policy is by no means a radical one. By comparison with that of many educational institutions, it is still rather conservative. In fact, your Board will recommend to the incoming officers that they take another look at the Association's investment policy with the objective of still further liberalization in order to take into account continuing inflationary trends and to obtain a more substantial income.

The Journal

This has been a year of change for the JOURNAL Editorial Board. It has been chaired successively by Robert McClintock, John Burns

and W. T. M. Beale. The turnover in the Board's personnel has also been high. Present circulation of the JOURNAL is about 6100 copies per month. By dint of prudent management and increased advertising revenue, the JOURNAL has offset rising cost of printing and engraving, and for the third successive year has made a profit: nearly \$3,000.

I feel, as I am sure most of you do, that the JOURNAL is a magazine we can be proud of. The Editorial Board is not complacent about it and has plans to make it even better. Part of its profits will be used for that purpose.

Regardless of what the Board or the professional staff do to improve the appearance of the JOURNAL or to solicit articles and stories of distinction, the JOURNAL cannot fully serve its purpose unless the membership of the Association participates more actively, for example, through the Letters-to-the-Editor column and by contributing articles. After all, it is *your* magazine.

Educational Counselling

Looking back on the activities of the past year, I am particularly proud of the developments that have taken place in the educational field, activities coming under the purview of our Committee on Education. Many of you are familiar with the Educational Consulting Service which was started a few years ago by Richard F. Boyce and several other retired Foreign Service Officers and which has been advising Foreign Service parents on a wide range of problems connected with the education of their children. During the past year the Foreign Service Association has taken this activity under its wing, employing Mr. Clarke Slade, Executive Director of the above mentioned Service, as an educational consultant on a part-time basis. He conducts a lively correspondence with Foreign Service families and is available twice a week at the Association headquarters for interviews. Most of these services are provided at no cost to members of the Foreign Service Association. Mr. Slade also assists the Committee on Education in making its selection for scholarship awards. The way things are going, it looks as though he will be busier than ever next year. We trust the new Board will be willing to back Mr. Slade and his counselling service to the full extent that the demand for his services warrants.

Scholarship Program

Under the chairmanship first of Douglas N. Forman and later of Richard Service, the Committee on Education awarded or recommended the awarding of some 28 scholarships worth \$13,850 to children of Foreign Service personnel. This is the largest number of awards ever made. For the previous year 20 scholarships worth \$8,000 were awarded. The increase for the present year was made possible through the generosity of many donors and benefactors, through fund raising activities and the allocation of the total annual income from all of the Association's investments.

New Sources of Scholarship Funds

You may be interested in several new sources of funds that were tapped this past year. The joint Foreign Service Association-DACOR benefit Cinerama performance last winter netted over \$4,000 for the Association's scholarships program. Most of this will finance several scholarships during this and the next academic year, but \$1,000 was added to the capital of our Scholarship Fund as an expression of a new policy to build up the invested capital of that Fund.

Another innovation was the inclusion in the Foreign Service Association annual dues notice of a suggestion for a contribution of an additional \$2.00 for scholarships. The response has been encouraging.

(Continued on page 53)

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tionhood. Rich in resources and promise, the people of Africa are awakening swiftly to the "revolution of rising expectations," making the continent a target in the Cold War competition.

Symptomatic of this ferment that has accompanied European administration, roads, ideas and often injustice has been the emergence of Ghana from a British colony to a full-fledged and sovereign member of the British Commonwealth, the tragic Mau Mau uprising in Kenya and the evolution of white supremacy into a fanatic *Afrikaner* way of life in South Africa.

Despite this propulsion of Africa into the arena of world conflict, the State Department, until this year, had continued to relegate African affairs to a department in the Bureau of Near Eastern and Middle East Affairs. For years, consideration of the continent's problems—which can have real impact on the United States—has been subjected to the stifling effect of minority status in bureau business.

With the elevation of Mr. Satterthwaite to Assistant Secretary of State in charge of African affairs, however, the continent at last will begin to receive attention commensurate with its future importance to the world and to the West.—From the Providence, R.I., JOURNAL.

African Book List

A checklist of some of the best books on the cultures of modern Africa, reprinted with permission from the SATURDAY REVIEW (New York).

AFRICA AND AMERICA

"Africa's Challenge to America." By Chester Bowles. University of California Press (1956). Many of Mr. Bowles's prophecies have already materialized, and it looks as if the rest are on the way.

"Inside Africa." By John Gunther. Harper (1955). Considering the speed of Mr. Gunther's trip through the Dark Continent, the veteran reporter's book has obtained a surprisingly favorable response from the Africans.

"Africa and the Western World." Edited by Thorsten Sellin. American Academy of Political and Social Science (1956).

RACE AND CULTURE

"Races of Africa." By Charles Gabriel Seligman. Oxford (1957).

"Egypt's Liberation; the Philosophy of the Revolution." By Gamal Abdul Nasser. Public Affairs Press (1955).

"Ghana; the Autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah." By Kwame Nkrumah. Nelson (1957).

(Continued on page 10)

Grand Prize Drawing

On December 15, the State-USIA Recreation Association will draw 1958 prize winners from the new and renewed memberships sent in between November 10, and December 12. Membership applications, including name, post, and mailing address must be accompanied by the dues, \$1.50, and should be sent to the Recreation Association, Dept. of State, Room 610, S.A.-4.

GLOSSARY OF INVESTMENT COMPANY TERMS

We plead guilty to using some highly technical terms in our advertisements and letters and as a penance offer the explanations below:

INVESTMENT COMPANY:	A financial institution through which investors pool their money to obtain professional supervision and DIVERSIFICATION of their holdings.
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African Book List

"Facing Mount Kenya: The Tribal Life of the Kikuyu." By Jomo Kenyatta. Secker and Warburg (1938).

"Report of the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa." Three reports to the General Assembly. This commission was considered "illegal" by both the Union and the United Kingdom, on the grounds that it interfered with the internal affairs of a member state. It recommends international technical aid and moral support for South Africa and, of course, the immediate end of racial discrimination.

"Naught for Your Comfort." By Trevor Huddleston. Doubleday (1953). One of the most beautiful books ever written on the subject, by an Anglican priest who for many years served the Africans of Johannesburg and was then forced by the Nationalist Government to leave.

"The Meaning of Apartheid." By Dr. W. W. M. Eiselen. South African Institute for Race Relations. The South African Institute for Race Relations, which performs its good works right in the Devil's lap, received SR's Anisfield-Wolf Award for 1958.

"African Traditional Religion." By Geoffrey Parrinder. Hutchinson's Univ. Library (1954).

"Mitee." By Daphne Rooke. Houghton Mifflin (1951). One of the haunting novels of this English-speaking South African white woman, in whose works the stark beauty of the landscape and the ancient, ominous, silent struggle between the races blend into marvelous effects.

"Cry, the Beloved Country." By Alan Paton. Scribner (1948).

"African Education; A Study of Education Policy and Practices in British Tropical Africa." Nuffield Foundation and the Colonial Office (1953).

"Drum: the Newspaper that Won the Heart of Africa." By Anthony Sampson. Houghton Mifflin (1957).

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC

"World Population and World Food Supplies." By Sir John Russell. Macmillan (1955).

"Enlargement of the Exchange Economy in Tropical Africa." United Nations Dept. of Economic Affairs (1954).

"Social Implications of Industrialization and Urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara." Prepared under the auspices of UNESCO by the International African Institute (1956).

"Economic Impact on Under-developed Societies: Essays on International Investment and Social Change." By S. Herbert Frankel. Harvard (1953).

"West African Trade: A Study of Competition, Oligopoly, and Monopoly in a Changing Economy." By Peter Tamas Bauer. Cambridge (1954).

POLITICAL HISTORY

"A History of Modern Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Relations: 1800-1953." By John Marlow. Praeger (1954).

"The Question." By Henri Alleg. Brazillier (1958). One man's experiences with the French anti-nationalist paratroops in Algeria.

(Continued on page 12)



Cyrene Mission (Southern Rhodesia): paintings of "Madonna and Child," "Adoration of the Shepherds," Mary Magdalene and St. Peter, on the exterior of the Chapel.

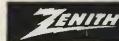
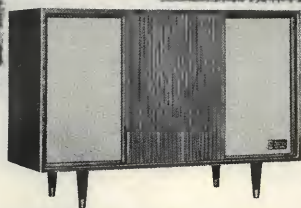


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An Introduction to Stereophonic

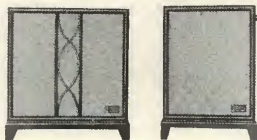
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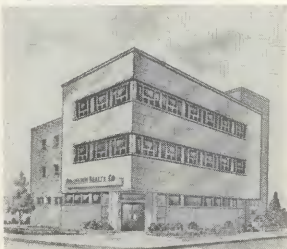
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"Mendes-France." By Alexander Werth. *Abelard-Schuman* (1958). Imbedded in this biography by the eminent English journalist is a superb account of the background of the Algerian crisis, and its relations to the tax laws and political system of the Motherland.

"The Politics of Inequality." By Gwendolen M. Carter. *Praeger* (1958). The most authoritative study of South African politics since 1948.

"South Africa: A Short History." By Arthur Keppel-Jones. *Hutchinson's Univ. Library* (1953).

"Permanent Way: the Story of the Kenya and Uganda Railway." By Mervyn F. Hill. *East African Railways and Harbours* (1950). A superb discussion of the peoples of East Africa.

"Asian-African Conference, Bandung, Java, 1955." *Selected documents of the Bandung Conference. The Institute of Pacific Relations* (1955).

"An African Survey; A Study of Problems Arising in Africa South of the Sahara." By William Malcolm Hailey. *Royal Institute of International Affairs* (1957). The definitive study of colonial Africa.

"Africa; A Social, Economic and Political Geography of Its Major Regions." By Walter Fitzgerald. *Methuen* (1950).

"Africa Emergent." By William Miller. *Macmillan. Faber and Faber* (1938).

SPECULATION

"Before the African Storm." By John Cookson, *Bobbs-Merrill* (1954).

"Africa in the Modern World." Edited by Calvin W. Sillman. *Chicago* (1955).

"Pan-Africanism or Communism? The Coming Struggle for Africa." By George Padmore. *Roy* (1956).

"The Imperialist Fight for Africa and the Liberation Movement of the Peoples." *USSR Academy of Sciences* (1954). The view from the other side of the Curtain.

* * * *

To this excellent list of the SATURDAY REVIEW we should like to add:

"Report of the Special Study Mission to Africa, South and East of the Sahara." By Honorable Frances P. Bolton, Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee on the Near East and Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (House of Representatives). 84th Congress, 2d Session. U. S. Government Printing Office (1956).

"African Economic Development." By William A. Hance. *Harper & Brothers* (1958).

"French West Africa." By Virginia Thompson and Richard Adloff. A survey of the main political, economic, social and cultural developments in French West Africa. *Stanford University Press*.

"Life of a South African Tribe." By Henri A. Junod. While this book is out of print it can be obtained at libraries and is such a classic that it deserves listing notwithstanding its limited availability.

"The United States and Africa." Compiled by The American Assembly, *Columbia University* (1958).

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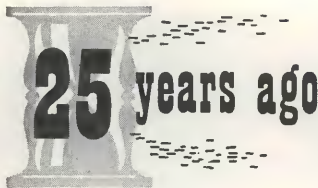
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BY
JAMES B.
STEWART

Sallied Forth With a Tightened Belt

Consul General Arthur Frost, Calcutta, has the leading article in the November 1933 JOURNAL, entitled "An Excursion Toward Everest." The first paragraph reads: "There is in most of us something of that persistent old Puritanic strain which makes the taking of leave seem just a bit sinful. One can always conjure up unfinished tasks, such as a more complete answer to that trade inquiry, another voluntary report, and in W.T.D.'s are endless worlds to conquer. When, however, by Congressional mandate, sealed with the President's approval, we are enjoined to take a statutory furlough, and that without benefit of salary, all qualms cease and one sallies forth with light heart and conscience clear. With this solemn furlough duty upon me, I decided to see one of the high spots of my district, in fact the spot than which in all the world there is no higher, namely Mt. Everest."

Comment, 1958: That 29,002 foot spot was reached in 1953 by Edmund Hillary of New Zealand, and Tensing Norkay of Nepal and India.

Did Teddy Fall for the Minister's Little Story?

On the subject of resignations, former Ambassador Hugh Gibson wrote the following to a friend in 1933: "Of course, the model resignation was that sent in by Mr. Egan, our Minister to Denmark when I came in the Service. When Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was elected President in his own right, Mr. Egan wrote the formal resignation in one paragraph, followed by something along the following lines:

Now, my dear Mr. President, having thus submitted my resignation, I should like to be permitted to tell you a little story. There was in my native village a gentle woman who fell upon evil days and was obliged to do something to make a living. She accordingly grew strawberries in her garden and, when the first lot was ripe, set out to sell them upon the public street. After looking for a place to set up in business and finding them all too conspicuous, she took up her stand under a tree where she was partly concealed by the foliage, and as people passed she called out in a very small voice, "Nice, fresh strawberries." And then still lower, "Oh dear! I hope nobody heard me."

P.S. A retired colleague who for almost 50 years has been a subscriber, first to THE CONSULAR BULLETIN and then to its successor THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, writes: "Who does not like to see his name in print? Hurrah for '25 years ago!'"



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They Gathered in October

The following checked in at the "Old Squirrel Cage" during the first two weeks of October 1933: Charles Bohlen hailed from Paris; Nathaniel Davis, London; Sheldon Whitehouse, Colombia; Charles Eberhardt, San Jose; Mahlon Perkins, Peiping; Norman Armour, Port-au-Prince; Allan Lightner, Pernambuco; Arthur Lane, Managua; Orme Wilson, Berlin; George Kennan, Riga.

(Note, 1958: Chip Bohlen and Al Lightner are still "on the mound.")



A son, Robert Borden Reams, was born on August 19, 1933, at Johannesburg, South Africa, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Robert Borden Reams.

A Great Envoy Favored the Turkey

The turkey and not the bald eagle should have been chosen as the national emblem, declared Benjamin Franklin. "The bald eagle," Franklin observed, "is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly; you may have seen him perched on some dead tree near the river, where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labor of the fishing-hawk; and, when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues him and takes it from him . . . he is often very lousy. The turkey is in comparison a much more respectable bird, and withal a true original native of America. . . . He is (though a little vain and silly, it is true, but not the worse emblem for that) a bird of courage, and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British Guards who should presume to invade his farmyard with a red coat on." (*Alexander Eliot on Audubon, 1938.*)

That Little Bald Consul Again

The depression was still on and the November 1933 JOURNAL printed more about "THE LITTLE BALD CONSUL," the first verses having appeared in the July column:

The Little Bald Consul, (face more lined and gray),
Is close to defeat,
His family must eat,
But how, when the dollar drops lower each day?
You answer! How can he buy food and pay rent,
With income reduced almost eighty percent!

—J.E.H.

For Longevity?

Former C. G., Arthur Frost, recently ended a letter with, "Yours for levity and longevity," and I was reminded of the steps taken by Bernard Shaw to insure longevity. "Before he settled in Ayot St. Lawrence, Shaw checked on the life span of the grave yard inmates in all the places which suggested themselves for residence and the headstones at the Ayot St. Lawrence cemetery proved that district was the ideal one for longevity." (From "Barbed Wit and Malicious Humor.")

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The Challenge of Africa

by R. SMITH SIMPSON

THE FUTURE of Africa broods with uncertainty. Peoples long captive to primitive cultures are groping through the ruins of their crumbling social orders. Dtribalization is bringing many problems—not the least of which is spiritual vacuum. Even as the West is offering economic assistance and political tutelage, the heart and mind of Africa gropes for more substantial help. The centerpiece of civilization is not a locomotive or a hall of parliament: it is man. Hence, of all the challenges of Africa, that of man is the greatest. Here lies a sizeable challenge indeed.

It is possible for other peoples and their governments, in approaching those of Africa, to think too much in terms of political and economic problems, and too little of those sociological factors which reduce the political to secondary importance and the economic to the status of tools in the hands of materialistic leaders. There is much in the soil and climate of Africa which is hospitable to dictatorship. In some areas of the continent that soil is lush. Reports and policy statements, therefore, can have none of their usual comforting reassurance in African developments. Africa is moving fast and requires action. Its pace is far outstripping a good deal of thinking on the part of non-Africans.

We are thus challenged to understand Africa and Africans. This does not mean just a routine understanding, for there is not one Africa but many Africas, not one typical African but many African types. A continent of "islands" is Africa—'islands of every culture of mankind including the late Stone Age—islands, therefore, of such ethnographic, cultural, and social diversity as to defy generalization or generalized treatment. There are tribal "islands," also, each with its own African individuality. To these diversities one can add, of course, physical and economic, as well as that of European approaches to Africa, the importance of which General Smuts was among the first to appreciate—and that was as recently as thirty years ago. Finally, there is the diversity of pace in development.

Much of Africa remains scientifically unknown. This is as true of its human as of its natural resources. There is a depth of anthropo-sociological data which the rest of the world, and Africa itself, urgently requires if policies and programs are to have sufficient profoundness. It is too easy to engage in stereotyped thinking but today we are challenged by Africa to marry science with politics, scholarship with diplomacy, depth of understanding with daily improvisation. This is a very real challenge to our Foreign Service, for it means that to report on and deal with African developments intelligently and skillfully we must master and apply a set of anthropo-sociological tools not commonly needed. Africa will not be understood by those who view it from afar or who, during an African tour, live on an aloof twentieth-century "island." Given the state of world politics, shallow extemporization has little or no African fat on which to subsist. Time is running fast and tomorrow may be too late. Africa is people and people mean action not reports and statements of policy.

In the period which lies ahead one certainty emerges from the mists of uncertainty: demands will exceed capacities. Economic capacities, and perhaps spiritual and political.



"What we really need is television parts." (Reprinted from an earlier Journal)

Capacities of the native black population, capacities of the native white population, capacities of the Western world, capacities perhaps of the entire freedom-loving world. But somehow the freedom-loving world must assist Africa to the best of its ability. As the West is in the saddle of responsibility south of the Sahara it is the West which must be most alert to accept this challenge—and again I say tomorrow may come too soon.

To all this vast continent which subtends the Mediterranean, ranging through deserts, jungles, escarpments and savannahs, with a great diversity of human and natural resources and a mass market of great potentialities, the West has made a striking contribution. It is the West which has brought to Africa roads and schools, bridges, dams, clinics, hospitals, instruction in agriculture. This is a sizeable contribution, without adding representative political principles and institutions and the ethic of the Christian religion. But there is one thing more the West has brought—a human and scientific interest in the peoples of Africa. No other area of the world has brought this interest to Africa. Although the significance of this is not widely appreciated it is of far-reaching importance and I think we have been, ourselves, a little too unobservant of it. It certainly has a propaganda value deserving respect.

Understanding is not a one-way path. Somewhere along that path peoples must meet. Africa, therefore, must also exert itself to meet its own challenge. It must avoid nationalism with its foolhardy paths. Somehow, Africa must recognize the contributions to it of those who love freedom, appreciate the difference between a free world and a dictated world, and distinguish between dependable assurances on the one hand and shallow promises, propaganda tricks, mendacity and subversion on the other. This is a part of Africa's challenge which we must help it to meet and therefore this challenge comes full circle back to us.

This great continental platform offers not only a challenge of human resources, of markets and of financial opportunities. It possesses obvious strategic advantages but, there can be no continental platform for the deployment, refueling and revictualing of military forces if the people of Africa do not themselves assent. In this, as in so many other matters, it is the people who, in the end, will decide, and we are required to evolve relationships with Africa of a sort which have popular appeal.

So we get back to people and the need for studying and understanding the peoples of Africa and all their needs—spiritual, economic, political. And thus the need of rejecting clichés and getting down to the business of thoughtful learning and effecting that marriage of science with popular diplomacy for which there is such critical need.

A part of our success in dealing with Africa lies to a high degree in humility. This is not only because of Africa's complexity but because of our inadequacies. Our own social attitudes are mixed. Our own people live to some extent on different cultural islands and we would be superficial indeed if we did not appreciate the confusion which the diversity of our own social attitudes produces abroad. We surely do not deceive ourselves, either, that effective foreign policies can be distinct from domestic.

Fortunately, our interest in Africa is of long standing. We have long had an interest in Africa and known something of it and its people. We have underpinned this interest and knowledge with a certain amount of scholarship. It is this interest, knowledge and scholarship, appropriately expanded, together with humility and an ethical and scientific nature which are among our greatest resources in accepting Africa's challenge. We can hold out two hands of stereotyped political and economic assistance to the many Africas and find them all slipping uncomprehendingly between our fingers, but we possess a freedom which challenges our knowledge and mistakes, and strengthens our abilities to help Africa.

True Interests

"Anxieties must press upon the mind of anyone who looks sixty or eighty years forward. . . . Whatever those difficulties may be, they will be less formidable if the whites realize, before the native Africans have begun to feel aggrieved, that they have got to live with them, and that the true interests of both races are in the long run the same."—Lord Bryce, writing in 1899, of South Africa.



Cave drawings

Mocambique

The Short, Happy Life

of the Tribe that Lost its Thing of Value

by S. I. NADLER

I SUDDENLY became aware of the throbbing and pounding which I had been half-hearing for an hour.

"Those drums!" I shouted. "They're driving me mad! *Mad!* Do you hear me, *mad!*"

"What did you say?" asked Romney Smythe, the last remittance man. Romney's was the only family in Britain which still had enough money to be able to send him a check each month. All the others who had been sent to the Dark Continent under a cloud were now sending money *back* to their families in Britain.

"I said," I said, "that those drums are driving me mad."

"What drums?" Romney asked.

"You mean," I began, "that you don't hear that constant throbbing, pounding"

"That," Romney interrupted, "is the bloody air conditioner. Been acting up for a fortnight."

Joe Kilmanjaro entered the room, heading off what promised to become an ugly situation. Short, wiry, and nearsighted, Joe wore elevator shoes, a padded bush jacket, and thick-lensed glasses. He was known throughout the jungles as the Great White Hunter—and for good reason: on ten consecutive safaris, which he had led, he had bagged an elephant, seven white hunters, and a low-flying Cessna carrying a game warden, a duchess, and the High Commissioner. His true claim to fame, however, was his uncanny ability to follow a scent. Few there are, probably, who have not read of the Nose of Kilmanjaro. Joe announced, "Carlotta is here."

As if on cue, Carlotta entered the room. Lithe, lovely, exotic, and, perhaps most important of all, available, she excited all of us. What she wore this night was backless and cut low in front. It seemed strangely incongruous there in the jungle, especially in combination with the jodhpurs she also wore. Had I not met Carlotta, I often thought, I would perhaps already have completed my mission in Africa—would by now have found the lost scenario writer I was seeking. Mr. Presume, the scenario writer, had been missing for nearly a year. Those with whom he had been on location had last seen him, as they were moving away for retakes, re-writing a scene while a lion looked over his shoulder. Others had given him up for lost, but I was certain I could find Livingston I. Presume. I *had* to find him, you understand. Old "L.I." had given me my start as a film writer. By blacklisting me as an actor.

"I have news," Carlotta announced, in her sultry, low-pitched, musical, thrilling voice, all the while batting her long eyelashes, "about Mr. Presume."

I examined the script Carlotta handed me, her fingertips brushing mine in the process. My heart pounded. There was no doubt about it. This was indeed the script on which L.I. had been working when last seen—"I was a Teen-age Witch Doctor."

"Where was this found?" I demanded.

"Please do not ask me that," Carlotta whispered.

"I must know," I insisted.

Falteringly, she replied, "It was found in the stomach of a lion."

"Oh," I said.

"A dead lion," Carlotta amplified, helpfully.

I could not speak. I began trembling. Carlotta took me by the hand and led me to her room. The African moon shone mysteriously across the black African night through the African glass window. Carlotta was lovely, desirable, beside me. What happened between us next was direct, powerful, elemental, primitive. She poured me a whiskey-soda. I put my arms around her firm body. She poured the whiskey-soda over my head, slapped me across the face, and stalked out of the room.

We started out at dawn. The bearers trotted ahead. Joe Kilmanjaro examined his rifle and shot a toe off his right foot. "Damn!" he screamed. "There goes another one!"

"Any left?" inquired Romney.

"Two," Kilmanjaro replied.

"Well," said Romney, as if that settled everything.

"But," admitted Kilmanjaro, "I did start with six on each foot, after all."

We passed a native hut, and I heard a mother berating a young girl in Swahili. "What is she saying?" I wanted to know.

Our native guide translated. She tells the girl: "Show a little more respect around the tribe or I'll beat your brains in. Don't call the head-shrinker a psychoanalyst!"

We plunged onward in the deepening jungle. Monkeys chattered in the trees over our heads. We saw a boa constrictor constricting a boa. Somewhere a lion roared, and an antelope screamed.

And suddenly, a band of Mau-Mau burst upon us. I stood, rooted in my tracks. At the head of the Mau-Mau band was Livingston I. Presume.

(This is the first of a seven-part serialization of this exciting, authentic novel about Africa, to be published next month by Random Hausa.)

Letter From Uganda

by RICHARD ST. F. POST

THE AFRICAN Seminar's chartered East African Airways DC-3 deposited a cargo of twenty-one slightly groggy diplomat-students at Entebbe airport on June 22, "fresh" from a hectic, non-stop West African study tour of three Sunday-less rest-free weeks. The Ghana tour had been capped not by the scheduled day and one-half of rest, but by a whirlwind visit of one and one-half days to Lagos, where Consul General Ralph Hunt arranged a schedule geared to a maximum of intellectual stimulation and a minimum of muscle and mind resuscitation. It was accordingly with apprehension that the "Seminarians" opened the printed schedule of events prepared by Makerere University College's Department of Extra-Mural Studies, with resignation that they read the all-inclusive list of fifty lectures which faced them during the next three weeks, and with considerable suspicion that they read of the granting of one entirely free day—well knowing that the group's leader, Fred Hadsel (First Secretary of Embassy at London), abhors a vacuum, particularly in a schedule.

Either that page of the schedule went undetected until too late by "Tugbe" Hadsel (the title is that of a minor Ghanaian

chief, and was conferred upon him by the group for his superlative speechmaking under exceptional circumstances), or the Tugbe, despite his title, had been reduced to something bordering on humanity by the previous three weeks' events. One way or another, the group was not deprived of its only completely free day in the Seminar's first six weeks. When the free day arrived, however, it was not used for sleep, as one would reasonably have expected; the Seminarians had revived to such an extent that several of them used the day of relaxation for a 300-mile trip to Mt. Elgon on the Uganda-Kenya border. Which factor in the Uganda visit should be credited for revival is difficult to decide: the unseasonable bracing weather, the 4,000 foot altitude, the relative comfort of the students' quarters allotted to the group, the relaxing hospitality supplied by British and African hosts and by Consul Peter Hooper and his staff—certainly all these contributed. But equally important to the group's renewed vigor was the stimulating series of experiences offered by the lecture program itself, and the opportunities it provided to study the problems and discuss the viewpoints of British colonial administrators, African nationalist leaders, and African traditionalist chiefs.



"That's my son . . . he's just had three years pre-med."

The three-week portion of the Seminar held in Kampala was not confined to Uganda's problems, but was devoted to study of the three British East African territories: the Uganda Protectorate, the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, and the Trust Territory of Tanganyika. Members of the Seminar were quickly disabused of any idea they may have had of East Africa as a lush tropical paradise. Indeed, the most common characteristics of the region as a whole is its poverty, the exceptions to this general rule being relatively few and far between (e.g. Buganda Province in Uganda, Kenya's Highlands, the Kilimanjaro-Meru area of Tanganyika). Lectures on climate, health and nutrition, agriculture and economics gave the Seminar group some sobering facts to consider: the high incidence of such debilitating diseases as malaria, bilharzia, and kwashiorkor (i.e. protein malnutrition); the necessity to consider not just the mean annual rainfall of areas within East Africa, but also the far more important concept of rainfall reliability (neglect of which was one of the major contributory factors to the



(Front Row) Fred L. Hadsel (London), Mrs. Jones (Makerere College), John Coleman (Makerere College), René A. Tron (Dept.), Edward W. Holmes (Dept.), Lewis Hoffacker (Dept.), Frank R. LaMacchia (Nairobi), Curtis C. Strong (Salisbury), Albert A. Rabida (Dept.).

(Middle Row) Frederick P. Picard (Dept.), William H. Taft III (Dept.), David Post (Pretoria), Ray J. Crane (Lourenço Marques), John D. Leonard (Accra), C. Jefferson Frederick (Leopoldville), Albert P. Disdier (Dept.), Hugh K. Campbell (Dept.).

(Back Row) Arthur H. Woodruff (Elizabethville), Arva C. Floyd (Durban), Robert A. Remole (Dept.), Robert J. Allen Jr. (Monrovia), William B. Edmondson (Dept.).

failure of the celebrated Tanganyika Groundnuts Scheme); the damaging effect on the productivity of East Africa's soils caused by over-grazing and the continuance of wasteful subsistence agricultural methods; the vast area of potentially productive land held in thrall by the tsetse fly and the trypanosomiasis disease he transmits to man and/or beast. In addition to receiving an understanding of these and other immense problems of the East African scene, the members of the Seminar acquired a ready appreciation of the great efforts being made and that must continue to be made in the future to combat and overcome these stubborn difficulties.

TO THESE Foreign Service officers, the political problems of the three territories naturally commanded their greatest interest, and in this field their Ghana experience proved most valuable, not only for the opportunity of comparison it offered, but also because of the strength of Ghana's influence on the thinking of the three main groups concerned with political development in East Africa: the Colonial administrators, the African nationalists, and the traditional rulers. The Seminar was indeed fortunate in being able to meet such outstanding members of all three groups as Acting Chief Secretary Fletcher-Cooke of Tanganyika, Messrs. Tom Mboya and Julius Nyerere of Kenya and Tanganyika, respectively, and His Highness Kabaka Mutesa II ("King Freddie") of Buganda. And it was particularly interesting to see the reactions of these three groups to the Ghana example.

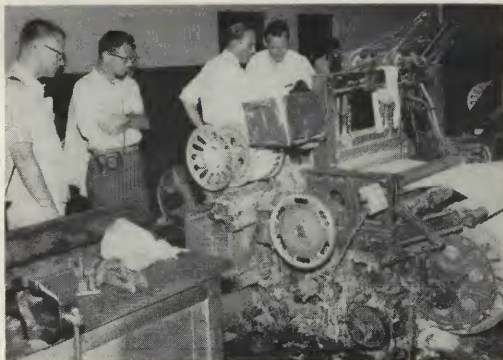
Colonial officials stress the difference in the extent of exposure to Western civilization between Ghana's 400-odd years and British East Africa's bare sixty to seventy, with the consequent relative poverty of East Africa in respect, particularly, to trained manpower. Where Ghana speaks of

shortages of trained personnel necessitating continued employment of expatriate staff for a decade or so, East Africa's manpower problem is stated in terms of one or more generations. These administrators point also to Ghana's material wealth, stemming largely from cocoa, and her resultant ability to devote large sums to social, educational, and economic development on a scale of which East Africa can only dream. And Ghana's apparent difficulty in making parliamentary democracy succeed, despite her many advantages, is also much on the minds of colonial officials faced with the problems of guiding Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika to the stage where self government may be granted with reasonable hope of success. The conclusion of this body of officials appears to be that, for a variety of reasons, the East African peoples are not ready to assume the burdens of self-government or independence and that as much time for preparing them as possible must be snatched from the growing fires of African nationalism.

TO THE nationalists, Ghana is both symbol and precept. Men such as Julius Nyerere and Tom Mboya are studying the methods used by Dr. Kwome Nkrumah to achieve independence. Both have visited Ghana since that country's independence day (March 6, 1957), and are now speaking of such policies as "positive action" and voicing such slogans as "Forward Ever, Backward Never," which are Nkrumah inventions. Even the name of Dr. Nkrumah's thumpingly successful Convention People's Party has been adapted for his own use by Mr. Mboya, who recently formed the People's Convention Party in Nairobi. Mr. Nyerere, in particular, is seeking to emulate what is perhaps Dr. Nkrumah's greatest achievement: the welding of diverse tribal groups into a unified national movement by means of a well-organized mass national political party (Mr. Nyerere's party is the Tanganyika Africa National Union). And this is the aspect of Ghana's success which most exercises Uganda's political parties, for the latter are having greater difficulty in bringing about any sense of cohesion among the various regions of Uganda, due at least in part to the hold on the minds of the people still retained by the traditional leaders.

(Continued on page 26)

Robert A. Remole (Dept.), Hugh K. Campbell (Dept.), Unidentified demonstrator, Fred L. Hadsell (London).



Service Glimpses

1. **Abidjan.** Pictured are all the American children in Abidjan with the exception of one baby. In the front row from left to right: Christine Curllin, daughter of a Texaco official; Patrick Cotter, son of the director of Mobiloil AOF in Abidjan; "Bootsie" Massey, daughter of Consul Parke D. Massey; and in the back row, Robert and Anne Dunbar, son and daughter of Vice Consul William H. Dunbar.

2. **Monterrey.** Foreign Service local employee Angela Coindreau, escorted by her brother, attends the semi-annual Debutante Ball at the Casino, a private club, which is considered the hub of the social life of Monterrey. Its traditional presentation hall of debutantes is one of its most important yearly events. Because of the death of her father and financial reverses for the family, Angela was unable to make her debut the year she had planned. She did not give up hope, however, but worked hard, studied English and got herself a job at the Consulate. This year Angela was able to make her bow to society.

3. **Rabat.** Charles Woodruff Yost, now United States Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco, as he was greeted by Mohammed Mammeri, Minister of the Royal House, shortly before Mr. Yost presented his letters of credence to King Mohamed V of Morocco. With Ambassador Yost is Hadj Ahmed Bennani, director of protocol for the Royal Palace.

4. **Rabat.** The American Ballet Theatre troupe at a USIS party given in their honor at the Rabat Officers Club. Here dancers Ray Barra and Lois Bewley cut loose to the music of the club's combo, putting on an informal show that delighted guests. Watching them are, from left to right: Irving Owen, pianist of the ballet; Dr. Francis Hammond, Cultural Affairs Officer; and Colonel Meade J. Dugas, Military Attaché at the Embassy. Sorry! We don't have the name of the other young lady.

5. **Dakar.** Celebrating the Fourth of July we see from left to right: Mr. Bouso Maguette, Miss Sophie Sylla, Consul General Donald A. Dumont, Mr. Malick Cissé, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Senghor, and (partly hidden) Miss Helene Senghor.

6. **Mogadiscio.** Consul General Andrew G. Lynch opens the new USIS library. Pictured from left to right are Consul General Lynch, PAO Homer Gayne, and Dr. Alfonso Castagno, an American Ford Foundation Fellow.

7. **Lagos.** John K. Emmerson, newly arrived Consul General and his wife with the editors of Lagos' three leading dailies during a press reception at the home of Stephen P. Belcher, Jr., CPAO, Editors: left, P. C. Agbu of the *West African Pilot*; center, L. K. Jakande of the *Daily Service*; right, Alhaji Babatunde Jose of the *Daily Times*.



1.



2.



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It was rather unexpected to find Ghana being held up by Africans as the epitome of all that is bad, but such was the attitude of the traditionalists whom members of the Seminar met. For the reason one has not far to seek. In Ghana the attainment of democratic self-government has, not surprisingly, resulted in a fairly sharp decline in the power of the chiefs. In Uganda, the traditionalist government of the central, biggest, and richest province, Buganda, enjoys a special treaty relationship with the British Government dating from 1900, which devolves effective power in local matters to the traditionalist government headed by the Kabaka. The Buganda chiefs naturally do not want to see their power eroded away, Ghana-fashion.

Economic and educational development in Uganda have progressed farthest among the people of the province of Buganda (who are called collectively Buganda, singly Muganda, and who speak Luganda), and it is accordingly this province which has produced almost all of the nationalist leaders and political parties. Aside from financial difficulties, personality clashes, and problems of organization, the nationally-minded political leaders find themselves hanging precariously on the hypotenuse of a triangle, the height and base of which are formed by the British Protectorate Government and the Kabaka's Government, respectively. The Kabaka's Government would appear to be quite happy to have political parties abolished altogether, seeing in them the threat of a modernist African government which might oust the traditional rulers from power. The British Government, meanwhile, has promptly accepted various requests of the nationalist leaders, such as their demand for a statement of policy that Uganda will ultimately become a self-governing African-dominated state, with the result that the nation-

alists not only have been deprived of issues, but have come uncomfortably close to being identified with the British Protectorate Government in the minds of the people. Such an identification makes it difficult for the nationalists to win to themselves, and away from the traditional rulers, the confidence of the mass of the people.

The result from the British point of view is that more time is gained to push forward with the programs of educational, social, and economic development which may bring Uganda to that undefinable state of grace of being "ready for self-government." The result from the traditionalists' point of view seems to be a recognition that now, while the nationalist politicians are off balance, is the time to push for further consolidation of their power by the creation of a self-governing Buganda state, run by the Kabaka and his chiefs, and excluding modernist political activity.

Bewilderment is the result for the nationalists. But there are indications that this situation will not continue a great deal longer. The Uganda politicians are keen, intelligent men, and this fall they will have an opportunity to add to their knowledge the lessons learned by experience in other British African territories. In September, politicians from the three British East African territories will be holding a conference preparatory to a meeting in October of African political leaders from all over Africa in Ghana. And there one can well imagine that the Ghanaian masters of the flourishing art of nationalism will school the fledgling East Africans in their craft. This conference will be watched with keen interest by all those interested in developments in Africa south of the Sahara, not least the members of the State Department's first African Seminar.

"Thus in Africa as in Asia the three dynamic components in the Revolution of Rising Expectations — political freedom, human dignity, and increasing economic opportunities are closely interlocked. Each feeds the other. Together they add up to a force that will not be denied."—*Chester Bowles in "Africa's Challenge to America" (University of California Press).*



Hezekieli Ntuli, Zulu clay modeler

EDITORIAL PAGE

A Continent "Held in Reserve"

AFRICA has been termed "the continent that God held in reserve." This is an apt description in many respects. Africa's extensive mineral and forest resources, its rich agricultural output and its expanding list of manufactured items are assuming increasing importance in the pattern of world trade. As African economies expand, not only will great new sources of raw materials be available for the benefit of the rest of the world, but the continent will also offer important new markets to the more highly developed economies of the world. Thus will continue the basis for beneficial relationships founded on mutual advantage.

It is not in the material sense alone that Africa has been held in reserve. Within this great land mass new forces are coming to the fore which are shaping the destinies of whole peoples and vast areas of the continent. Within these movements, there is not only great vitality, but also great wisdom. For the most part, these forces have brought forth moderate leaders dedicated to principle and to responsible solutions to vital international questions. In the years ahead this leadership is destined to play an increasingly important role in world councils. It will remain the important task of the American Government to endeavor to demonstrate to these forces in concrete and understandable terms that it is to their advantage to continue to maintain close, friendly, and mutually advantageous relationships with the Western world.

The task that confronts the United States and the West in Africa is indeed enormous. Some progress has been made in transforming the unequal and onerous attitudes of the past into new relationships in which equality and dignity are increasingly the keywords. We have, moreover, demonstrated in concrete terms our sympathy with the efforts of the less-developed areas to strengthen and stabilize their economies in a manner which will bring the better things of life to increasing numbers of their peoples.

At a time when these developments serve to enhance the importance of Africa to our national security, it is indeed

gratifying that the Administration, the Congress and the Foreign Service have responded so eagerly and understandingly to the demands of the situation. The commendable initiative which the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government took in establishing the new Bureau of African Affairs has been quickly followed by the appointment of Joseph C. Satterthwaite, a distinguished officer of Career Minister rank, as the first Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Manpower, money and imagination are vital ingredients to the organization of effective administrative arrangements for the conduct of our relations with Africa. Great progress has already been made. For example, four new posts have been opened on the continent within the last two years and funds have been appropriated for an additional six for this year. Everywhere, existing posts are being strengthened with additional personnel. Every effort is being made to provide more salubrious working and living conditions. In all these instances, the Department and Congress have worked closely in an exemplary effort to provide the necessary authorization and funds.

In addition, the Department's African Seminar sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the Foreign Service Institute sent 21 members of the Foreign Service on a three months' trip to Africa this past summer, and four FSO's are being detailed annually to American universities for specialized African studies.

But perhaps most gratifying of all has been the extent of the interest which has developed in the Foreign Service with respect to service in the great African continent. The immensity of the problems and the opportunities which are offered for constructive solution have caught the imagination of a growing number of officers. This is as it should be, for it is basic to the tradition of the Foreign Service that it respond to the challenges with which it is faced.

Africa is still the continent of mystery—a land of mystery—a land of many questions and few answers. . . . Good and evil are hard to assess, progress hard to define, but inevitably in all countries the rifle has proved stronger than the spear or the bow. In each, development has followed conquest, and savage men and wild territories have become civilized and integrated from an Iron Age past into the technological present.—Stuart Cloete in his preface to "The Mask" (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

C O R N I N G



9,000 glass balls an hour. Because they're lightweight and corrosion-resistant, small glass balls do a lot of important jobs these days. They're in a jet pilot's oxygen equipment, and cosmetics manufacturers use them by the millions in fingertip dispensers. Recently Corning developed a way to produce these balls from a stream of molten glass at the rate of 150 a minute—each accurate to thousandths of an inch.



The "rainbow" made by a prism is as useful as it is pretty. In the spectrograph, for instance, chemical elements can be identified by the color bands they produce. Many lenses and prisms in today's research equipment are made of CORNING glasses. Corning, one of the largest producers of precision optical glasses in the country, makes over 100 different kinds—for everything from bifocals to periscopes.

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Pursuit of Happiness (International) Inc.

by MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE

FOR THE past six months I have been more or less on the move; constantly fastening and unfastening seatbelts, descending upon patterns of lights, living briefly in hotel rooms, mooning about unfamiliar streets, looking forlornly at passing landscapes out of railway carriage windows, driving through interminable dust, embarking upon brief intimacies and satisfying momentary curiosities. Thus seen, the world is small, compact and uniform. Indeed, it may be said with truth that everywhere is becoming noticeably like everywhere else, and that everyone tends to want what everyone else wants. This induces a tremendous momentum towards uniformity which makes the yells and howls of nationalism and racialism and ideological conflict singularly irrelevant and absurd. The overwhelming impression one has is, not of the discord, but of the almost total unanimity which prevails. For the first time in history the great majority of the world's inhabitants have identical desires.

Thirty-five years ago, when I first went to India (to the part which is now Kerala and communist, but was then Travancore, and a rather well-governed Indian state), this was not so. There was a great diversity of desires. What a Travancore Brahmin wanted was not by any means identical with what, say, a Leeds wool-manufacturer wanted, or an

Alexandrian cotton-broker, or a Kansas City real estate man. They all wanted to be rich, of course, but their manner of life, if they became rich, varied enormously. Now they build the same houses, install the same refrigerators and other amenities, have the same motor cars, acquire the same girls, and meet together on their travels at the same hotels.

Moreover, most of the human race were not in those days in a position to have any concrete desires at all. They had to make do with transcendental ones. An Indian or Chinese peasant, toiling away—what did he look to have, except, with luck, the barest sufficiency? Now, they have come to feel that they also are entitled to get in on the mid-twentieth-century act. Fruit machines and the jackpot's yield are for them, too. The Russian Revolution, and, of course, still more immediately, the Chinese Revolution, presented the possibility, and the American cinema displayed the prizes. I remember in that distant time asking a government official who had come from the North-West Frontier whether there was any talk there of communism, and he said, no, there wasn't, but everyone seemed to have heard of Lenin Sahib. Again, I remember at one of those huge Hindu festivals, when hundreds and hundreds of thousands of nondescript Indians assembled on a river bank, noting a cinema show in a tent (some ancient, foolish film, with ladies in evening dress, and elegant dinner tables, and motor cars driving up to massive doorways) and how utterly rapt the packed audience were at this spectacle of a life so infinitely remote from theirs, and now made actual at their festival. Even then there seemed some sort of connection between the two things—interest in Lenin Sahib and the screened splendor.

This increasing uniformity of the world, brought about by uniformity of desire, is obscured by seemingly contrary tendencies. Thus Russians and their satellites and the Chinese are supposed to want Communism; Americans and their satellites are supposed to want freedom. We western Europeans are supposed to prize our Christian civilisation, and to want to join ourselves together, under the auspices of M. Spaak and General Norstad, to revive and defend it. As for the Indians—Pandit Nehru and his colleagues try with



"Four years in an American college, and this is what he brings back!"

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increasing difficulty to convince themselves that what they want is British-type welfare and parliamentary democracy. I find the present Indian governing class who are engaged in this impossible pursuit infinitely touching and appealing. They are the last survivors to make jokes about the rivalry between Oxford and Cambridge, and indulge in whimsical matrimonial asides, and dredge up faint echoes of the London School of Economics when it was young and in the spring. Their political talk has the sweet, musty flavour of old Hansards; in New Delhi there is a street that is for ever Bouverie, and the air is full of the Home Service in its true Reithean purity. The only Englishmen left in the world, I sometimes think, are Indians.

Very few Russians, Chinese and satellite peoples really want Communism; very few Americans really want freedom; very few western Europeans really care much about Christian or any other civilisation; very few Indians really want welfare and parliamentary democracy. What they all want, and what practically everyone else really wants, is what the Americans have got—six lanes of large motor cars streaming powerfully into and out of gleaming cities; neon lights flashing, and juke boxes sounding, and skyscrapers rising, story upon story, into the sky. Driving at night into the town of Athens, Ohio (pop. 3,450), four bright coloured signs stood out in the darkness—"Gas," "Drugs," "Beauty," "Food." Here, I thought, is the ultimate, the logos of our time, presented in sublime simplicity. It was like a vision in which suddenly all the complexity of life is reduced to one single inescapable proposition. These signs could have shown forth as clearly in Athens, Greece, as in Athens, Ohio. They belonged as aptly to Turkestan or Sind or Kamchatka. All the world loves Lucy.

In the light of this uniformity of current desires, the ostensible present is a museum, to go round eagerly or listlessly according to one's temperament. Some of the curators are, it is true, excessively insistent, to the point of imagining, and trying to convince their conducted parties, that the exhibits have still contemporary validity. . . .

Such efforts, however, are largely unconvincing. The conflicts which seem to be dividing the world are like television or radio shows for which it is increasingly difficult to find the requisite studio audience. The Cold War itself has no more reality than the wars between the Big-enders and the Little-enders in Gulliver's Travels. It is about nothing. The very words which express it are becoming, on both sides, emptier and emptier, more and more turgid, laboured and tedious. By contrast, whenever one of the huge motor cars used by the United States Embassy in Moscow stops, it is at once surrounded by a little crowd of awed admirers. So would a sputnik be if it were on show in New York. There are, properly speaking, no Communists, no capitalists, no Catholics, no Protestants, no black men, no white men, no Asians, no Europeans, no Right, no Left, and no Centre, none of the categories which has to be assumed to sustain the cold war and all its ancillary strife and argument. There is only a vast and omnipresent longing for Gas, for Beauty, for Drugs and for Food.

It may be, of course, that before this longing is satisfied (as it could be), the world will get blown to pieces. If so, the cause will be, not the divisions among mankind, but their unanimity—a unanimity which they failed to express in their way of life. The atomic explosion will be but an outward and visible manifestation of an inward and invisible schizophrenia between desires which are unanimous and wills which are divided.

History has decreed one world, as is manifested by the characteristic inventions of our time, which are all calculated to eliminate material circumstances and ideas and beliefs fostering separateness, whether in individuals or communities—like jet planes, which abolish distance, and television, which abolishes thought, and the *READER'S DIGEST*, which abolishes despair, and, therefore, faith, and atomic fission, which makes unity the only alternative to extinction. Either history will have its way, or there will be no more history. The world (pop. 2,000m) must, like Athens, Ohio, hang out its four signs—"Gas," "Drugs," "Beauty," "Food"—or cease to exist.



Ruanda-Urundi: Houses for railroad workers in Usumbura, Belgian Congo

WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS



Painting by Samuel Songo at the Cyrene Mission near Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia

Africa and Her Wonders

*We carry with us the wonders, we seek without us:
There is all Africa and her prodigies in us.*

Sir Thomas Browne (1605-1682)

And had we not carried with us the wonders and all Africa we never would have essayed a special issue on Africa. How to cover such a vastness, such differences, how even to speak with some usefulness on certain subjects. Sufficient to say we have not tried to cover the Continent but we hope that the material we have gathered together will be of interest to our readers. Without the added help and encouragement of various people, including FSO R. Smith Simpson and FSS S. I. Nadler even this modest effort would not have been possible, with our tiny JOURNAL editorial staff.

Some of our writers in this issue have hinted at a problem which the American writer Richard Wright underlined almost five years ago at a talk before the USIS Library in Paris. At that time he had been visiting in Africa, researching for a book, and had fresh impressions of the turbulence he felt beneath the forms and ceremonies in West Africa. And the thing that worried him most was the growing spiritual vacuum. The educated élite had left behind them the rites of their tribes but had found no spiritual home in the

white man's theology and ideals. These leaders thus found themselves rootless both in the white centers overseas where they studied and even more in their native villages and towns when they returned.

Romain Gary, French Consul General at Los Angeles, has written in poetic and convincing language of this and other problems an emergent Africa faces in his unique and very modern "Roots of Heaven" which won the Prix Goncourt. We had hoped he would be able to write a piece for this issue of the JOURNAL but on his return from France this summer he said, understandably enough, he was just too crowded to be able to think of it.

If a person could read only two current books this year and wanted the satisfaction of both substance and art we can think immediately of the titles we would suggest: "Roots of Heaven" by Romain Gary, and "Doctor Zhivago" by Boris Pasternak. A review of Gary's book is published in our Bookshelf this month and we hope to have a review of Pasternak's book shortly. Though the foreground of both of these books is important, Africa in the one case, Russia in the other, it is the textural quality and the insight it throws on man—that makes these books exciting, and important.

For a different type of reading, one of the most useful little books we have discovered on Africa recently is the American Assembly's report published by Columbia University and titled "The United States and Africa" (June 1958, \$1.25). Vernon McKay, who was with the Department from 1948 to 1956 and served as Deputy Director of the Office of Dependent Area Affairs, is one of the contributors to this handbook of discussions and has written a chapter on "External Pressures on Africa." In it he quoted some of the questions discussed at the International Congress of Negro Writers and Artists in Paris in September 1956:

"What are the essential qualities and enduring values of our Negro-African inheritance? How can it be best developed and renewed? How can we be ourselves? How can we make use of European ideas, institutions, and techniques, without becoming their prisoner—without ceasing to be African?"

And he concludes: "In our educational exchange, information, technical assistance, economic aid, and other activities, we should be intelligent enough to avoid pushing our own ideas. It means thinking less about what Africa ought to have and more about what Africans are likely to want. . . . And the American people must learn to appreciate that the peoples of Africa are not inferior, but only different. In the thoughtful words of an unusually perceptive observer, the missionary-explorer David Livingstone, Africans are 'just such a strange mixture of good and evil as men are everywhere else.'"



French Sudan Sculpture from
Bandiagara

* * * * *

What is deductible, what not, for the Foreign Service Officer? Tax Expert Richard L. Ericsson will answer questions on the 1958 Federal income taxes in the December Journal.

* * * * *

Decline

To those worried about the "Decline of the American Male,"* or at least about their changing role, we hesitate to mention the fact that the Western pattern is gaining ground in Africa, too. In Uganda alone fifty-four village clubs for women have been opened in the past six years. At first, it is reported, the husbands objected to the clubs, then they helped build the straw-covered huts for meeting centers in the back country, and finally the tribal chief came to assist at the opening ceremonies of the clubs.

The work of these clubs of the Y.W.C.A. is along useful

*See S. I. Nadler's review of this book next month.

lines—the women are being taught elementary dietetics and hygiene, and in both town and country the plan seems to be to have meetings on public affairs. Reading and writing courses are preparing them for the day when women will be given the vote.

A Moment of Harmony

Lights burned late and early in these parts last month. Stresses and strains in the international picture were at times acute, but then it was October, the month about which the poet wrote:

*Listen! the wind is rising,
and the air is wild with leaves,*

and Pablo Casals made bright United Nations Day when he played at the U.N. building, The WASHINGTON POST-TIMES HERALD wrote, before the event:

Return of a Master

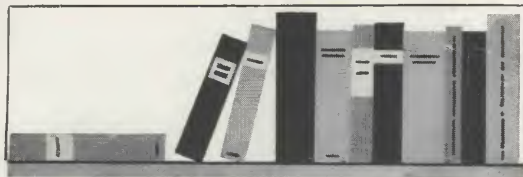
Few men could add more luster to the celebration of United Nations Day than Pablo Casals, 81-year-old 'cellist and friend of freedom. It is cause for rejoicing that Senor Casals, after an absence of 30 years, will return to these shores on Oct. 24 to play before a world audience in the U. N. General Assembly hall. Senor Casals has never been an artist who has turned his back on politics and ignored what was being done for—and to—his fellow men. Instead, his devotion to freedom has matched his dedication to a demanding art; Senor Casals today remains a voluntary exile from his native Spain in a protest against the dictatorship of Generalissimo Franco. Happily for the world of music, Senor Casals was persuaded in 1950 to abandon his vow not to perform publicly while Franco remained in power and has since led a series of festivals first in France and now in Puerto Rico. It is good that Senor Casals has also prepared a talk to precede his performance of the Bach Sonata No. 2 in D major. Between his words and the still-evident sorcery of his bow, Senor Casals may be able to provide a grateful moment of harmony.

"Tokyo"

We had word from Charles Tuttle, publisher in Rutland, Vt. and Tokyo, that Jack Shellenberger, USIA motion picture officer, has won a special Commendation in a poetry contest on Japan with his poem titled "Tokyo."



"Roots of Heaven" (Filmed by Twentieth Century Fox)



From our Bookshelf

Three Views of Africa

By R. SMITH SIMPSON

THE GENTLE, ironic exactitude of Africa which Romain Gary has achieved in "Roots of Heaven" distinguishes his novel in the growing literature of a continent still surprisingly dark and obscure.

This is the tale of a human being, a Frenchman, who appears on the scene in French Equatorial Africa as an unkempt straggler, soliciting signatures to a petition to end the slaughter of elephants. The tale is as simple as that, but with acumen and irony Romain Gary has woven a story of suspense which endures to the last page, when the Jesuit priest, whose lonely figure opens the story, disappears again into the brush, forever lost to our view but, like most of Romain Gary's characters, forever imprinted upon our memory.

In this luminous, satirical book is Africa—Africa with its sun, its sand-laden winds, its sky, choked with the sweat of the earth by day and rising, bright and sparkling by night, rustling with a thousand sounds and voices; Africa with its clusters of huts, its lonely hungalows; its great solitudes of reeds and rogues; its gregariousness of bush and sand, of track, hut and man; of fruit and drunkenness; of cooking fires gleaming hospitably in the darkness; of mysterious messages which travel, God knows how, but with incredible celerity, conquering all distances, desert and jungle, heating like drums, half physical, half psychical, and spelling appalling trouble for white men too dense to comprehend; Africa with its trembling earth, its restless strife, its stealthy flow of arms and ammunition, torn in the north by bloody strife and feeling the pressure of Islam on

fetichist tribes along its east coast and center; Africa with its desolate landscape, sandfilled, steaming rivers, its vast monotony which dwarfs men to pygmies, but with a richness of physical and spiritual resource behind its drab and lean monotony which reminds one of the lessons of Walt Disney's "Living Desert"; Africa with deep spiritual potentialities if only the white man will be humble enough to see them and provide for them channels of expression in a modern world; Africa vast but still limited, shut in as it is between seas and oceans, but vast . . . vast beyond seas and oceans; Africa with its dwindling wild life, its diminishing herds of elephant, those great behemoths which stand sometimes as motionless as the ruins of Zimhawe hut which in motion have a formidable momentum, like so many Africans . . . and here is the Africa of the theme of this book. For the central figure, Morel, the eccentric Frenchman, is devoted to the preservation of the elephant as a defiance of man's ungracious living, man with gun in hand, man now with basalt bomb in hand, seemingly bent upon extinguishing everything, even his own humanity.

This is a story of Africa, of the little-understood Africa, the Africa of people who were once what they can no longer be, robbed of its gods and with no others to take their place hut those of nationalism, office, and personal ambition, and so Africa restless in frustration and revolt even as it is offered political tutelage and economic aid. Yet it is a story of more than Africa. It is a story also of man, man in some of his defects and contradictions, man in his eccentricities of truth, man in his troubled conscience, man in his efforts, often ungainly, to reconcile that conscience with his manner of living. Morel, with his ironic profile under a scorched felt hat, to whom freedom and humanity mean everything, contemptuous of death, incredibly sure of himself, of his inner stability which no other possessed, loving all those free roots that give their beauty to the earth and to man's life upon it—the roots of heaven—has given Romain Gary the central character of a tale of the contradictions which sometimes exist in wanting to defend something human in the society of man. And so this is a



"Roots of Heaven" being filmed on location by Twentieth Century Fox

THE ROOTS OF HEAVEN, By Romain Gary, Simon and Schuster, New York, 372 pages, \$4.50.



Coast of Africa, 1506-1510

Valentim Fernandes

novel of a simple, gentle character against whom Romain Gary throws a shimmering spray of human beings and their follies—and the prime folly of all, mankind diverted from the simplicity, the dignity, the beauty of seeking its better self, in a spirit of what we call in our blind diversion, non-conformity.

FOR another view of Africa one can recommend the solid, sober study by Lord Hailey, now re-issued in a revised edition.² Of all the sociological writing on Africa none has proven over the years more stimulating than this masterly analysis first published twenty years ago.

As far back as 1929 General Smuts had pointed out that since Africa was being developed under a number of governments pursuing different principles in administrative, social, educational, and legal development, a survey should be undertaken of these differences and the extent to which modern knowledge was being used in the solution of Africa's problems. The survey evolving from this suggestion was Lord Hailey's and it immediately took its place as a study of massive and enlightened competence. With the appearance of this new edition, which is in many respects a new work, this objective *magnus opus* continues to provide much useful light on that part of the vast and heterogeneous continent subtending the Sahara sands.

The magnitude of Lord Hailey's analysis is reflected not only in the size of the volume—1600 pages—but in the range of the subjects on which comparative material is presented. The twenty-four chapters cover the physical background of the continent, the African peoples (in which the importance of social anthropology is emphasized), the

²AN AFRICAN SURVEY, By Lord Hailey, Oxford University Press, 1600 pages, \$16.80.

³AFRICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, By William A. Hance, Harper & Brothers, New York, 301 pages, \$4.95.

African languages, population trends, political and social objectives, systems of government, administration, law and justice, land and land policy, agriculture and animal husbandry, forests, water supply and irrigation, soil conservation, health (in which the great contribution of missionary societies is appropriately recognized), education and cultural agencies, economic development, and the problems of labor (including forced labor), cooperative institutions, minerals and mining, transport and communications and, finally and significantly, the role of research.

Now that the chatter over Africa is swelling, one can only hope that those who are taking Africa seriously will take inspiration from the boldness, competence and good sense of Hailey's survey.

STILL another Africa emerges from William A. Hance's study of African economic development—the Africa of physical resources.³ One would have wished that human resources had received more attention in this study, but even so a good deal of solid meat is suspended on a skeleton of 301 pages. Some of the material I had already seen in the "Annals of the Association of American Geographers" and Economic Geography and it was like meeting old friends to encounter it again.

As Professor Hance says, the West faces a "tremendously challenging problem of assisting the peoples of the world's second greatest continent to bring their economic, social and political status closer to the levels prevailing in the rest of the world." This is one of the great adventures of mankind, this adventure of Africa, and Dr. Hance puts his finger on a soft spot in this adventure when he points out the inadequacy of our knowledge of Africa. This inadequacy, which ranges across the whole spectrum of African affairs, may prove to be the most formidable obstacle to African development, not only economic but social and political. With events moving so rapidly, it is a question whether the needed research and the good sense which comes from research will be permitted. Dr. Hance indicates some of the economic projects which have failed from inadequacy of preparatory research. What shall we say of sociological and political schemes?

He describes the rapid progress which has been made in some areas of Africa in agricultural development, such as the impressive Gezira scheme in the Sudan and dominions. Another chapter analyzes the proposed Volta River projects and others deal with transport in tropical Africa; the economic development of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; the report of the East Africa Royal Commission, which illuminated some of the human problems involved in the African adventure; Liberia, as a sample of American investment in African development; and Madagascar. A final chapter summarizes the potentialities and needs of the continent.

The book does not provide an exhaustive study of Africa's economic position nor a systematic analysis of factors involved in the development of an underdeveloped area. It is, rather, a series of studies whose common theme is economic development in Africa south of the Sahara. As such, it is a concise, useful introduction to this extensive subject.

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The Problems of Algeria

By GORDON A. EWING

GERMAINE Tillion has supplied something badly needed in the literature of current affairs: a book about Algeria that contains no villains. This is the more remarkable because, as most of us will probably understand it, this little volume describes a true tragedy. Algeria, as it emerges here, is a country that cannot return to its own earlier way of life; cannot carry through its modernization without France; and probably cannot expect the necessary aid from the French simply because the task is so immense. Mlle. Tillion herself resolutely avoids such a grim conclusion, but only after a touch-and-go contest with her own facts.

Her thesis is this: "When you establish an industry or a single-crop economy in a country—whether the country is colonial or free is of little importance—you should start by putting the people of the country in a position to defend themselves against the system in which you are going to force them to live, and the first essential for that is for you to bear the costs of their adaptation." Are the Algerians being put in a position of self-defense? Can they be?

Halfway through her book Mlle. Tillion says that the financial aid given to the poor countries is of no use to them, but "represents a heavy sacrifice" for the givers. In a later chapter she declares that the problems of Algeria are "still soluble—at an enormous effort, but not one beyond our means." Twenty pages further on she explains what would be needed merely to replace the remittances now sent home by Algerians working in France proper—and immediately points out how unlikely it is that the substitution would be made. Another dozen pages and her hope asserts itself again: "Give the Algerians the means to live, and live they will." But the means are "exclusive right of entry to the French labor market," the investment of "2,000 billion francs of capital, spread over four or five years," and compulsory service in Algeria for the graduates of some of the French higher schools. Unless all of these conditions are met, she argues, Algeria will inevitably miss "the express of world civilization." To many readers, the probabilities will seem clear. Mlle. Tillion, however, cares too deeply to give up hope.

Given this depth of feeling, it is admirable that the author can write about Algeria so dispassionately. She sees the country's plight in human terms and, from long and close association, has great affection and respect for its people. Nevertheless, she is perfectly fair to her own countrymen and repeatedly reminds us that their normal activity in Algeria has little resemblance to the stereotype of "colonialism" with which most of us Americans grow up. She looks steadily at facts and forces the reader to discard his misconceptions and follow her excellent example.

Much has been said in praise of this little book of scarcely more than a hundred pages. What has perhaps not been

ALGERIA: THE REALITIES By Germaine Tillion.
Knopf, 115 pages, \$2.50.



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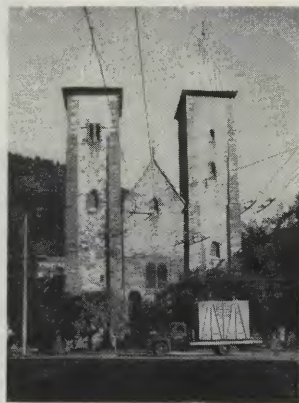
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sufficiently noted is that it is exceptionally well written. It is a continuous flow of lucid, vivid exposition in which there are scores of quiet stylistic surprises. (Mlle. Tillion gives one a fresh sense of the unprecedented good fortune a child has in being born in one of the rich nations by saying that he "benefits from all the care and protection at the disposal of the country that he has done the honor of choosing for his own.") It is not often that one is allowed to educate oneself so pleasurably.

Navy Strategy and Compromise

by JOHN BURNS

In "Strategy and Compromise," Admiral Samuel E. Morison, official historian of the United States Navy, has enlarged on a lecture he delivered last year on American naval strategy in World War II. Because of its brevity, he has necessarily limited his consideration to decisions of major import and he has done so in a succinct and explicit manner.

Inevitably, the disagreements with the British over when and where to mount the invasion of the European continent dominates that half of the book devoted to the war in Europe. One statement of the author to which no one can take exception is: "One can debate this strategic question endlessly." Lord Alanbrooke, in reference to whose diaries Admiral Morison uses the word "peevish," comes in for a stiff round of criticism which shows that Admiral Morison's resentment against Sir Arthur Bryant's "The Turn of the Tide" has not ebbed since he reviewed that hook in the NEW YORK TIMES in June of 1957.

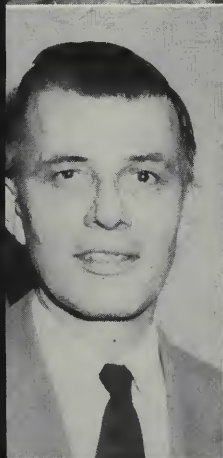
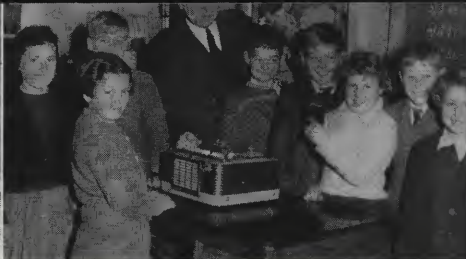
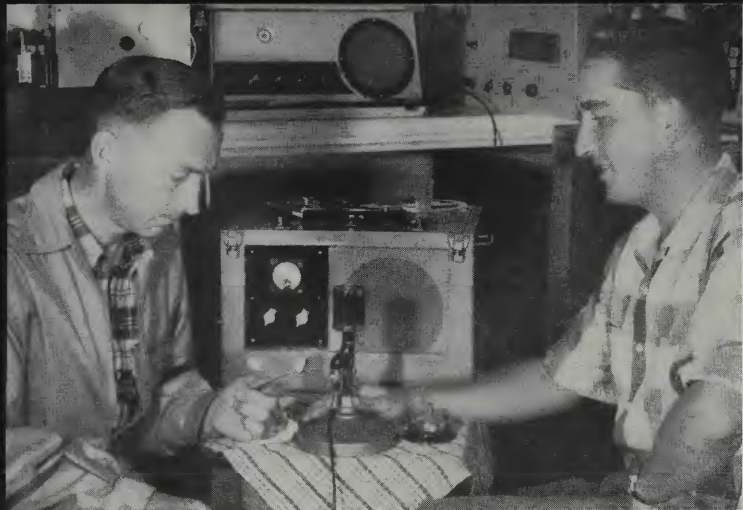
The strategy of the war in the Pacific furnishes Admiral Morison with a less controversial topic and his broad brush treatment of operations in that theater provides the reader, whose memory of the splendid exploits of the United States Navy might have dimmed, with a readable and well organized account of those magnificent campaigns.

One specific reference in which JOURNAL readers will be interested is the author's observation: "One thing, however, we can say for certain: that the United States Department of State and the British Foreign Office were absolutely right in assuring the Japanese they could keep their Emperor on his throne. That was a high strategic decision of great importance." Recorded observations of this nature by scholars of Admiral Morison's stature should be welcomed by a Department unfortunately more accustomed to blame than credit.

STRATEGY AND COMPROMISE. By Samuel E. Morison
Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$3.

Representative Frances E. Bolton on her trip to Africa





Above are a few of the 2,100 members of "World Tape Pals", founded by Harry Mathews, linotype operator in Dallas. World Tape Pals is a sub-committee of the Hobbies Committee of the People to People Program and boasts membership from fifty-three countries. Friendships are made through exchange of recordings.

Top left: New Zealand schoolteachers John MacDonald and Clyde Watson prepare a tape commentary to be exchanged with friends elsewhere. Top right: Robert Ellis, a schoolteacher in Berwickshire, Scotland, assists a group of his students in making a recording to be

sent to schools in other countries. Center left to right: Founder Harry Mathews; Gerhard Niecken with two of Munich's young "Sound-hunters", a recording group affiliated with World Tape Pals; Marjorie Mathews, secretary to World Tape Pals. Bottom center: Tape pals Hans Geesink, a Dutch plantation foreman from Sumatra, visits with his tape pal, Joop Goossen of Zeist, Holland. Bottom left: Met when Ove Liljaquist of Bromma, Sweden, arrived in New York, he was met at the boat by his tape pal, Ken Bronstein of New York city. Bottom right: A group of tape pals in Kyoto, Japan.

The Key to Tremendous Human Resources

by Harold LANCOUR

WEST AFRICA today is in transition. Her development from the tribal communities of fifty years ago has been rapid, and the reasons are worth examining. West Africa is rich in natural resources including both mineral deposits and vast areas of land which can be put to agricultural use. With these the foundation for development existed.

Among the reasons for the recent developments, however, eradication of disease possibly comes first. With improved methods of sanitation, wonder drugs, and through the use of scientific methods of disease control, malaria, for example, has been virtually eliminated, and the tsetse fly, carrier of sleeping sickness, will soon, it is expected, be wiped out.

The second reason was the accidental fact that this area was a huge staging ground for troops of the North African campaigns during the second world war. As a result, the United States and the Allies greatly developed the communications, railroads, and port facilities, thus providing capital expenditure that otherwise would have been difficult to obtain.

The third reason has to do with the people themselves. While the inhabitants of the West African countries come from a great number of different tribes and vary greatly in appearance, interests, and skills, they have the common attributes of intelligence, energy, and ambition.

The fourth reason is education; the key that has unlocked the tremendous human resources of this area.

The principal developments in education have come in the British West African territories. Some progress has been made in the French-controlled areas but there the opportunity of schooling is available to only a selected few. In the British areas, particularly in Ghana and Nigeria, there is beginning to be, in truth, universal education. The West African shares the same complete, almost naive, faith in education that Americans have. Why should they not? It is there, as in the United States, that any child regardless of station in life can rise and prosper. As Abraham Lincoln moved from a log cabin in Kentucky to the White House, so has Kwame Nkrumah, born in a mud hut in a small village compound, risen to Christianborg Castle, traditional seat of the chief executive of his country.

THE beginnings of formal education in West Africa came through the work of the missionaries of many nationalities and of many denominations. The extent of their contribution can hardly be over-estimated. Even today some of the finest schools are financed, maintained, and staffed through religious organizations. Gradually the British Colonial Government began to assume responsibility for financing, coordinating, and directing the educational work begun by the churches.

In 1920, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, an American philanthropic foundation, sent a mission to Africa to survey the educational situation. The report of this commission stimulated interest and activity to the extent that in November 1923 the British Secretary of State for the colonies appointed an advisory committee on native education. The memoranda of the committee laid down certain ground rules for the development of the educational program. They called for the creation of territorial educational advisory boards, emphasized that all education should be closely related to African needs, called for provisions for teacher-training, set up a system for inspection and supervision, and provided the structure of a complete educational system.

Based on the principles set forth, African education went forward. Since World War II developments have moved even more rapidly. To give some idea of the amount of growth, Nigeria had some 500 schools with 30,000 pupils at the time of the Phelps-Stokes Commission, today it has more than 9,000 schools with over 1,000,000 children in attendance. In Ghana the number of children in school has jumped from 35,000 to nearly 600,000 in the same period.



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Universal education has now been established by law in both Ghana and Nigeria. This means that a school, no more than five miles from his home, will be available to every child. This has been a Herculean task and it would be wrong to imply that all of these schools are of even reasonable standard or that there are sufficient teachers adequately equipped. But each year advances are made, more and better trained teachers are available, more books are available and the instruction is improving.

The foundation of the educational system is the primary school which, with variation from country to country, is four to six years in length with the child starting his education at the age of six. Following this basic primary education is a second period of four years called the senior primary or middle school. Beyond the senior primary only a relatively small number of the students are chosen to go on to the secondary grammar school, generally for three years, leading to the Cambridge School Certificate. The course of study followed is based on the English secondary grammar school. Even further advanced work, known as the sixth form, leads in one or two years to the Higher School Certificate.

THE NUMBER who go to secondary school is a very small percentage of the total. For example, of the total of 575,000 children at school in Ghana, only 10,000 are in the secondary schools and this would be true in the other countries. The educational opportunities, however, do not end with these primary and secondary schools. Trade schools have been established in all of the British West African countries. In them are taught such subjects as cabinet making, automobile mechanics, tailoring, radio repair, and many other similar crafts, the values of which to newly developed countries are obvious. The students respond quickly and with surprising facility to this instruction.

Teacher training institutions at the advanced secondary school level have been established throughout West Africa and upon them rests the burden of preparing the primary teachers needed in large numbers to staff the increasing number of schools. Others may go on to the universities and this is one of the most extraordinary of the developments.

The earliest of the colleges in this area is Fourah Bay College in Freetown, Sierra Leone. Until 1948, it was the only place in all of British West Africa where a university degree could be obtained in residence. The College was founded in 1827 by the Church Missionary Society primarily for the training of religious leaders and ministers. In 1876, it was affiliated with Durham University and the first B.A. degree was conferred in 1879. Gradually, however, the College fell on hard times. An educational commission sent out from England in 1944 finally recommended that the College be reduced in standing to an advanced secondary school. On hearing this recommendation, not only the people of Sierra Leone but all over West Africa arose in support of the Fourah Bay College. As a result its status was not lowered and it is now in a healthy state under vigorous leadership. It is now in the process of moving to a completely new campus on a magnificent site overlooking the city of Freetown and spectacular Fourah Bay.

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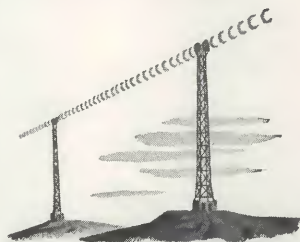
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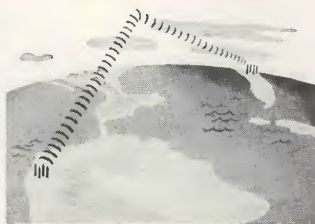
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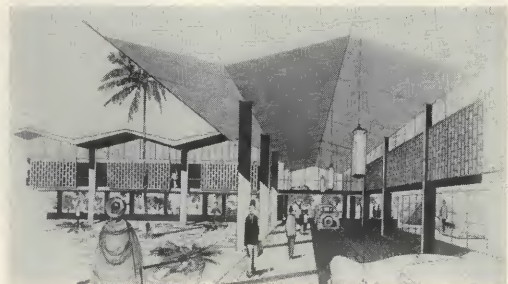
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Since the war several other higher educational institutions have been established. In 1948, two university colleges were established, one in Nigeria and the other in Ghana. The one in Nigeria is located in Ibadan, forty miles north of the capital city of Lagos. Ibadan is a teeming city of nearly a half million population, the largest Negro city in all Africa. The University College is located on an attractive site at the outskirts of the city. The campus has been developed as a unit and all of the buildings except one have been designed by the well-known London architectural firm of Drew and Fry. The buildings are in tropical modern style, clean, colorful, and functional. The one building not designed by this firm is the Protestant chapel, the work of a young Nigerian architect who is one of only three West Africans so far with full professional qualifications. The campus is complete with attractive dormitories (known locally as hostels), an administration building, auditorium, bookstore, both Catholic and Protestant chapels, and at the center the striking library, one of the most attractive and satisfying college library buildings of the writer's experience.

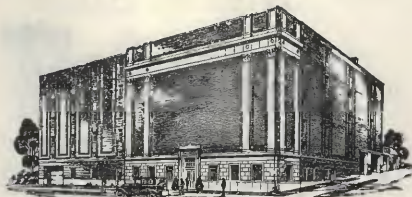
THE UNIVERSITY College in Ghana has during the past ten years occupied the buildings of one of the earliest and best African secondary schools, the famous Achimota School, in the town of Achimota near Accra, the capital of Ghana. However, the University College is now in the process of moving to new quarters on Legun Hill some five miles from Accra. Here, too, the campus is growing out of a complete and integrated design. The architectural style is markedly different from that at Ibadan having more of an oriental appearance but equally adapted to the area, structurally and esthetically.

Both university colleges are residential schools, each with a student body of about four hundred. Eventually, however, they will be able to accommodate up to 1600 students. It is not so much the lack of accommodation which keeps the registration low at the present time but rather the fact that the secondary schools are just beginning to turn out in adequate numbers young men and women sufficiently prepared to undertake university level work. Both of these institutions prepare for examinations leading to the degrees of London University.

A third university institution has been established by ordinance in the Eastern Region of Nigeria. This has been



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the long cherished dream of Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of the Eastern Region. He, and Nkrumah of Ghana, are the two great leaders of the West African people. Both were educated in the United States at Lincoln University near Philadelphia. Dr. Azikiwe knows well the land-grant colleges in the United States and feels that this type of institution can make a great contribution to West Africa at this stage. So far, the University is only a plan on paper but within recent weeks a small commission has been to Nigeria to advise on the establishment of the new institution. This commission included Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University. There is every reason to believe that this new school patterned after the land-grant college with its emphasis on technology and agriculture will soon be a reality.

BOTH Ghana and Nigeria have established colleges of technology. In Ghana the college is located in Kumasi, the thriving and prosperous center of the rich agricultural area in the central interior. The Kumasi College of Technology includes a teacher-training department and provides commercial and technical training, including engineering to the highest university professional standard. Eventually it is expected that the college will accommodate 2,000 men and women students. The College since its formation in 1952 has occupied temporary buildings but these are rapidly being replaced by modern permanent structures. The campus is attractively situated just outside the city on property donated by Asantahene Prempeh II.

In Nigeria, the Nigerian College of Arts, Science, and Technology was also created in 1952 and is composed of three separate branches. The headquarters is established in the Northern Region at Zaria with other branches at Enugu, the capital of the Eastern Region, and Ibadan, the capital of the Western Region. As at Kumasi, the purpose of the College is to supplement the educational program of the University College. Work in the general arts and sciences is offered to intermediate university grade and professional

PICTURE CREDITS: pp. 6, 33, French Embassy; 10, 32, British Embassy; 26, South African Information Service; 31, Belgian Information Service; 40, 46, Sudanese Embassy.



Sudan commerce and industry

courses are offered in a number of subject areas, including government, pharmacy, architecture, education, fine arts, land surveying and estate management. On each of the campuses building is proceeding apace.

We may well be impressed with the development of educational facilities in West Africa. A question might reasonably exist still as to the quality of the students and their capacity to assimilate the knowledge and skills required of modern society. This question was asked by a commission sponsored by the Nuffield Foundation and the British Colonial Office. In the report of this commission published in 1953, it says, "What any race can achieve in any of these directions is a question of fact to be demonstrated by actual achievement. At any stage a good index is what is achieved by the ablest people under the most favorable conditions. Individual Africans have achieved distinction as judges, surgeons, business men, nurses, in the creative arts, and in other walks of life. What is more, they have achieved the culture that is the mark of a truly educated person. Their numbers, though small in relation to the whole African population, are growing and are already substantial. . . To all this may be added the achievement of Africans in the skilled trades whenever sound instruction has been provided. The potentialities of the West Africans have been demonstrated by actual achievement."¹

The West Africans look to the United States for inspiration, guidance, and assistance. Many of their leaders have been trained in the United States as well as in England. They see a similarity between the United States of 150 years ago and West Africa at the present time. Americans have been involved in West Africa for some years. Mention was made of the Phelps-Stokes Commission. The Carnegie Corporation of New York also has been active in various ways since 1927 and contributed significantly to the development of education in West Africa. A brief review of these activities may be found in the July 1958 issue of the Corporation's QUARTERLY.

The recent establishment of the African-American Institute and the opening of its African office in Accra in November of last year is another example of the growing interest in African affairs now taking hold in the United States. Mention should be made of the effective work of the United States Information Agency in all of these countries which could be so much greater if only a little better supported. Certainly here is one of the crucial areas of the near future. For once, let us not be too late, with too little.

¹Ward, W.E.F. "African Education: a Study of Educational Policy and Practice in British Tropical Africa." London, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1953, p. 57.

Education in Africa

"For most awakened Africans, as we have seen, education is the touchstone of their future. Although their passionate faith in education is based partly on an understandable appreciation of what education can do, it also has psychological and political overtones"—Chester Bowles in "Africa's Challenge to America"—(Univ. of California Press).



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Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

Membership increased again during the past year to a total of 4,955 on September 8, 1958, as against 4,881 on September 6, 1957. The following tabulation shows the division of membership by categories:

COMPARATIVE FIGURES ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP		
Membership	Sept. 6, 1957	Sept. 8, 1958
ACTIVE	3425	3488
ASSOCIATE	1438	1449
(Paying membership)	4863	4937
Honorary Members and Officers	18	18
	4881	4955

A net increase of 74 members Associate membership now includes 853 representatives of ICA, USIA, Agriculture, Defense and other agencies.

Approximately 143 Associate Members and 141 Active Members were suspended from membership in accordance with the Resolution approved by the General Meeting of June 26, 1952. Under this Resolution members who are in arrears for one year or more in payment of dues at the beginning of any fiscal year shall be dropped from the rolls of the Association. Reinstatement is made upon application, payment of dues and approval by the Board of Directors. Since July 1, 1958, 12 Active Members and 4 Associates have been reinstated, a total of 16.

The financial situation of the Association again showed an increase in net worth on June 30, 1958. The Auditor's report shows a net worth on that date of \$104,065.64 as compared to \$97,092.73 on June 30, 1957, an increase of \$6,972.91. Revenues of the General Fund of the Association and the Journal combined exceeded expenses by \$7,417.29, compared to \$7,709.59 the previous year. All revenues of the Scholarship Fund (\$13,050.00 including individual donations) were expended for scholarships, 27 having been awarded for the academic year 1958-59. Of the total net worth of the Association, the General Fund and Journal together account for \$68,289.57, and the Scholarship Fund for \$35,782.07. The comparative figures for June 30, 1957 were \$60,866.28 and \$36,226.45.

The total income from dues and subscriptions rose from \$45,790.62 in fiscal 1957 to \$48,270.25 in the last fiscal year. The increase resulted from expanded membership and advertising. Consequently, the income of the General Fund exceeded expenses by \$4,549.95, an increase over the previous year of \$344.89. The Journal increased advertising during the past year from \$37,570.60 to \$42,978.37. Despite continued increased production costs and salary expenses, the Journal operated at a profit of \$2,867.34 as against \$3,504.53 last year.

The Directors decided during the past year, after long and careful study, that a change in the investment policy of the Association was warranted. As a result of consultation and expert advice, approximately \$91,100, formerly invested in United States Government Securities, Savings and Loan and savings accounts, was reinvested in "blue chip" stocks and Double A corporate bonds. An additional \$17,000 has been invested in this manner since the audit. The objective is to protect the Association's reserves from the impact of inflationary trends and to obtain a more reasonable return. In this respect the Board of Directors has followed the lead taken by most educational institutions in the investment of their funds. Income from investments during the year totalled \$3,188,000, all of which was allotted to the Scholarship Fund.

Efforts to collect outstanding amounts due the American Foreign Service Association Revolving Fund, which was terminated in 1956, have been and will be continued. As of June 30, 1958, a total of \$918.04 had been collected. Because of deaths, inability to locate some resigned personnel, and inability to collect from some without legal action (which might prove more costly than the amounts due) it is unlikely that the total advances will be recovered.

This report should also record the retirement in July, after more than 47 years of service, of Mr. Howard Fyfe, United States Despatch Agent. Mr. Fyfe will long be remembered for his assistance to the Association's membership particularly in the matter of forwarding personal shipments. Prior to the establishment of the Revolving Fund, he often advanced personal funds to enable shipments to go forward promptly.

There is attached a copy of the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Revenues and Expenses and Investments, as of June 30, 1958, which were appended as Exhibits A, B and C of the report of the Association Auditor, Mr. James G. Jester, C.P.A., submitted on September 17, 1958.

Thomas S. Estes
Secretary-Treasurer
American Foreign Service Association

AFSA BALANCE SHEET — JUNE 30, 1958

	Assets		
	General Fund and Journal	Scholarship Fund	Combined
Cash on hand and in bank checking accounts	\$22,697.83	\$ 663.21	\$ 23,361.04
Cash in savings institutions	10,561.05	12,727.03	23,288.06
Accounts receivable	7.80		7.80
Due from General Fund and Journal		2,747.43	2,747.43
U. S. Government securities, at cost		17,000.00	17,000.00
Corporate stocks and bonds	58,011.69	16,049.27	74,060.96
State Department Federal Credit Union	2,000.00	628.14	2,628.14
Due from members of Book Club	356.05		356.05
Furniture and fixtures	\$11,560.12		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	6,964.81	4,595.31	4,595.31
Accrued interest receivable		43.80	43.80
TOTAL ASSETS	\$98,229.71	\$49,858.88	\$148,088.59
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			
Deferred income:			
Dues active	\$10,829.39		\$ 10,829.39
Dues associate	3,566.96		3,566.96
Journal subscriptions	10,217.66		10,217.66
	\$24,614.01		\$ 24,614.01
Deposit from members of Book Club	475.49		475.49
Entertainment reserve	109.21		109.21
Due to Scholarship Fund	2,747.43		2,747.43
Scholarship contributions and interest appropriate to subsequent periods		\$16,076.81	16,076.81
Total liabilities	\$27,946.14	\$16,076.81	\$ 44,022.95
Net Worth—Exhibit B	70,283.57	33,782.07	104,065.64
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	\$98,229.71	\$49,858.88	\$148,088.59

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1958

	General Fund	Journal Fund	Scholarship Fund	Combined
Revenues:				
Dues and subscriptions	\$27,742.78	\$20,527.47		\$ 48,270.25
Advertising		42,978.37		42,978.37
Extra copy sales		160.69		160.69
Donations			\$ 800.00	800.00
Contributions and interest received in prior periods allocated to current year—\$7,823.22 less \$673.22 carried over to subsequent period			7,150.00	7,150.00
Foreign Service Club income	591.50			591.50
Fyfe revolving fund recoveries of amounts previously charged off	918.04			918.04
Total revenue	\$29,252.32	\$63,666.53	\$ 7,950.00	\$100,868.85
Expenses:				
Salaries	\$16,177.77	\$22,278.57		\$38,456.34
Taxes	1,196.62	536.12		1,732.74
Printing		29,156.10		29,156.10
Engraving		1,621.79		1,621.79
Articles, photos and illustrations		2,141.11		2,141.11
Rent	1,246.00	1,246.00		2,492.00
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures	782.62	260.87		1,043.49
Stationery and supplies	1,123.14	2,205.10		3,328.24
Telephone	357.14	387.72		744.86
Accounting fees	125.00	125.00		250.00
Scholarships			7,950.00	7,950.00
Club house maintenance and expense	476.26	476.26		952.52
Promotion	43.26	125.21		168.47
Memorials	128.91			128.91
Entertainment and travel	601.73			601.73
Foreign Service Club expenses	184.18			184.18
Personal purchases	405.55			405.55
Miscellaneous	1,108.18	239.34		1,347.52
Loss on sale of government bonds	746.01		444.28	1,190.39
Total expenses	\$24,702.37	\$60,799.19	\$ 8,394.38	\$93,895.94
Excess of revenues over (expenses)	\$ 4,549.95	\$ 2,867.34	\$(444.38)	\$ 6,972.91
		4,549.95		6,972.91
		\$ 7,417.29	\$(444.38)	\$ 7,000.00
Net Worth—June 30, 1957			\$6,226.45	97,032.73
Interfund transfer	2,000.00		(2,000.00)	
Net Worth—June 30, 1958—Exhibit A		\$70,283.57	\$33,782.07	\$104,065.64

INVESTMENTS—JUNE 30, 1958

	Number of shares or face amount	Cost	Market Quotations June 30, 1958
General Fund and Journal:			
Common stocks:			
Air Reduction, Inc.	75	\$ 4,031.22	\$ 4,321.88
American Electric Power Company	100	4,060.13	4,287.50
C. I. T. Financial Corp.	100	4,788.75	5,150.00
Container Corporation of America	250	4,532.91	5,343.75
General Electric	80	5,118.32	4,800.00
General Motors	100	3,545.06	3,962.50
Middle South Utilities	150	5,668.24	6,431.25
Southern California Edison	100	5,115.08	5,600.00
Standard Oil of N. J.	100	5,102.71	5,512.50
		\$41,962.42	\$45,409.38
Corporate bonds:			
General Motors Acceptance 4% debentures due March 1, 1979	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 4,925.00	\$ 5,050.00
Georgia Power Co. 4½%—1st mortgage due March 1, 1988	\$ 6,000.00	6,056.82	6,186.19
United Gas Corp. 4¼%—1st mortgage and collateral due March 1, 1978	\$ 5,000.00	5,067.45	5,225.00
		\$16,049.27	\$16,461.19
Total General Fund and Journal investments		\$58,011.69	\$61,870.57
Scholarship Fund:			
U. S. Government bonds:			
U. S. savings bonds series G, due November, 1958	\$14,000.00	\$14,000.00	\$13,888.00
U. S. savings bonds series G, due May, 1960	\$ 3,000.00	3,000.00	2,958.00
		\$17,000.00	\$16,846.00
Corporate bonds:			
General Motors Acceptance 4% debentures due March 1, 1979	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 4,925.00	\$ 5,050.00
Georgia Power Co. 4½%—1st mortgage due March 1, 1988	\$ 6,000.00	6,056.82	6,186.19
United Gas Corp. 4¼%—1st mortgage and collateral due March 1, 1978	\$ 5,000.00	5,067.45	5,225.00
		\$16,049.27	\$16,461.19
Total Scholarship Fund investments		\$33,049.27	\$33,307.19

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A F. S. Wife Writes from Yaoundé

by MARIAN FOULON



1. Jamaré, pagan chief of 70,000 Matakans, with 13 wives and a few of his children. He was appointed chief by the French in 1945 when the pagan tribes received local autonomy.
2. Consul Bob Foulon and French Chef de Sub-division Remi Teissier du Cros, just before departure from saré of Omarou, in northern Cameroun.
3. Tumba Lumbi, pagau chief of 9,000 Bana people. Tumba Lumbi was formerly the leader of donkey caravan rubbers and was appointed chief in 1945 by the French administration.

FINALLY the crated Knoll furniture arrived, eight months after our arrival here, and we realized again that the wait had been worth it. Meanwhile I had been making curtains, painting armoires, valances and commodes, egging on the local furniture people to finish our order, deworming children, giving malaria cures to the whole family, nursing sick cats and training domestic help. From the aesthetic side, I apprenticed a friend with some abstract paintings inspired by the future Foulon furniture purchases. We had great fun doing them. The friend is an expatriot who came to Africa on a tour seven years ago, married a French colonial officer and has been here ever since, except for annual holidays to Majorca where they are building a house. Sally, Remi and two children lived next door for three months, during which time we painted like crazy, awakened a local enthusiasm for badminton in our back yard every Saturday or Sunday, had many gay celebrations for one reason or another—and then they moved to Mokolo where Remi is chef de subdivision in one of the most picturesque regions in northern Camerouns. As soon as they left I sewed like crazy and hung the last drape the day before the furniture arrived.

Bob recently took a two-week trip through the northern Camerouns gathering impressions and information from almost all of the French Administrators between Yaoundé and Fort Lamy. I flew to Fort Lamy and came back by jeep with him for the latter part of the trip, after the official calls had been made. We had a marvelous time traveling by jeep over bumpy, dusty bush roads, eating enough dust to clear the roads for the rest of the dry season. In between gulps and through the dusty mist we saw some really primitive and picturesque living. A man's wealth is determined by the number of his wives and it's easy to count them up as each group lives happily together behind a circular compound wall of mud, each wife and her children having a mud house made circular in shape with a conical thatched roof. The women are kept extremely busy raising and gathering food to cook over a campfire, grinding millet with mortar and pestle, carrying heavy baskets of cotton on their heads to the weigh-

ing station, babies often strapped to their backs, selling produce in the market if they have a surplus. The young men often aid the women in the fields, wind thread onto a stick from a ball of cotton, reconstruct their homes which often collapse during the rainy season, hunt with a bow and arrow or with a spear. The work load of the men is quite light compared to that of their wives—a system which has very little personal appeal to me! In the rocky mountainous region around Mokolo the people are attired in only a few leaves, front and back. Why is it that they always wear the least amount of clothing in the coldest sections of a tropical country? Coldest at night, that is—during the day it's as hot as the Devil's own kitchen.

A highlight of the trip was our stopover at the Waza Game Reserve, near Lake Chad, where we slept in one of the circular huts located on a mountain which overlooked an otherwise perfectly flat African plain. Lovely view. In the evening Sally Teissier du Cros (the expatriate) met us there having driven over from Mokolo in a truck loaded with bedding, soup, chicken, salad and champagne. Somehow we crawled out of bed at 5:30 a.m. (having crawled in just a very short time before), after listening to the howling of a hyena and the roaring of a lion during the night, collected a guide and went searching for animals. Saw hundreds of giraffe (about 50), thousands of antelope (about 60), numerous gazelle (2), gorgeous ostriches (the sun was shining in our eyes but the guide insisted they were there), an untold number of wart hogs (7—but who cares they're almost too ugly to mention), and monkeys by the packs (actually, we saw monkeys all along the road in the north).

WE SPENT a memorable few days in Mokolo with the Teissiers, visiting the sarés (compounds) of several pagan chiefs. Mokolo is the center of pagan country in northern Cameroun, and while a fast trip through the region gives the impression that the difference is slight among the tribes it was interesting to visit them and observe the degrees of contentment and happiness caused directly by the personalities of the individual chiefs. One, for example, had 55 wives, 45 of whom spend long hours every day in the cotton fields, all working in a row, while the chief supervised them from under the shade of a tree. Five wives were missing the day we were there, preferring the risk of a very severe beating if captured to the existence they otherwise led. Another, before his appointment by the French as chief of 9,000 people, had been a pagan Robin Hood, leading his gang in robbery of the donkey caravans which traveled along the narrow plateau on their way to the Mokolo market. He was a very dashing and colorful type who ruled in a strict way but with an appeal which made him popular with his people, the other chiefs, and the French. A third, chief of



Local Staff, Yaoundé
 Joe Foulon and friends
 Marian Foulon with baby gorilla
 Janine Foulon and friend

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70,000 Matakans, was a man of great personal dignity who was highly respected for his fairness and interest in the needs of his people and in the projects of the French Administration. We spent several hours visiting each of them and taking photographs which they loved, and then headed home. It was fun, but we received a bit of a blow when we were told by a French colonial that of course this was not the TRUE AFRICA. To see that you had to safari through the Sahara and at night dig a hole in the sand, cover yourself with a blanket and sleep under the stars. I told him no thanks—the wind would probably blow and I had no desire to spend the rest of my life under a sand dune.

BOB HAD an interesting experience in Ngaounderé on the way north when the French Administrator took him to the palace of the local Lamido. The Lamido is the absolute ruler of approximately 60,000 people and a descendant of the invading Moslem Peuls who conquered northern Camerons two centuries ago. His palace consists of many elaborate round mud houses with the high conical thatched roofs almost touching the ground. The large area occupied by the houses is surrounded by a high earth wall. They gained entrance to the Lamido's house by passing through several houses and courtyards, talked a few minutes with him and were given a personal escort out. I guess it was quite a procession as they were followed by a shouting "praise crier" and many personal musicians blowing trumpets seven feet long, pounding tomtoms, or strumming local type mandolins.

The world press not long ago dramatized terroristic activities of the locally led communist group in this country. The communists were rather active in one region for a while—they murdered the outstanding Deputy from their region, hurned several villages and frightened the local population. The action, however, was limited to one region, which is now relatively quiet, and the rest of the country has remained peaceful and orderly. Bob saw and heard very little evidence of the unrest when he traveled through the region shortly after the murder. It's an interesting time to live here and watch an African country, with great regional diversification in custom, religion and interest, feel the growing pains of a new nation and to see them search for their national leaders. They have several outstanding and eager men at their disposal.

"The Answers"

FOREIGN observers often charge Americans with an oversimplified approach to international affairs. Our practice, they say, is to sum up even the most complex situations in clichés, decide that one side is hopelessly wrong and the other everlastingly right, and then insist on a quick, absolute solution.

"In Africa it is particularly important for us to disprove this charge. The answers there, when indeed they can be found at all, will usually be difficult, obscure, and controversial." *Chester Bowles* in "Africa's Challenge to America" (University of California Press, 1956).

ANNUAL REPORT OF AFSA (Continued from page 7)

ing, and about 40 percent of those who have paid their dues thus far have taken advantage of this option. This has brought in an extra \$3,000. Incidentally, they have asked me to mention that it would be most helpful if those of you who have not yet paid your dues for 1958-59 would do so promptly.

Secretary Dulles, Under Secretary Herter and a few others have on several occasions made over to the Association for scholarships checks which they received for published articles and speeches. We hope that many other members of our Association will follow the precedent set by our Honorary President and Vice President. Bearing in mind the prohibition against Government officials receiving honoraria for speeches, your Board has requested the Department to encourage organizations that are hosts to Department speakers to make contributions to our Scholarship Fund. This is a rather delicate matter but I believe that in time it can be worked out in a way that will bring in substantial additions to our Fund.

Another precedent which could bring long-term benefits to our scholarship program was set by one of our members who made the Association a secondary beneficiary of a life insurance policy. This is not the time or place to go into details, but I would think that an organization as large as ours might have other members who might be in a position to consider making our Scholarship Fund the beneficiary of life insurance policies, under specified conditions.

It is a source of satisfaction to your Board that our Association has been so active this past year in seeking additional funds for the scholarship program. To us, the important thing is for our Association to continue to do everything it can to help itself. We have been the recipients of some very generous scholarship aid in the past; during the coming year a really dramatic additional group of scholarships may well be offered the Association. Nevertheless, we should not be content to rely on the generosity of our friends. The need for scholarship help mounts from year to year. Your Board this past year opened the door to a whole new group of applicants when it decided to make the children of Associate Members eligible for scholarship assistance. It is, therefore, important for the Association itself to keep striving for added capital so that eventually it will not be necessary to rely on income from the Association's General Fund to support the scholarship program.

Benefits to Retired Officers

One of the last acts of the 85th Congress was to pass a bill (PL 882) providing for an increase in the annuities paid to retired Foreign Service Officers and surviving spouses. This was welcome news to our Association, whose Board of Directors and Committee on Retired Officers, under Herbert S. Bursley's chairmanship, have long supported remedial legislation of this kind. Most of the credit for the passage of PL 882 belongs to key officers of the Department, certain members of the Congress and members of DACOR, who more or less at the last moment worked out a compromise bill that won the necessary support. More remains to be done to give equitable treatment to our retired Foreign Service personnel and we hope that the Association will continue to back all reasonable efforts to effect further improvements.

Television Program

Last year I made quite a lengthy report on the status of the proposed television series on the Foreign Service which I indicated might actually be on the air in 1958. Unfortunately there have been many delays and I doubt if we will see any such program until the fall of 1959. The pilot film is only now being produced, in Europe. If all goes well it may be finished in November. Then negotiations will begin to sign up a commercial sponsor. In short, we still do not know for sure whether there is to be a series of this kind or not.

Aside from these practical difficulties, there is the continuing problem of reconciling the commercial TV standard of entertainers with a fair picture of what

actually goes on in the Foreign Service. Unfortunately, it looks as though most of the compromising will have to be done by us, if there is to be any program at all. This is not so much a problem for the Association as it is for the Department, so I shall not go into further detail about it here.

Foreign Service Club and AFSA Offices

Another item of unfinished business is the perennial quest for new quarters. I cannot report any progress other than to mention that various alternatives were and still are being considered by the Foreign Service Club Committee under Paul Du Vivier and Hendrik van Oss. The Committee's study will be presented to the new Board. One difficulty is that we feel it is most important that whatever quarters are found should be in the vicinity of the State Department building. We have had a few propositions that have involved quarters distant from Foggy Bottom, and their location has been one of the big reasons for turning them down. The prospect that a hotel will be constructed in this neighborhood with suitable rental space for our purposes remains a possibility, although I know this is just what I reported to you last year. Like Mr. Micawber, we continue to hope that something will turn up.

Luncheons

The Entertainment Committee, under Chairman Edward W. Clark, arranged a number of monthly luncheons. They were held at the Fort McNair Officers' Club, with the exception of one luncheon honoring Secretary Dulles on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. This highly successful birthday lunch was held at the Shoreham Hotel and was attended by 396 members, the largest number ever to attend an AFSA luncheon. In addition to the Secretary, guest speakers at the monthly luncheons have included Robert McClintock, Sheldon T. Mills, I. W. Carpenter, Jr., George V. Allen, Dr. Wallace R. Brode, Brigadier General Robert Cutler, and Sir Harold Caccia. Average attendance exceeded 200 members. The Committee was unable to arrange to hold our September luncheon (and this annual meeting) at Fort McNair which, unfortunately, will no longer be available to us civilians for such affairs. The October luncheon will be held at the Shoreham Hotel, which may prove to be the answer to our problem, despite the slightly higher cost of \$2.75 per person.

The Entertainment Committee has been mindful of our policy to bring together junior and senior officers and accordingly arranged a large reception at the Arlington Towers shortly before Christmas, at which some 117 newly appointed Foreign Service Officers and their wives were the guests of the Association.

Welfare

The Welfare Committee, under the chairmanship of John Gordon Mein, has carried on the good work of visiting the sick. Every week throughout the year committee members visited Foreign Service, USA and ICA personnel hospitalized at the Navy Medical Center at Bethesda. They took care of a large number of special requests by the patients and engaged in an especially fine project on behalf of one unfortunate family.

Personal Purchases

The Personal Purchases Committee, under the chairmanship of Dwight Dickinson, continued to maintain at Association headquarters a large selection of catalogs and price lists of various products offered at courtesy prices to our membership. It assisted manufacturers in sending brochures, and price lists to our Missions and Consular posts abroad; handled hundreds of inquiries about purchases of various kinds, and processed, during the twelve-month period ending September 15, 1958, some 177 automobile orders for members both in Washington and abroad.

Income Tax Service

A new project which we feel may have real merit for the future



New York, Still Life

Shown at Brussels Fair

is a suggestion that the Association provide Federal income tax advice to members through the JOURNAL's pages and a professional consultant, if the situation warrants. The idea is to build up and maintain on a current basis a library of income tax information, decisions, rulings, etc. of special interest to the Foreign Service. A consultant might be retained who would conduct correspondence with members in the field. Your new Board will probably want to give further consideration to this project.

Photographic Register

Last fall a suggestion was made for a Photographic Register of the Foreign Service, along the lines of the one that was published in 1936. The idea was announced in the JOURNAL but so little interest was expressed and the estimated cost was so high that the whole project was dropped. (Perhaps the photograph published with the JOURNAL announcement had something to do with the negative response.)

I closed my report a year ago on the note that your Board of Directors could not be sensitive to the needs and desires of the membership of the Association unless the members were articulate enough to pass on to the Board suggestions, ideas and complaints. During the past year our members have been no more responsive than heretofore and I, therefore, reiterate this appeal. Whether the situation reflects

a happy family of satisfied members, lack of interest, or a feeling that the Association's officers are impotent to represent the interests of the members—I leave to your judgment.

This just about covers the highlights of the activities of your Board of Directors and of the various committees of the Foreign Service Association during the past twelve months. Your Board met regularly every fortnight, except for the usual lapse during the summer. I am glad that our Vice President will serve this coming year as President and that six members of the 1957-58 Board will continue their work for the Association, one of them as our new Vice President. We have a very fine JOURNAL Editorial Board under Chairman Tom Beale and, as you know, they continue in office.

I want to express my deep appreciation to all the fine people with whom I have been associated these past two years. They are too many to mention by name. I have in mind the officers and members of both the 1956-57 and 1957-58 Boards of Directors, the JOURNAL Editorial Board, the Committees of the Association, Barbara Chalmers and the able and loyal professional staff on whom we all rely so heavily. We are now so accustomed to leaning on Dave Key that it is hard to recall how the Association ever got along without a General Manager. I shall miss working with this fine organization. I wish the new officers and directors every success in the year ahead.

Exploiting

Africa is now in the twentieth century. Remnants of the nineteenth linger, but the days of head porters and talking drums are numbered in Africa. Already a few of the Congo pygmies have learned to exploit the passing tourist.—Walter Goldschmidt in "Africa in the Twentieth Century," The American Assembly report of May 1958.

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Letters to the Editor

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

Garbled Message

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

I have a hunch that James Thurber's article in the July JOURNAL regarding garbled code messages will start something. Who has not had a "garbled message" experience?

Take this one: Many years ago, when Consul in Tampico, I received a code message one evening as I was leaving the office to keep a dinner engagement. I had been in Tampico, then one of the worst malaria ports in the tropics, for two and one-half years and our little daughter had contracted every illness in the book, including malaria. I handed the cable to Vice Consul Charles Bay and expressed the hope as I rushed off, that it was in reply to my urgent request for a transfer.

Charles, who was then a bachelor, was waiting with the decoded message when my wife and I returned to the very hot combined office and living quarters. To his surprise and to our disappointment, it read that he had been assigned to the Department. But it struck us that there was something wrong and that a check was in order no matter how late the hour. We tried this and that combination and finally substituted a "d" for a "c" in the ending of a key word, just as James Thurber had done a few years before in the Paris code room, and that made all the difference — lo and behold, it was the Stewarts who were going to Washington and Bay who was taking over.

JAMES B. STEWART

Denver

"The Pleasantest Memory"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

IN view of my retirement last July I wonder whether you would be so kind as to publish this message to

those friends and associates in the Service whom I have known at one time or another since I received my commission in December, 1931.

The pleasantest memory that I shall take with me from my years of service will be that of the selflessness and true loyalty so many of them exhibited unostentatiously and without an eye to self-advancement. And these qualities were to be found, not only among the officers and American employees but among the local employees of those posts where I served: Warsaw, Berlin, Canton, Montevideo, Panama, Quito, Lima, Hamburg and Koblenz. It makes me proud to have been in the same organization with them, and it is comforting to think, that while they remain, the flame of the old Service will be kindled in others.

At long last I am taking a step to sink some roots in the United States and to provide a permanent home for my wife and youngsters. And by returning to school teaching I hope to employ my time constructively.

For our friends of whatever period or post, our latch key will always be

hanging out in Alexandria. It is in the hope of seeing them in the future that my wife and I—and Bunny and Merry—shall not say goodbye but only best luck and God bless.

REGINALD BRAGONIER

Alexandria, Va.

African-American Institute

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The African-American Institute was founded in 1953 to foster closer relations between the peoples of the United States and Africa. It is a private, non-political organization financed mainly by American business concerns interested in Africa.

It pursues this objective of fostering closer relations through various programs. These programs encompass a variety of concrete activities including granting scholarship aid to students; providing various other services to students; placing American teachers in Africa in cooperation with authorities in Africa; disseminating information about Africa in the United States and about the United States in Africa; assisting in



"Hey Charlie, tell us again how you called that witch doctor a fathead." (Reprinted from the June Journal)

Letters to the Editor

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

the exchange of leaders between the United States and Africa; providing advice and other assistance to residents of Africa visiting the United States and vice versa; and cooperating here and in Africa with official agencies and private organizations interested in Africa. Further activities include a lecture and visitors program, and the sponsorship of Africa House, a cultural center and place of lodging for African students in Washington, D. C.

The Institute's headquarters office is in Washington, D. C., with branch offices in New York City and Accra, Ghana. Its principal publication is the "Africa Special Report," a monthly news magazine covering the current scene in Africa with frequent contributions of articles and book reviews.

The Institute feels that it fits in between official government contact with Africans on the one hand and the academic African studies programs on the other. Between these two vital areas of American interest, it feels there is a broad realm which calls for various kinds of action.

The growth and development of the Institute is by on means concluded, and many suggestions for further programs are being considered. The Institute's central hope is that it will broaden the range of American interests and American services toward the ideal of improved relations with the people of Africa.

JOHN B. GEORGE
Executive Director
African-American Institute

"Good Common Sense"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Regarding the book review of "Defence of the Middle East," it seems to me we need to promote commitment to freedom—not to the so-called free world. Otherwise our effectiveness is reduced and the yardsticks for decision making become confused. Each stands free.

T. C.

Fort Worth, Tex.



Taiwan

Photo by ICA

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

May I point out that my photo, which showed in the background one of the largest ICA projects on Taiwan, should certainly have been identified when it was published on the same page with the book review on Communist China last month.

HOWARD D. JONES

Washington
Editor's Note: We agree.

At Recife

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Consul Whitaker's letter "Five Perfectly Normal Aces" in the August issue quoting two entries in the Guest Book of the British Town Club in Recife deserves some elaboration.

Although only five names are signed to the first entry and four to the second there were many more members present on the two occasions and all participated in my enforced generosity. If memory serves me correctly—and it does—the second occasion came near to breaking me on my then Class 6 salary.

It should also be of record that these were the only occasions on

which I have ever had the good fortune, or misfortune (depending on how you look at it) of throwing five naturals. Never before, never since.

It is nice to know at least one accomplishment of my three years at Recife has not been forgotten.

NATHANIEL P. DAVIS
Consul at Recife, Pernambuco,
1925-1929

Glen Falls, N.Y.

Foreign Service Offspring

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Several years ago, some young people from Foreign Service families formed, with the help of Foreign Service mothers, a group whose main purpose has been to bring together young people of college age (18-30 years) who come from Foreign Service families who are currently in the Washington, D. C., area.

During the past year, a buffet-dinner party was held at DACOR House just before Christmas, and another was given in April, at the home of one of the members, with foreign students as guests, and dancing and singing as entertainment.

Our next gathering will be two or three days before Christmas, 1958. I hope that everyone who will be in town then will get in touch with the group, as he or she is cordially invited to all our activities.

ADELINE CHASE, Chairman
4024 Calvert Street, N.W.

Washington 7, D. C.

"Better and Better"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The JOURNAL has been getting better and better.

WILLIAM P. HUDSON
Counselor of Embassy
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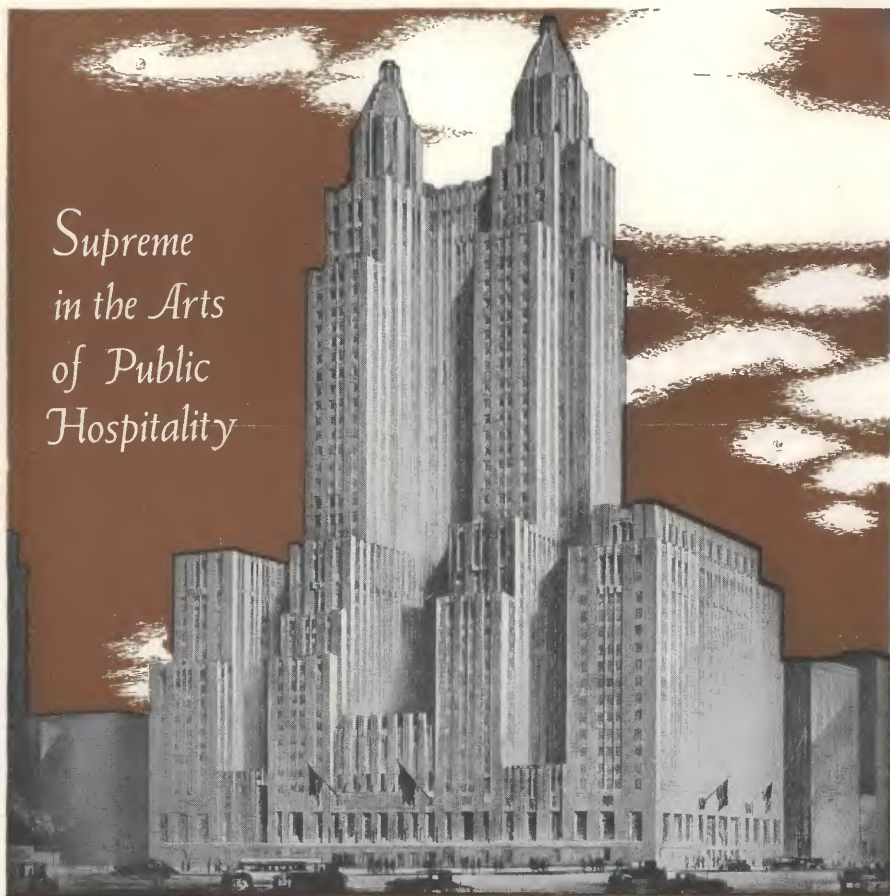
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