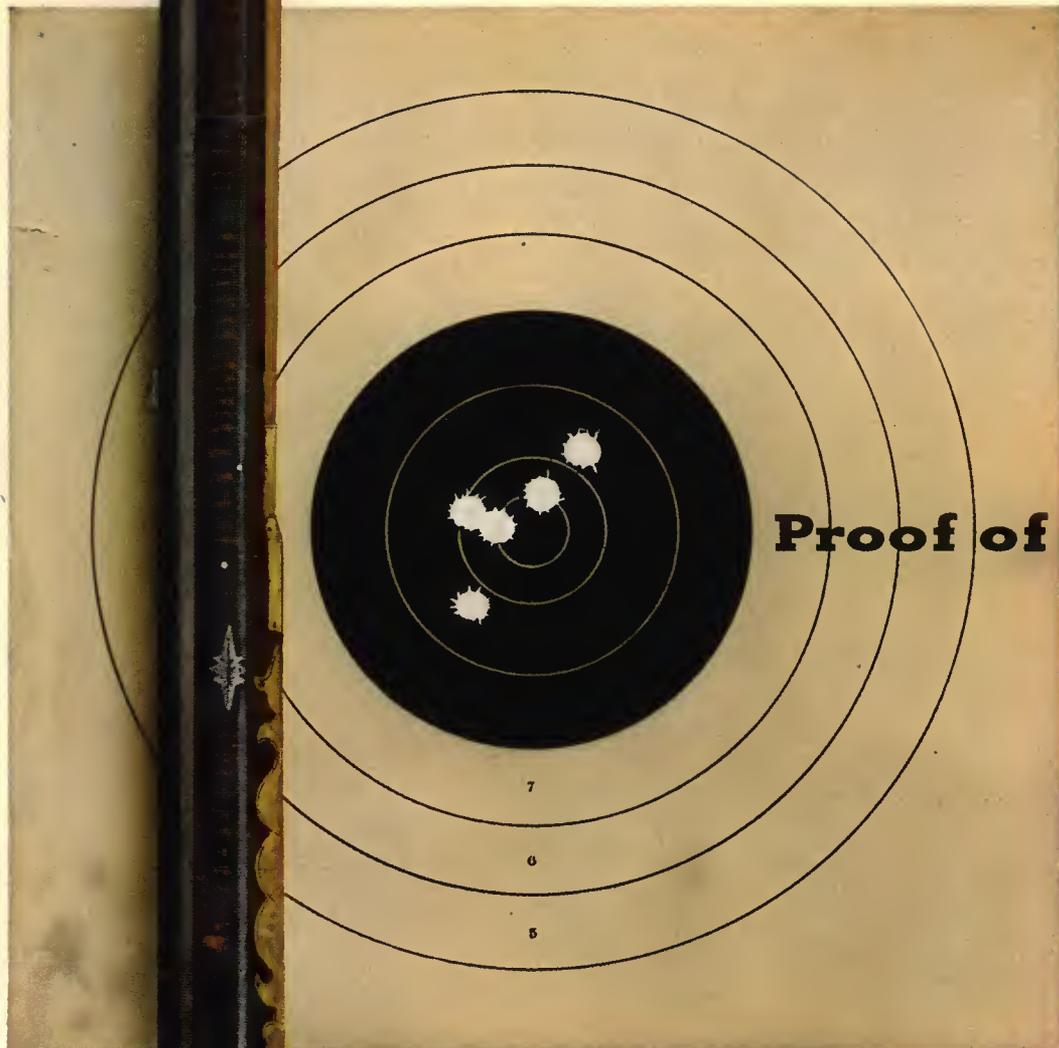




*Foreign Service*  
**JOURNAL**

December 1952



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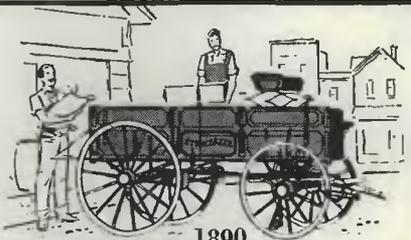
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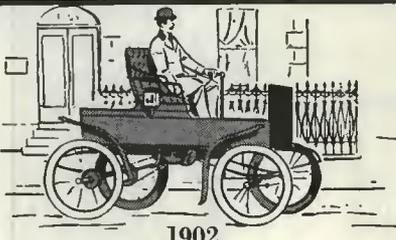
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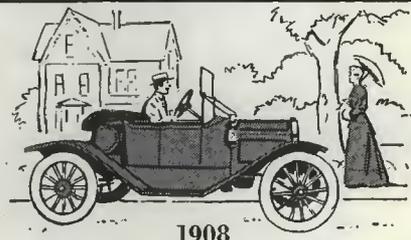
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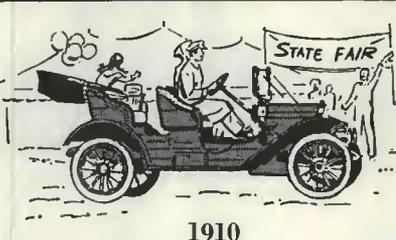
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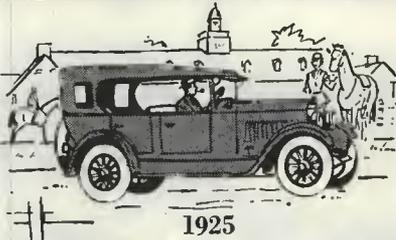
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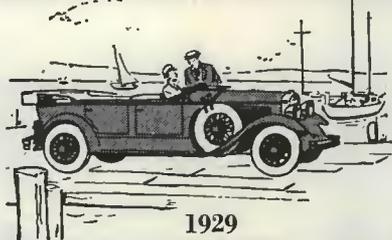
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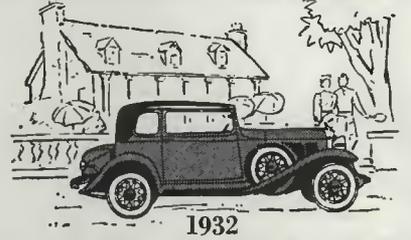
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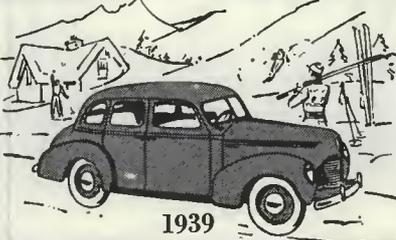
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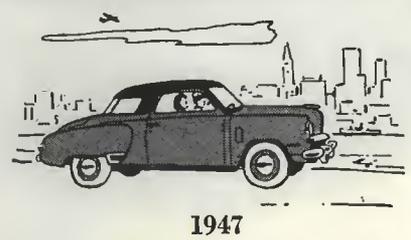
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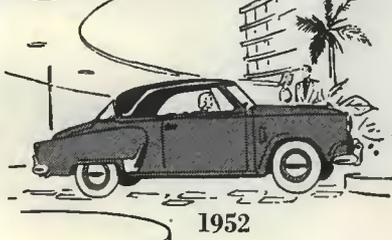
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The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION is an unofficial and voluntary association of the members, active and retired, of *The Foreign Service of the United States and the Department of State*. The Association was formed for the purpose of fostering esprit de corps among members of the Foreign Service and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.

The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions, and is not intended in any way to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

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DECEMBER 1952 Volume 29, Number 12

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COVER PICTURE: "The Rest on the Flight into Egypt" is by Gerard David, head of the Painters' Guild at Bruges. A talented craftsman, who had a workshop for illuminating manuscripts, David also painted many fine altarpieces. This gemlike little panel, painted shortly after 1509, represents both the Flemish guild's ideals of craftsmanship and the artist's abilities at their best. "The Rest on the Flight into Egypt" is part of the Mellon Collection at the National Gallery of Art in Washington. R.S.S.



Reconstruction of the Gutenberg Press

Photo, courtesy Gutenberg Museum, Mainz—Germany

## OUT OF DARKNESS...

The story of printing begins in China, soon after the Chinese discovered the secret of paper-making in 105 A.D. But movable type, the one thing needed to make printing "a living record of all arts," did not appear in Europe until the 15th Century. This invention is credited to Johann Gutenberg of Mainz, and to him goes the honor of turning the darkness of the Middle Ages into light.

Around 1440 Gutenberg, using movable type, created the metal casting mold and by adapting the design of an old book-binding clamp, devised the first printing press in the world.

From Germany the art of printing spread rapidly to other countries but it was not until 1812 that Frederick Koenig succeeded in building the first practical power-driven press. *The Times* of London acquired two of Koenig's revolving cylinder presses and the issue of November 2, 1814 proudly stated: "printed by steam power." These machines produced 1,100 impressions per hour and were the forerunners of today's multiple-unit presses — one single unit of which could stamp the 1814 issue of *The Times* at the rate of 340,000 impressions per hour.

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## Letters to the Editors

Pseudonyms may be used only if your letter includes your correct name and address.

### MORE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

Beirut, Lebanon  
October, 1952

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As an old subscriber to the JOURNAL I want to send my long overdue compliments to the entire staff for the improvements that have been made in the last couple of years from every side. It's especially welcome to see the articles becoming so diverse and readable and to see the editorials and general policy taking a trend towards outspoken advocacy of various causes which, although dear to the hearts of all members of the Service, have often suffered from not being voiced. I am thinking of the publication of John Service's reports from China and other items such as the attack on the mural painting in the New State entrance. Most immediately I wish to applaud the two editorials in the September, 1952 issue on the Library and the Freedom of the Seas.

You people in Washington certainly know all about the background of the latest restrictions placed on ocean travel, particularly the cut in per diem which is designed to penalize the Foreign Service voyager by causing him to incur out of pocket expenses in connection with official travel if he elects or insists on traveling by sea.

As a working member of the Service I certainly feel that it is inequitable for the Department to penalize any member of the Service for exercising his legal option to travel by surface instead of by air. There is no statutory basis or requirement that change of station be by air and I am certain that the practical difficulties of transferring by air are such that Congress would never make it mandatory. This leaves out of consideration the fact that ship owners would certainly lobby against any such law. In the absence of a law, it certainly appears improper for the Department to adopt a policy of harassing old or new employees into air travel. From personal observation and talking with employees who have recently been transferred, I feel that the word "harassing" is a fair term to describe the Department's present attitude when an employee new or old indicates that he prefers to travel by ship.

There is another practical consideration which does not seem to be fully understood by persons who have devised the present policies but who are not subject to them. This is the simple fact that in most cases a person who transfers by air will arrive at his new post just that much longer ahead of his household effects. The difference can be anywhere from a few days to two or three months. The temporary lodging period is therefore prolonged, but no adjustment has been made in the temporary lodging maximum which remains 90 days. The present temporary lodging allowance is based on the theory that added compensation

(Continued on page 7)

DECEMBER, 1952

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 5)

is being furnished for the additional cost of quarters during the time the family is in temporary lodgings. At the same time the employee, of course, receives cost of living allowances based on the marketbasket comparison with Washington food prices and on the assumption that the employee is living at home, that is, in a residence. Actually most employees during their temporary lodging period live in hotels and receive no reimbursement for the additional cost of hotel meals. I don't have to tell you that the financial strain is extraordinary and that it will be prolonged under the travel by air policy.

It seems to me that the Department has a long way to go in improving regulations and allowances to take the financial sting out of a transfer. Among the other transfer expenses which the Department has not yet rationalized and brought into line with the system under which other Government departments operate (I am thinking of the Armed Forces chiefly) are a claims procedure on damaged or lost effects or reimbursement for insurance on effects. I certainly feel a good deal of effort could be diverted to improvements in these fields from the harassment policy which began with the "men in motion" study.

ROGER C. ABRAHAM

PRESENT LIBRARY FACILITIES

Department of State  
October 20, 1952

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The editorial, *Where Is Our Library?*, which appeared in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for September 1952, eloquently emphasizes the serious library situation in the Department. But it is also worth dwelling on the important library service that does exist.

We share the nostalgia of the writer for Room 308, Old State. That room, with its books extending up three balconies, its long mahogany reading tables and its extensive reference collection, was the heart of the Library from 1875 to 1948—73 years. There from 1877-1894 the Declaration of Independence was on display. Into the room came, throughout the years, many of those who are now famous names in American history.

The main thing, of course, that made Room 308 attractive and useful was the fact that it was surrounded by a large part of the book collection and was in the center of Departmental activity. Officers were able to come in and present personally their reference problems without being away from their desks too long. The personal contacts were mutually helpful, and resulted in satisfactory service. Until such time as like conditions prevail Library service cannot again be as good for the users in the main building.

Of course, the same book collection and reference facilities still exist. In fact, available library service has been far extended. There are many new books in the collection and intelligence documents are now included in our holdings. Bibliographies are now provided on request and a more extensive reference service is at the end of your telephone. Also, a very comfortable, but small, reading room

(Continued on page 9)



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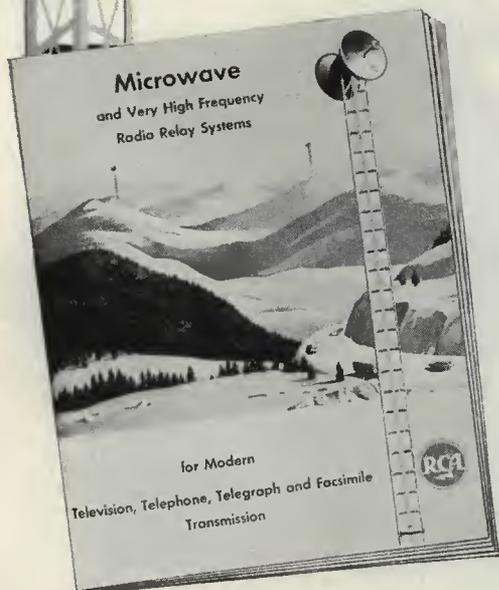
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 7)

including lounge chairs and tables awaits those who visit State Annex No. 1. In addition, we now provide guidance and procurement assistance for the post reference collections—a combined service which previously did not exist.

Nevertheless, the recommendation of the editorial that the Library be moved to a central point in the Department must strike everyone as being eminently sensible. It is to be hoped that it will start action which will result in just such a move.

GEORGE A. POPE  
*Chief, Division of Library and References  
Services for the Staff of the Library*

WHY ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP

Washington, D. C.  
October 27, 1952

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

A conservative estimate of the number of those eligible for active and associate membership in the American Foreign Service Association is between twelve and fifteen thousand. The total membership at present is about 2,500; and more than one hundred of these members are in arrears in payment of dues amounting to about \$1,100. The record is not one in which we can take pride and satisfaction.

What is wrong? Perhaps one difficulty is our approach to the question of membership in the Association. I hope that the subject is one which will bring a number of letters to the Editors of the JOURNAL.

The Association and its official organ, the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, ask for and need the moral support, the personal interest, and the dues-paying membership of a large majority of the personnel of our Foreign Service establishment and of the permanent professional personnel of the Department of State. Individuals today are bombarded with requests for support and contributions. There are few who can meet more than a small part of the appeals they receive. All, however, can exercise a thoughtful selection.

It seems to me that the first test to apply is whether a request is for a collective purpose that commands our sympathy and sense of obligation, or whether it is just another "sales" drive based on the desire to get as large a share as possible of whatever one happens to want most. In cases of the first kind mentioned, the question we should put to ourselves is, "What can I do to help?"; not "What is in it for me?"

As the result of twenty-five years membership in the American Foreign Service Association and an active participation in its affairs during several of those years, I think it is entitled to our support. Further, I believe that it is an obligation of those whose career is in the field of international affairs to give much greater attention to what they can contribute to an organization representing their profession than to what they can obtain from it. The rewards and benefits will be and should be largely collective ones.

The elected and appointed officers of the Association, the JOURNAL, and the standing committees number about sixty men and women. They give generously of their energy and

(Continued on page 11)

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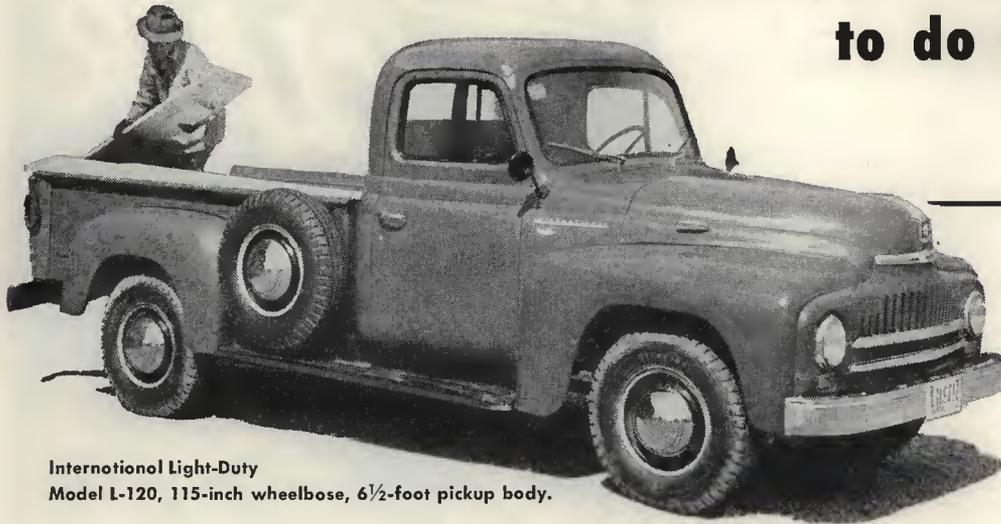


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thought and time, with no compensation except that of the satisfaction of good work well done. The permanent paid staff of the Association and JOURNAL numbers only eight persons, and five of them work and are paid only part time. There are about one hundred field correspondents of the JOURNAL who make a valuable contribution to the work of the Association. Finally, and most important, there are the 2,400 dues-paying members who make all of this possible. What this small minority has been able to do should be evidence enough of the vastly greater accomplishment that would be possible if most of the other 12,500 eligibles would join with us in an effort to contribute to a wise and effective conduct of our foreign relations, and to the interests of those who work in this field.

There are scarcely any of us who cannot participate directly and helpfully in Association affairs. The first and essential thing is to maintain membership in the Association. Then we can willingly accept office, when in Washington, on the Association's boards and committees. All of us can stimulate interest in and progress toward desirable ends by giving our officers and the JOURNAL Board the benefit of suggestions for the collective good. There are many who could contribute to the substantive improvement of the JOURNAL by the preparation of authoritative and well written articles which have some bearing on international relations. As Ambassador R. Henry Norweb suggested in the August issue of the JOURNAL, we can increase circulation by gift subscriptions to schools and libraries back home—and to our families and friends. We can, in substance, give Association affairs a place on our list of the activities which we consider obligatory upon us as a matter of professional duty, as one of the responsibilities of citizenship, and as an evidence of our ability to help ourselves.

GEORGE H. BUTLER  
FSO, Retired

### STRANGE COINCIDENCE

Vienna, Austria  
October, 1952

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I thought you might enjoy hearing about a strange incident which occurred here the other day and which may indicate that the JOURNAL has a wider audience than we think.

I was having lunch with a friend in one of the USCOA "Snack bars"—a very busy and crowded place, and about as impersonal as an Automat—when a young man came up to the table and asked if he might sit down with us since there were no other places available. Without exchanging names or professions, we began to talk, and I learned that the stranger had just arrived in Vienna and was looking for a job, preferably with State.

(Continued on page 59)

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The author, who is professor of economics at Dartmouth College, was formerly a shipping company executive. 400 pages, November, \$6.00

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# Twenty-Five Years Ago

By JAMES B. STEWART

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In fact, we aren't even extending advice as to what you could do, if you'd only be nice, toward showing the country in which you reside how sensible practices should be applied, how all of their business ought to be done and just how their Government ought to be run.

Then what sort of letter is this you have got? You're tired of reading of what it is not; if shock hasn't killed you, you wonder no doubt, just what this exceptional letter's about.

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ROBERT FRAZIER, JR.,	Inspector detail to Calcutta
DAVID K. E. BRUCE	Rome—Resignation

**A CHRISTMAS EVE DISASTER:** Last September I visited JOHN W. DYE, Retired FSO, at the Naval Hospital, Bethesda, where he was recovering from an operation. He recalled the time the Chihuahua Consulate burned down, just after I left that city for Tampico; how he came to the rescue with Consular fee stamps, and how a few months later, on Christmas Eve, his Ciudad Juarez Consulate also went up in flames and he had to ask for a return of the favor.



A son, DAVID MCK., JR., was born at Antwerp, on September 15, 1927, to VICE CONSUL and MRS. DAVID MCK. KEY. A daughter, STELLA JUNE, was born at Dublin on October 15, 1927 to CONSUL and MRS. HIRAM A. BOUCHER.

**THE U.S.S. CYCLOPS TRAGEDY:** CONSUL GENERAL ALFRED L. M. GOTTSCHALK sailed from Rio de Janeiro on February 15, 1918 aboard the *U.S.S. Cyclops* and that Navy collier disappeared with all hands on board. CONSUL DIGBY A. WILLSON tells of that World War I tragedy in the JOURNAL.

I (J.B.S.) remember meeting the CONSUL GENERAL at Rio in August, 1917. I had gone there from Pernambuco and was about to proceed to the United States on home leave. Mr. Gottschalk obtained permission for me to sail on the *U.S.S. Orion*, sister ship of the *Cyclops* and he told me that

(Continued on page 15)

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*Thirst knows no season*



he expected to sail on one of the colliers a few months later. It was the *Cyclops*!

When the war was over the Germans declared that they had no record of the *Raider Emden*, or any of the other raiders which had infested the South Atlantic, having sunk the *Cyclops*. The belief is that the collier, heavily laden with manganese ore, broke in two in a storm.

TRIVIA: At lunch last September, JERRY DREW told TOM WAILES, "Pink" and me about the time, years ago, that EDDIE TRUEBLOOD sputtered. It seems that a very new Chief of Mission called to Eddie to take a letter. While he was trying to explain that he did not know shorthand but that he could fetch someone who did, the new chief exclaimed: "But ain't you my secretary?"

JOE FLACK'S TROPHIES: A correspondent in Vienna writes: "When enclosing payment for my subscription, I took occasion to mention that our colleague JOE FLACK had won three golf cups in as many weeks. It appears that I was a bit hasty. Joe has since won a fourth cup!"

PEP INJECTION: A consul in a tropical port wrote a colleague at a neighboring post that, having been stung by a scorpion, he found himself filled with such energy that he cleared up all the work in sight for the first time in his career. He said that he even went to the extreme of considering indexing the mimeographed instructions.

### THE NOCHE BEFORE XMAS

*T'was the night before Xmas  
And all through the casa  
Not a creature was stirring  
Caramba! Que pasa?  
The stockings are hanging con mucho cuidado  
In hopes that St. Nich will feel obligade  
To leave a few cosas aqui e alli  
For chice and chica and something for me.  
The nines are tucked all safe in their camas  
Some in vestides and some in pyjamas  
Their little cabezas are full of good things  
That they esperan old Santa will bring.  
But Santa is down in the corner saloon  
Muy borrache since mid-afternoon  
And Mama is sitting in la ventana  
Shining her rolling pin para manana.  
Santa will com in walking extrane  
Most likely cantande the Star Spangled Banner  
And Mama will dar him un bife all right  
Merry Xmas to all y a todos good night.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: This effort, well known on the ARA circuit, deserved, we felt, wider circulation.

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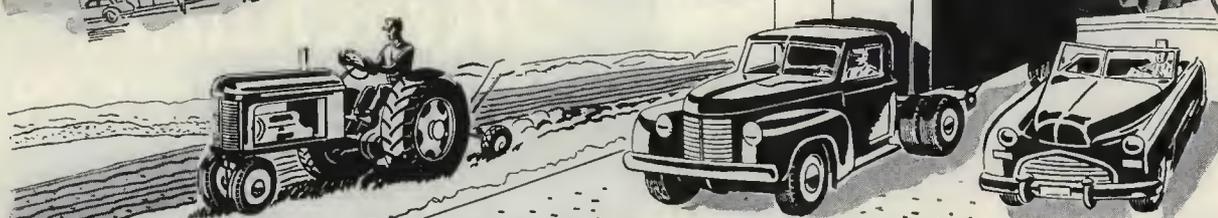
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# RELIGIOUS FAITH in AMERICAN LIFE

By DEAN ACHESON, *Secretary of State*

Years of patient scholarship and devoted labor have culminated in presenting with new learning and in the language of our time the ageless narrative, the incomparable poetry, and the revealed wisdom and teaching of these basic documents of our nation's spiritual life—the documents which we rightly describe as the Word of God.

It is right and necessary that these eternal and vigorously living books should continually be reborn in fresh and living words, just as the earth is continuously reborn and renewed. It is right, too, that many of us should cling to the older words—particularly those who, if they apply Lincoln's phrase to themselves, must describe themselves as old men. For when he said that of himself in February 1861, he was almost ten years younger than I am now.

We are made from the soil out of which we grew. And as we grow older we continually go back to origins. For each of us those origins are different. For me they lie in the Connecticut Valley and in the King James Version. As my mind goes back beyond clear memory, there is a merging. Soon we shall come to All Saints' Day and the Advent season. The mail trucks will exhort us to mail Christmas packages early and tell us the days that remain. This brings to me, like wood smoke, memories not seen but felt—the squeak of dry snow under foot, voices no longer heard, the laughter of greetings about a doorway, the steam of breath in the cold air—and these words:

“And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed. And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria. And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city.”

Then one knew that it was indeed Christmas.

So our rejoicing in a new version of the Bible does not,

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These remarks by Secretary of State Dean Acheson were made on the publication of the New Standard Revised Version of the Bible at a meeting sponsored by the National Council of Churches of Christ and the Washington Federation of Churches in Washington on September 29, 1952.

and need not, diminish our love for the older ones.

Apart from the familiarity with a particular version which engages our affections, the important thing for us is the place of these books in the civilization which we have inherited and which we are strengthening and defending in our own lives and in the national life of our Country.

Its place is enormous—shared only, I think, by the influence of the land itself, the country in which we live. I am not forgetful of the great inheritance of Greek thought—indeed it is felt in these books themselves—or Roman institutions, or of the effect of the ideas and passions which spread across the ocean from eighteenth century France and England. But the effect of this Bible and this country were in my judgment predominant. And effect upon what? And this forms the third element to produce the United States of America—the people who came here and who were born here.

### *The Book Was All*

In the earliest days in the Northeast, the Book was All. The settlers came here to live their own reading of it. It was the spiritual guide, the moral and legal code, the political system, the sustenance of life whether that meant endurance of hardship, the endless struggle with nature, battle with enemies, or the inevitable processes of life and death. And it meant to those who cast the mold of this country something very specific and very clear. It meant that the purpose of man's journey through this life was to learn, and identify his life and effort with, the purpose and the will of God. To do this he must purge his nature of its rebellious side. And this, in turn, meant that the struggle between good and evil was the raging, omni-present battle in every life, every day.

The test was not one's own will or desire, not the dictate of the government, not the opinion of the day; but the will of God as revealed by the prophets and to be found, in the last analysis, by the individual conscience—guided, instruct-

ed, chastened, but in the end, alone.

Out of the travail of these lives the idea of God-fearing was given powerful content and effect. It meant a voluntary, eager, even militant submission to a moral order overriding the wills of the low and great and of the state itself. And this carried with it the notion of restraints against all, of areas blocked off into which none might enter because here the duty of the individual conscience must be performed.

But this was not all. This did not exhaust the teachings of this Bible. For it taught also that the fear of God was the love of God, and that the love of God was the love of man, and the service of man.

What was written in the Book was taught also by the life of this country. Never was self-reliance so linked with mutual help as in those early days, when from birth to death neighbor turned to neighbor for help and received it in overflowing measure. No characteristic so marks Americans to this day as this quick and helping hand, a hand offered not only to our fellow citizens but to our fellow men.

It shocks and surprises us to be told that this is a weak and soft attitude. A few weeks ago I read to another audience the teaching which is being given to a people who only a few years ago regarded us as friends. Here it is:

"Soviet patriotism," it says, "is indissolubly connected with hatred toward the enemies of the Socialist Fatherland. 'It is impossible to conquer the enemy without having learned to hate him with all the might of one's soul. . .'. The teaching of hatred toward the enemies of the toilers enriches the conception of Socialistic humanism by distinguishing it from sugary and hypocritical 'philanthropy'."

This is a quotation from a Soviet encyclopedia.

#### *Love of Man*

Now philanthropy means love of man. It is sad and tragic that a people who once read the same books should be taught today to hate in order to avoid the softness of the love of man.

In order to love our own country we do not have to hate anyone. There is enough to inspire love here. And the first thing is the country itself. I am not speaking now of abstractions, the national entity, its institutions, its history and power—great as these are—but of some piece of earth with the sky over it, whoever owns it, which we think of when we think of our country. For it is this love of a specific place which gives great strength and comfort to the human heart.

Not far from here there are a few acres which even to think of brings me peace, and to be on, to see and touch, gives unending joy and refreshment. They came to me from the same family which received them from the Lord Proprietor and which, at the beginning of our country's history, built a modest house under the trees. Here for generations men and women have worked hard, and with loving care, to make a livelihood and to make a home. The house, the barn, the workshop were built to outlast the centuries and have done so. To every effort nature has responded a thousandfold, entering a partnership to make the land each season more beautiful than before—the turf softer and rich-

er, the trees greater to shelter the small house under their embracing spread. To carry on man's side of this partnership brings a sense of merging with the land and with the generations who have been at one with it before.

It is a good beginning to the love of country to love some small piece of it very much.

#### *Who Are These People?*

And, finally, the central figure of this heritage—man himself. Who are these people, the Americans? They are a people who, as we have said, hold sacred the Word of God. They are a people moulded by the dangers and the beauty and the open bounty of this continent.

Out of many, they are one. Theirs is a unity based upon the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God; theirs, too, the great and vigorous diversity based on respect for man, the individual. Here is no orthodoxy, no worship of authority. At the center of this society stands the individual man. His back is straight, he looks you in the eye—and calls no man his master. Sometimes our friends abroad ask whether, because of our machines and our worries about the world, we are losing this American quality, whether a pressure for uniformity is gradually turning us into so many sausages, all alike, in our dress, our thinking and in the way we live. I do not think this shall be our fate. We are too proud, too stubborn, too cussedly independent for the bridle. And this, indeed, is the secret of our strength, and of the lasting-power of our society. For the solidarity which is built, not upon servility, but upon the common loyalty of free men, is resilient and enduring.

And the source and record of the spiritual purpose of this community of men is the Holy Writ—the Book which brings us together this evening. This occasion reminds us of the tremendous vitality of these writings, which form the core, the vertebra of our society.

#### *The Land and the People*

These reflections upon the interplay of the Bible, the land and the people in creating the national life of our country are made vivid for me as I go home these autumn evenings. With me as I leave, are the worries, the exasperations, the frustrations of the day. Then the rush of the city traffic falls away. Instead there are fields and lines of cattle facing the same way, with heads down. Lights spring up in the thinning houses. In time, the road becomes a dirt lane, which leads through a grove of oaks around a Quaker Meeting House, hidden in its ivy, beside it, the graveyard, with its rows of little head-stones. I know that as I breast the hill, there will be lights at the end of the lane.

And there is peace.

And I think of the moving prayer that we should be kept all the day long of this troublous life 'til the shadows lengthen, and the evening comes, and the busy world is hushed and the fever of life is over; and our work is done; and that then we be given a safe lodging, and a holy rest and peace at the last.

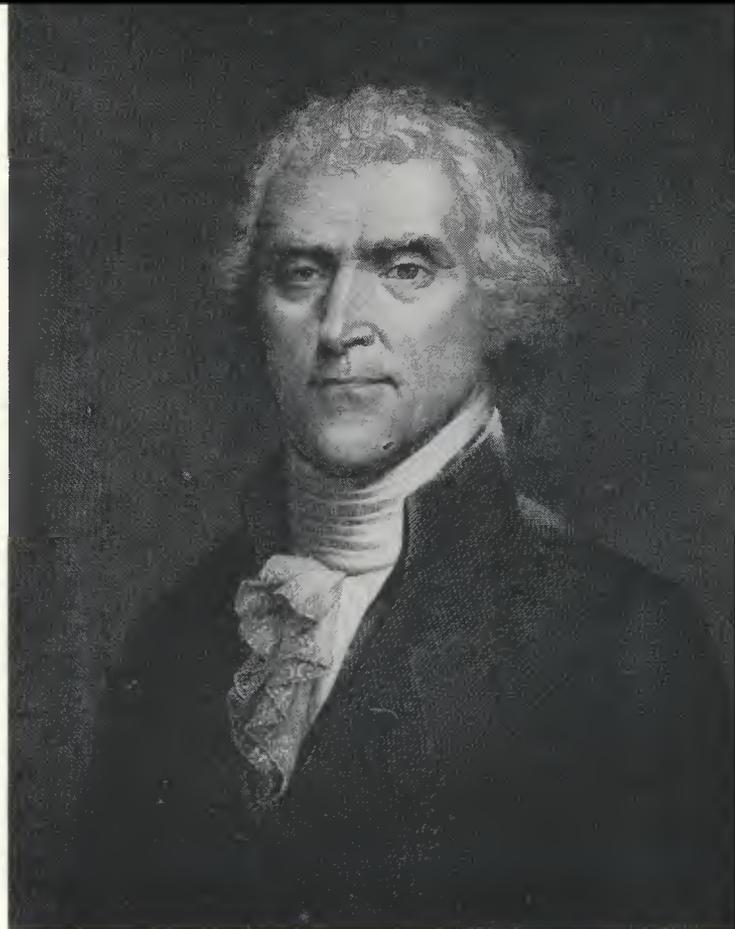
In the times in which we live there is no safe lodging and no rest. But all that we do and shall do is that there may be peace among men. So striving, we may find peace within ourselves.

# Thomas Jefferson, First Generalist— Specialist

By HONORÉ M. CATUDAL

In order to cope with the wide range of complex and interrelated problems in the field of foreign affairs in today's world, it is sometimes said that the FSO of 1952 should equip himself to become a "generalist-specialist." The concept of generalist training is intended to cover all major functions of a diplomatic or consular establishment abroad—political, economic, consular, informational and administrative—since senior officers, when they are called upon to take charge of the operations of a foreign post, must have an understanding of the scope and inter-relationship of all these activities. A "specialist" training in at least one of these functions is likewise desirable, since each function is, in itself, extremely complex and has many special problems which cannot be known through general knowledge only.

If one searches through the history of American diplomacy for the first, and perhaps the greatest, example of the "generalist-specialist," Thomas Jefferson is inevitably at, or near, the top of the list. Our first Secretary of State had a mind of great range and perception, an industry that was prodigious, and a curiosity that was insatiable. It was perhaps the last quality that projected his interests into all phases of the national and international scene of his time. Whether we turn to him in the pre-revolutionary period, or when he was Minister to France (1785-89), Secretary of State (1790-93), President (1801-09), or in his later years after he had retired from public office, we are certain to find ample evidence of his abilities as a "generalist-specialist." There are, accordingly, set forth below a few examples of the words of wisdom to be gleaned from the political, economic, consular, informational and administrative functions of today's Foreign Service Officers.



Thomas Jefferson

## I. *Political Reporting and Diplomatic Activity.*

In an instruction, dated at Philadelphia, August 16, 1793, the Secretary of State spells out in detail, for the information of the American Minister to France (Gouverneur Morris), Genet's "machinations against our peace and friendship," which impelled the United States to request the latter's recall as French Minister. In concluding, Jefferson's instruction is a model of firmness, candor, and objectivity:

"Lay the case then immediately before his government. Accompany it with assurance . . . that our friendship for the nation is constant and unabating; that, faithful to our treaties, we have fulfilled them in every point to the best of our understanding; that if in anything, however, we have construed them amiss, we are ready to enter into candid explanations, and to do whatever we can be convinced is right . . . and finally, that after independence and self-government, there is nothing we more sincerely wish than perpetual friendship with them. . . ."

During his service in France, Jefferson traveled extensively and made it a point to mingle with all classes of people, peasants, noblemen, scholars and political leaders, in order to get first-hand information about the political and economic problems of the country. Writing to James Madison on October 28, 1785, he mentions his attendance at the King's levees, but he devotes most of the letter to a description of the "laboring poor" in France, telling of his con-

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Honore M. Catudal has pursued learning in eight colleges and universities, these ranging in time and place from St. Mary's College in 1922 through the London School of Economics in 1926 to George Washington University Law School in 1939-40. In the Department since 1935, he is currently assigned as Adviser to the Commercial policy Staff.

versation with a peasant woman which "led me into a train of reflections on that unequal division of property which occasions the numberless instances of wretchedness which I had observed in this country and is to be observed all over Europe." Small wonder that his reporting of the early days of the French Revolution is, even today, a model of political reporting. At one place, he writes:

"... The American Revolution seems first to have awakened the thinking part of the French nation in general, from the sleep of despotism in which they were sunk... their people now ground to dust by the abuses of the government powers... But the moment after I had passed, the people attacked the cavalry with stones."

Jefferson's observations concerning French social and political conditions during the momentous years immediately preceding, and at the beginning of, the French Revolution, will be found in his despatches, his *Autobiography*, his *Travel Journal*, and his letters to friends at home. Here we will find felicity of expression, factual detail and a penetrating analysis of underlying causes.

Jefferson's capacity to weigh objectively the interests of the United States is well illustrated by the story of the Louisiana Purchase. In his letter of April 18, 1802, to Robert Livingston, then Minister to France, Jefferson explains why "... the cession of Louisiana and Florida by Spain to France works most sorely on the United States... It completely reverses all the political relations of the United States... We have ever looked to her (France) as our natural friend..." This letter contains the following passage:

"There is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy... The day that France takes possession of New Orleans... seals the union of two nations, who, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment, we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation."

A classic illustration of Jefferson's ability to analyze problems of the greatest political significance is found in his letter of October 24, 1823, to President Monroe, written when Jefferson was over 80 years old, regarding the concept which came to be known as the Monroe Doctrine. He saw clearly how important it was at that time for the new and weak Republic to stay out of foreign quarrels and to keep foreign countries out of our affairs. Hence, he counseled Monroe that association with Canning's policy, directed against the intervention of the Holy Alliance in the New

World, would permit our hemisphere to develop in freedom. It is in this letter that Jefferson writes:

"One nation, most of all, could disturb us... She now offers to lead, aid, and accompany us in it. By acceding to her proposition, we... bring her mighty weight into the scale of free government, and emancipate a continent at one stroke... Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all on earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship; and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, the same cause."

## II. Commercial and Economic Matters

Although Minister Jefferson did not have the benefit of the "Economic Manual" or the "Economic Reporting Circulars" he never failed, when he visited a new region, to acquaint himself in detail with the social and economic structure of the country, and he advised American friends visiting Europe to do the same, as we learn from his "Travel Notes" of June 3, 1788:

"... Take every possible occasion for entering into the houses of the laborers, and especially at the moments of their repast; see what they eat, how they are clothed, whether they are obliged to work too hard; whether the government or their landlord takes from them an unjust proportion of their labor; or what footing stands the property they call their own, their personal liberty, etc."

As to the virtues of private enterprise, in his first annual message to Congress (December 8, 1801), President Jefferson put the proposition this way:

"Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are the most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise."

His views on international trade policy, as expressed in the Secretary of State's "Report on the privileges and restrictions on the commerce of the United States in foreign countries" (December 16, 1795), apparently foresaw Cordell Hull's vigorous attack on trade barriers:

"Instead of embarrassing commerce under piles of regulating laws, duties and prohibitions, could it be relieved from all its shackles in all parts of the world. Could every country be employed in producing that which nature has best fitted it to produce, and each be free to exchange with others mutual surpluses for mutual wants, the greatest mass possible would then be produced of those things which contribute to human life and human happiness..."

In May, 1808, in his friendly letters of welcome to the Prince Regent of Portugal who had just landed at Rio, President Jefferson expressed the hope that Brazil, "... so favored by the gifts of nature... will find in the interchange of mutual wants and supplies, the true aliment of an unchanging friendship with the United States of America."

There are numerous other references in Jefferson's writings to commercial, shipping and financial matters. In his *Autobiography*, he writes that Congress, after the Treaty of Peace, "... deemed it necessary to get their commerce placed with every nation, on a footing as favorable as that

(Continued on page 40)



Left: A Currier and Ives lithograph made in 1876 of the "Declaration Committee" discussing the proposed draft of the Declaration of Independence. The committee was comprised of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston.



## foreign service nurses in the field

By REGIS WALTHER

Moving with a new baby to a far eastern post, facing the bouts of intestinal disturbances which greet the newcomer when he docks at an "unhealthy" post, keeping up the shots ordered by the doctor in Washington—all these health problems, for hundreds of Service families, have been simplified since the war.

This simplification has not been caused by improved local health conditions in Tehran or New Delhi but by the Department's response to the post-war challenge of the vast increase in number of U. S. personnel sent overseas on official assignments.

When World War II ended persons unaccustomed to coping with foreign environments went to posts where medical services had drastically deteriorated. To meet this need, Foreign Service nurses began establishing Health Units where the need was great and the number of personnel warranted such a unit.

Today, in approximately 15 posts reaching from London to Djakarta, 17 American Foreign Service nurses work in established Health Units to keep Foreign Service personnel, their dependents, and local employees healthy.

The majority of Health Units were started by nurses who got little or no professional assistance from a resident medical officer. The stories these girls have to tell in many ways equal those of our American Frontier nurses.

Barbara Mella, for example, the nurse who opened the Pusan unit, faced a real public health problem. When she moved in, doctors and nurses hadn't been heard of since the Army of Occupation had withdrawn some twelve months prior to her arrival. An ugly little quonset hut nesting in a field of mud sheltered her health room. Every type of undesirable situation seemed to be present. One moment she was dealing with contagious disease; the next moment she had to care for an emotional upset. The area used for American habitation was covered with swamps. D.D.T. and drainage pumps were in constant demand. The nearest reliable doctor was in Seoul some 200 miles away.

The unit at Belgrade, opened in 1945 by Myrtis Coltharp

then with the Red Cross, had an inauspicious beginning. The Cold War began almost at once and Yugoslavia was a country which had been terribly devastated by the war. Miss Coltharp found only one or two drugs in an old box in the supply room. File cabinets served as tables, and an old oil stove served as a sterilizing unit. She requisitioned medicines from the Army and Navy, slowly developing her room into a genuine "health room."

During the first years in Belgrade, not only the work but the actual process of living was difficult. Miss Coltharp's diet consisted of cold herb tea, goat cheese and black bread for breakfast; lunch, boiled greasy meat and potatoes; dinner—more boiled greasy meat with a variation of spaghetti. Her living quarters were a cold dismal room in the local hospital.

In at least two instances, in New Delhi and in Djakarta, the nurses had in the beginning to combine their health units with their living quarters. This is obviously not a desirable arrangement, and in each case as soon as appropriate accommodations were available, the Health Unit was moved into official office space.

Not only is the establishment and development of a Health Unit difficult, but crises sometimes add to the difficulty and make it necessary for the nurses to perform heroic acts.

When the Police Action started in Korea, both Carrie Dreibelbies in Seoul and Barbara Mella in Pusan had their hands full. The one in Seoul helped evacuate five hundred women and children in a fertilizer ship that left Inchon for Japan. That meant several days and nights without sleep for her, while she attempted to care for the frightened and ill. There was even a case of smallpox.

The nurse in Pusan helped in the evacuation with a small "32" dangling from her fingers. At the American Compound, a long convoy was formed which progressed at five

Regis Walther, Illinois born and California bred, has been assistant to the Medical Director since 1949. Prior to then, he worked with administrative and personnel problems in the Board of Economic Warfare and the office of Price Administration before coming to State in 1947. The picture above is of the health unit at Tehran.

miles an hour through blacked-out streets to the port ten miles away. The nurse, riding in the end car, had orders to shoot if she saw anything suspicious. These orders, fortunately, she did not have to carry out.

A few months after Emily Bateman arrived in New Delhi, she had to drop everything and dash into the mountains of Tibet to meet Lowell Thomas, who had broken his hip. She helped to get him out of the mountains to a place where he could receive medical care. For this, she was given the State Department "Honor Award."

These are the dramatic incidents. The regular activities of the Foreign Service nurse cover the widest possible gamut of nursing and counselling responsibilities. Persons who have gone abroad have to acclimate themselves to conditions radically different from those they have encountered in their home towns in the United States. They have to adopt a much more careful attitude towards sanitation and the possibilities of disease. Many foods are unsafe and rarely can the water be used without boiling it. Servants have to be trained in sanitary techniques which sometimes are completely foreign to their culture. As a result, the housewife has to exercise great diligence and perseverance in getting the servants to do the routine things which protect the health of the household. Health education is therefore a very important responsibility of the nurse. She must take advantage of each opportunity as it arises to teach good health habits and practices. Usually the teaching is informal, although occasionally group instruction has been found to be practical. A specialized teaching need arises when a new baby is born or taken overseas.

#### **Specific Health Problems**

Specific health problems of all sorts come to the nurse. She is called upon with great frequency during the first few weeks after a new employee has arrived, while he or she is making the first adjustment to a new place. Most everybody has a bout with the "Tourist Trots," "Gippy Tummy," "Delhi Belli," or whatever the local euphemism is for an attack of diarrhea. Very often the condition is aggravated by an emotional upset due to the strange surroundings and the adjustments which are necessary.

From then on the nurse is a combination of family friend, health counselor, educator, and nurse. She keeps track of the condition of each of her patients on a twenty-four hour basis, makes sure that proper medical attention is being received and participates in the decision whether or not to recommend that the patient be sent to a post with better medical facilities or in a case of very serious conditions, returned to the United States for medical care.

Besides having to decide if physical ills are being properly taken care of, she is constantly involved in personal problems of birth, marriage, divorce. "Do I go home, do I have my baby here or there or do I have a baby at all?"—"Do I work or shall I just be a Foreign Service wife?"—"Is the country ruining my wife's health or does she just hate the place and want to go home?"

An amusing situation that a Foreign Service Nurse encounters is the perplexity of the local people regarding her status. In most of these countries, the position of a nurse is very little higher than that of a domestic servant and the local doctors and local employers of the Embassy are very

*(Continued on page 44)*



Above: No tears here as RN Carol Murphy bandages the knee of a child of one of the Embassy employees in Tehran.

Below: These two young ladies, also Embassy children in Tehran, appear pleased at their weight as Nurse Ruth Martin quotes statistics.





## FINANCING YOUR CHILD'S COLLEGE EDUCATION

By GEORGE ADAMS

Target \$5,000! That's the financial bullseye you'll be aiming towards for your child's college expenses. For while actual college expenses vary all the way from \$450 a year for tuition and books at a home town college to over \$2,000 for room, board and tuition at a private women's college, the general average is nearer \$1,250 a year—or \$5,000 for minimum expenses over four years.

Now, while this amount is more than most of us have on hand at any given moment, there's no need to let it discourage you. For despite the creeping inflation which gnaws at the family budget and causes college costs to spiral, there are several points in your favor. First, time is your ally. Second, there is the fact that at no period during your child's college career will you need *all* that \$5,000 at once. And third, there is the fact that as they grow older, your son or daughter can assume progressively more responsibility towards helping to meet the costs of college.

Most college authorities believe that a student who has money enough for only the freshman year should not hesitate to plan for the full four years of college. As one dean pointed out: "No student with a good academic record should hesitate. It is always possible to add to one's resources during the second semester and later."

Your first problem then is to launch your child into college with at least enough money, say \$1,350, to cover the cost of the freshman year. After that, with a combination of some from you, a scholarship, term-time and vacation work, and possibly a loan, the great majority of students are able successfully to pay their way until graduation day.

On the one hand is the fact that \$1,350 may be the largest amount your child will need to have in a lump sum at any one time. On the other hand, we have the fact that \$1,350 does not necessarily have to be acquired all at once. For assuming you have no educational fund already started, you have from now until registration day to scrape together that essential \$1,350.

Of course, the best method of acquiring money for college is to start an educational savings fund for your child at birth. And because exactly the same principles apply, no

matter when you start saving, let's examine what it would cost to save the *entire* \$5,000 over a period of 18 years.

If you placed approximately \$18 a month in a savings bank for 18 years, at the end of that time you'd have the \$5,000 you needed. But if the death of the family breadwinner ended the savings program at the end of the first year, your child would have about \$216 towards a college education—and that's all. To bring security into your savings program, some kind of life insurance is needed.

For around \$81.15 a year (less with dividends) a 25-year old father can take out a \$5,000 ordinary life policy on himself with the child as beneficiary which at the end of 18 years has a cash value of about \$1,150. Over 18 years you would pay a total premium of \$1,460 out of which you can get back \$1,150 thus giving you \$5,000 worth of insurance coverage over 18 years for a net premium of \$310—or just \$17.50 a year.

Because your insurance can yield \$1,150 at the 18th year, you would need to accumulate in savings not the full \$5,000 but only \$3,850. This would make your monthly contributions to say, a mutual savings bank, around \$15.50—plus about \$7 a month towards the life insurance—making a total of just under \$22.50 a month. If the child's father died at the end of the program's first year, the child would receive not just \$216, but \$5,216, or more than enough to see him through college.

The educational fund has therefore been divided into two parts: savings through life insurance which gives the plan security, and savings through a profitable and secure savings medium which yields profit through interest. But of course, there is no need to save through a savings bank. You can get better rates by investing in E Bonds or in an insured Savings and Loan Association. For example, by buying E Bonds and reinvesting in more Bonds as your earlier ones mature, you could have \$5,000 over eighteen

George Adams, who likes to tell people how to get what they want with the money they have, collected the material for this article in the course of doing research for his book, to be published this winter, entitled, "How To Assure Your Child a College Education."

years by merely contributing a total of \$20.80 a month. Through a Savings and Loan Association paying three per cent interest, monthly contributions towards savings and insurance could be even lower.

Using these figures as a base, you could—barring further inflation—pay for your child's entire college education for just over \$5 a week. For those who find saving in this way difficult, the insurance companies have the answer—the 18-Year Endowment. Annual premiums for a \$5,000 endowment policy would amount to about \$270 a year, or about \$22.50 a month (less dividends). In the event of the father's death, the child would receive \$5,000, while if the father lived, the policy would pay off \$5,000 at the eighteenth year.

While endowment policies may be the answer for some, they are an expensive way to save and they are a poor form of insurance. Here's why. To save \$5,000 you pay out \$4,800 altogether. You can get a better return for your money with E Bonds and ordinary life. While the estate created by your endowment policy can never exceed \$5,000, the estate created by separate savings and insurance can pay off between \$5,216 the first year and \$8,250 during the eighteenth year.



Various summer and part time jobs can supplement tuition costs.

Although we have used an 18-year \$5,000 fund in these illustrations, your own fund might well be a 5-year \$1,500 program, a ten-year \$2,000 program or any other combination of time and savings targets. (For short term savings, investigate the lower cost of term insurance in place of ordinary life.) The main thing is to raise that minimum \$1,350 by freshman registration day. If you can save the full \$5,000 so much the better, but \$1,350 will be sufficient to see your child through the first year.

If, for any reason, such a savings-insurance program should fail, a determined boy or girl can then take the vital step that replaces parental savings. The answer, of course, is for them to work for a year or more before entering college, using their own money for college expenses. For some children who had not yet "found themselves," this would be a maturing experience valuable in itself.

This task is somewhat easier for boys than for girls. Many a boy determined to obtain a college education has

signed on a Great Lakes steamboat for a season as a deck-hand or coal passer and saved \$2,000 in a bare eight months. One such boy recently put in twenty months on the Great Lakes and saved over \$5,000 before entering an accelerated course in a college where he will graduate in two years and nine months. Moreover, he will graduate only three months later than a fellow high school class member whose parents are paying his entire way through college.

Well known to ambitious young men throughout America as a means to accumulate a "stake," Lake steamer employment has helped thousands through college or to set themselves up in business. Current wages for beginners is \$288 a month plus a ten per cent bonus and free room and board. By working through the season from March to December, it's a simple matter to save \$2,000 after income tax and personal spending. The work is far from arduous or dull. If your boy is interested, why not write to the Lake Carriers Association, Cleveland, Ohio, for details about possible openings for beginning grade personnel. March is the best month to apply.

By one or other of these means—your savings or your child's—almost any boy or girl can enroll at a state university, or small private college with sufficient funds for at least the freshman year. What of the other three years?

#### Work at College

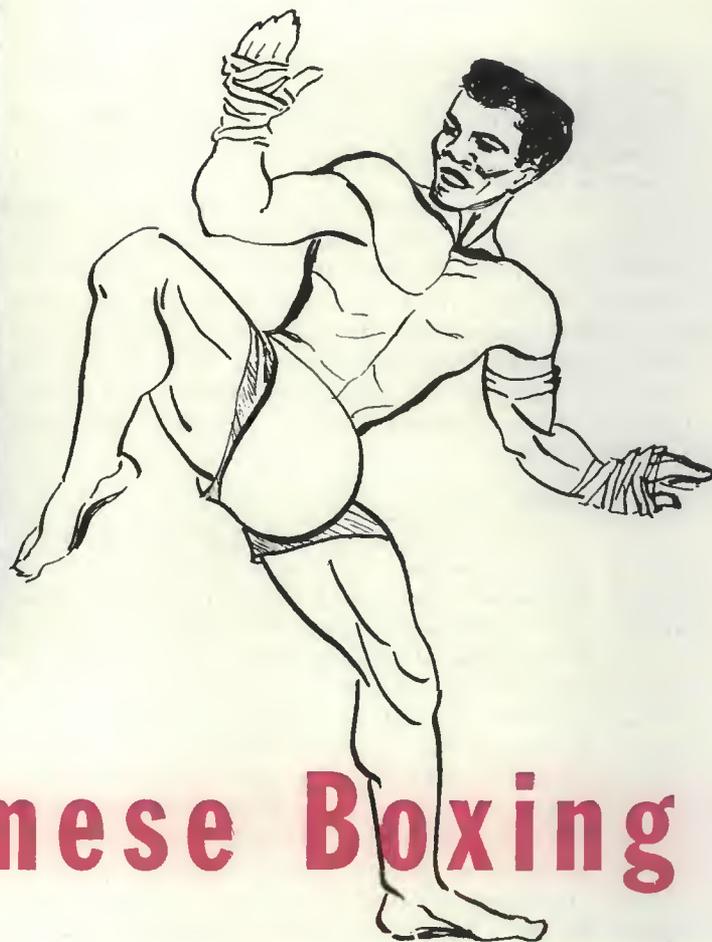
While working one's way through college has long been a time-honored custom, colleges today *expect* their students to work. Placement bureaus have been established on almost all campuses, making job hunting much simpler than formerly. Many students work about 15 hours a week—but men and women in non-technical courses with good academic records can occasionally carry thirty or more hours of employment without strain.

If your child must work at college, he should be advised to choose a campus in a large industrial city. Choice of a rural campus has ruined graduation chances for thousands of students who relied on term-time employment and found off-campus jobs non-existent in the country.

Almost as well established as term-time work is the practice of working during the summer. Here the college placement service comes into play again finding students jobs as lifeguards, camp counselors, accountants, cooks, and guides. Many students earn one fourth, or even a third of their annual college expenses during the summer vacation. Those men who have "discovered" Lake steamer employment are able to save half their annual expenses. Another type of job popular with men are those in the U. S. Forest Service in connection with summer fire fighting. Wages vary from 60-90c an hour or more. For further information, write the U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Scholarships are another source of student aid that about one student in twenty is able to obtain. But there is this paradox about scholarships. The wealthier name colleges, where expenses are higher, have more scholarships than other colleges. It is not unusual for a richly endowed college to give scholarship aid to every student who needs it. At lower cost publicly-owned colleges and universities scholarships are less numerous. Enrollment in a richly endowed

(Continued on page 50)



# Siamese Boxing

By RAYMOND W. EISELT

Almost every Sunday afternoon at five o'clock in Bangkok's Rajdamnern Stadium three thousand people come to that squared arena to watch the pick of Siam's boxing talent pummel one another into a state of bloody submission. In Bangkok, it is the sporting event of the day as natives and tourists alike elbow their way through the turnstiles to pay from 20 to 50 ticals (\$1.00 to \$2.50), to sit in on this unusual, if not unique, program of Siamese boxing.

Here, in the comparatively peaceful city by the Menam Chao Phya, the "Mother of Waters," is a type of sport to be found only in this part of the world. And it is only in Bangkok that it has really drawn the attention of western sports fans. The young Thai boxers, most of them husky young men in their late teens and early twenties, practice and use a type of combat that would startle ringmen in the western world. Their tactics include a vigorous use of feet, elbows, and knees as offensive weapons. Combined with the more orthodox jabs, crosses, and hooks, this makes for very rugged and vicious fighting. The boxers, who are usually well under the 150 weight division, often drop their opponents with a murderous attack of elbow smashes and kicks with the insides of their feet. Their feet, incidentally, are bound only with canvas wrappings and this allows them

to use their hardened heels for hard drives to an opponent's solar plexus.

This type of fighting, as it is practiced today, developed out of an older style of Siamese boxing; the older style was literally deadly. In the days gone by it was the practice of the fighters to weave cotton cords around their knuckles. This weaving process was an art in itself; part of the art was to leave hard knots on each of the four fingers. The woven cords extended up to the middle part of the forearm. Both arms were then soaked in a starch-like substance which was allowed to harden. Then the men were ready to do battle. Needless to say, one punch often killed a man. In staying away from those lethal fists, the fighters of those days developed an elaborate defensive and offensive system of foot work. This has carried down to the present day, the foot, knee, leg, and elbow being combined with the fist to make up today's style of boxing. The older type of fighting has long since been outlawed by royal proclamation.

The young ringmen are culled from many different parts of Thailand and many also come from the schools and the athletic clubs of Bangkok. They are strapping lads with well-developed bodies that have become hard and tough after months of arduous training. They spend their hours running, shadow-boxing, punching the bag, and lifting weights. In the gymnasiums they undergo careful tutelage in the finer points of the sport from some older professional who has turned mentor. These "used-up" pros, by the way,

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Raymond W. Eiselt, *Diplomatic Courier*, was briefed on the background and history of Siamese boxing by Mr. Som Sak of Bangkok, formerly a competitor in the art and a holder of the Black Belt (jū-jitsu).

usually are in their very early thirties which shows that the sport is strictly for the younger men.

After six months, the best of the trainees usually find themselves listed on one of the Thursday or Sunday afternoon fight cards.

The ride from the Oriental Hotel, on the Menam Chao Phya, to the stadium takes about a half hour in one of the colorfully decorated tricycles that are called "samlors" in Bangkok. They jog and bounce over the dusty roads, along the crowded, sampan-choked canals and past the teeming market places to Rajdannern Stadium. The trip to the arena is a wonderful experience, kaleidoscopic in its presentation of the ever-varying scenes of Bangkok street and canal life.

#### *Stadium Crowds*

To get into the stadium, one must push and shove his way through the throngs of spectators and the ubiquitous vendors that cluster around the place in order to get to his ringside seat in the stuffy arena. The seat is usually a wooden, folding chair which costs 50 ticals. The stadium is filled rapidly and there is that buzz of voices and atmosphere of excitement that one finds at contests such as these. The western character of the ring and the stadium and Coca Cola is given a little Oriental flavor by a small native band, more like a "combo," which beats out a steady and monotonous rhythm. One musician thumps a small barrel-like drum. Another picks at an unusual-looking stringed instrument which could almost be called a "Siamese zither." At least it looks like that. A third man's face is beady sweat as he puffs on a small reed that looks like a flute.

At five o'clock one of the many officials makes his way into the ring and the first bout is announced. The mimeographed programs, which are distributed as the spectator comes into the stadium, provide an interesting and also hilarious description of the various contestants. In this particular bout, the fighters were described as being very tough indeed. One was said to be "confident and tiger-firing fighter is tough and ready to confront opponents from round to round in ferocity." The other boy was a "nimble youngster experienced in advanced style lead followed by hurtful elbow and dangerously terrible kick."

After the boys have taken off their robes, which they do as soon as they enter the ring, they go through a prefight ritual. This is a slow dance-like routine. The boxers, in their respective corners, raise their legs and take big, exaggerated steps, at the same time turning their heads from side to side. This is not a religious dance, as is often supposed, but the manner in which they perform the ritual dance . . . there are many variations . . . identifies their school or club affiliation. Each organization has its own prefight routine. Only before coming to the center of the ring do the men kneel in their corners and bow to their god, probably importuning him to bring them victory.

The referee then brings the boys in the center of the ring, makes the usual spiel, checks their gloves and aluminum supporters, and then the fight begins.

The two small fellows look like two bantam roosters as they capily circle each other, neither daring to get in the way of the other's feet, knees, or elbows. A missed left jab is usually followed by an elbow smash; a hard kick with the

foot can break a couple of ribs, so the men are wary. Towards the end of the first round, in this particular bout, the fighter in the blue trunks caught his opponent in the pit of the stomach with the point of his foot and followed this up with a couple of smashing left jabs to the face and sent his foe reeling against the ropes. This brought the crowd to its feet and the band started beating out a fast-tempoed death knell, as if heralding the impending knockout. But the knockout didn't come because the game little fighter from the red corner got out of harm's way and stayed away for the rest of the round.

By the end of the third round (nine minutes of boxing) both men had slowed up somewhat and one looked just a little wobbly. They kept falling into clinches and the bout slowed to a point where the crowds started clamoring for more action. The five round bout was soon over and a decision was given to the man from the red corner. The winner's trainers and admirers placed garlands of multi-colored flowers around his sweating neck and then both the loser and the winner climbed out of the ring.

In a later bout . . . there are six, usually, to a card . . . two men in the 135 division put on a real show that pleased the crowd immensely. The action was fast right from the start and the slugger from the red corner caught his opponent with a staggering left jab, and then, missing another, followed through with his elbow. The crowd, sensing the kill, cheered wildly as the man in the blue trunks took a murderous beating before going to his knees. But he got up again and struggled through the round; his face was covered with blood and the red stuff was smeared over his shoulders. It was easy to see that he was trying desperately to hang on and he even managed a weak smile. This brought more cheers from the crowd.

In the second round the game fighter from the blue corner held his own and in round three he finally tagged his opponent with a crushing foot blow to the side and then followed this up with a couple of lefts and rights that changed the complexion of the fight considerably.

#### *Pounding Away*

The two men kept pounding away right into the fifth round, each one flailing, kicking, and missing some tremendously hard thrown punches. Finally the axe fell. The blue-trunked gladiator caught his man again with a straight left jab and then a right cross followed with a reverse elbow smash to the face and his hapless opponent sank to the canvas as if his legs had turned to jelly. The man from the red corner was out cold after that crushing blow to the jaw.

The 3,000 fans applauded and cheered wildly as the winner acknowledged his victory. He was then draped in those flowery chains and he bowed before the crowd and then helped his vanquished opponent, who was just coming-to, out of the ring.

After the last round of the last bout, some two or more hours later, the mass of people just seemed to drain itself from Bangkok's little coliseum, disappearing hack into a score of dimly lit streets and narrow alley-ways. We stepped into a waiting samlor and were soon jogging along those crowded streets, dodging busses, cars, and other samlors. As we rode along we sniffed the cool night air and savoured the pungent smells of Bangkok's cooking pots.



By DONALD H. ROBINSON

In the last decade of the 19th century, there was an American Consul serving in a small island in the Caribbees who had built up a very comfortable and happy life for himself. It was not a healthy post. Few islands in the Caribbean were in the 19th century. Many persons died of yellow fever and malaria carried off a percentage of the population and the graveyard was gradually eating into the surrounding palm trees.

The Consul, however, had learned to take care of himself. He drank in moderation, he ate in moderation, he slept from eleven in the evening until seven the next morning, and he never took exercise. He refused all invitations to ride or play tea-tennis and spent all his spare time on his verandah or reading in his garden under the shade trees. He would also work in moderation, signing with cheerful conscientiousness the few invoices or ships bills-of-health that came his way. He benevolently watched over the few Americans who lived on the island. He was a very comfortable and happy man and, as he was driven down from his house on the hill by the sea to his Consulate in the town, he would sit back comfortably in his closed carriage and close his eyes in peace.

One speck loomed on the Consul's horizon. The fear of losing his job. Consular positions were filled by the spoils system in those days. Each new President of the United States filled the principal consular posts with his own appointees. The Consul was well aware of the menace under which he lived. He himself had been such an appointee, and he could now only hope that his small post and its thin trickle of consular fees were too insignificant to attract a rival claim.

Donald Robinson, now assigned to the Department, has entered, resigned from, and re-entered the Service since his graduation from Princeton in '30. The years between 1935-45, 1946-49 were spent writing, part of them in the U. S. Army on overseas service.

The blow fell shortly after the next presidential election. It arrived in the form of a telegraph message from the State Department. "Successor to your post arriving earliest available vessel. You will turn over seal, records and all functions of office. Return by same ship." It was signed "For the President." The Consul stared at the message in his hand. It had come at last. He was to lose his wonderful, comfortable life. He put on his old floppy straw hat and left the office.

For the next few days the sound of hammering was heard frequently in a small carpenter's shop near the Consulate. The Consul himself would drop into the shop from time to time to make alterations or urge haste. The work was finally finished, and carried out of the shop down the dusty street to the Consulate. It was a coffin. A crowd of children followed curiously in its wake. The coffin was carried up the stairs to the Consulate offices on the second floor and rested heavily in the storeroom. The Consul returned placidly to his desk to await developments.

A few weeks later his successor arrived. He was a brisk, energetic man, who walked importantly into the Consulate and asked to see whoever was in charge. "I'm in charge," said the Consul affably. "Are you my successor?" The newcomer nodded brusquely and held out his credentials. The Consul smiled. "Welcome to this island. There only remains to show you around and then I can go back to the same ship you came on."

For the rest of that morning the Consul showed his successor about. He introduced him to the staff, showed him the files, the fee stamps and the accounts. He finally led him into the storeroom.

"What's that?" asked his successor, pointing to the oblong box in the corner. "That? Oh, that's just my coffin. I keep it handy." He eyed his replacement. "They told you about this place, didn't they?" "Told me what?" "About the yel-

(Continued on page 58)

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# EDITORIALS

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## TELEGRAPH-ESE

The JOURNAL fully appreciates the problems of budget and inadequate cable facilities faced by those responsible for the telegraphic communications of the Department and the Foreign Service. We are of the opinion, nevertheless, that the cost of abbreviations and eliminations in terms of imprecise transmittal of ideas and in terms of mental fatigue of expensive staff has reached the point where it far outweighs savings. We believe that there is a net cost to the barbarous "cut-out" and "boil-down" attack on cabled messages.



All written communications are but poor substitutes for personal, face-to-face transmission of ideas, impressions, desires and instructions. Yet the very nature of Foreign Service makes it inevitable that personal contacts with headquarters and among field posts are relatively infrequent. Telegraphed messages are employed, therefore, to bridge distance quickly with information, appraisals of situations,

plans, arguments and instructions. The need for precision and clarity is especially great in foreign affairs because governments, peoples, and lives are often involved.

Yet right at this point where accuracy and clear understanding are of paramount importance—namely, at the code room which serves as medium for the interchange of communications—faults, schisms, and fuzziness are injected into the machinery by Regulations which abbreviate, eliminate and condense.

Let us examine a mythical example of a perfectly normal, free-flowing, confidential report as reduced to telegraph-ese:

When PM mentioned as an aside to FOMIN Zilch that NAC next TECH AR WLD reveal RURIT UNFAV PRELIM attitude toward PKG deal RE cargo ships COMMA I had feeling he reflected ORIG exhortations GRK CHARGE RE MEDIT shipping COMM as well as own LTD experience PRES IMCO.

This condensation saved 178 characters or about forty per cent of the enasculated message (which for comparison appears on page 60). It is, however, jarring and at the end somewhat obscure, even after it has been ascertained from the Handbook "Authorized Abbreviations" that "IMCO" stands for "Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization." Further, in the JOURNAL's view, the wear and tear on presumably valuable minds which is caused by the cobblestones and chuck-holes built into the message by Regulations more than counterbalances any saving of cable funds or facilities.

This last was what was meant by the term "mental fatigue." It would be bad enough if the originator of the mes-

sage and the recipient of the "Action" copy were the only ones required to strain their powers of comprehension—but of course the proliferation of "information" copies vastly broadens the need for mental effort and rote memorization of cable jargon. Ten to fifty copies of a pink outgoing message will be distributed, and an equal number of "whites," information copies of incoming cables. They must be read *and* understood—the message you cleared by 'phone; the telegram which one of the functional sections of the Department sent to your area, or vice versa; and the incoming messages with a peripheral bearing upon your work. They all, further, must either be filed or destroyed. Mental strain may thus be compounded to the point that some people are not certain what they have and have not read.

What should be done about it?

We have four suggestions: First, keep the list of acceptable abbreviations down to about twenty which are carefully selected each year as both well known and saving of cable space, for example "NATO" and "UN." Secondly, call to account the lazy folk in the field and at headquarters who persist in using a prerogative of rank as an excuse for cabling memoranda of conversations or think pieces of several thousand words; require them to employ air mail for the full texts and use cabled precis or "alert" messages for those recipients who fancy themselves too important to read anything not hot off the wires. Thirdly, request budgets and cable facilities which will permit the transmission of appropriate uninhibited telegrams, being certain that in any emergency, enlarged cable facilities will be required and a strategic reserve is thus fully justified. Fourthly, do something quickly, because present arrangements obfuscate important communications and are wearing us to a frazzle.

## THE KIND OF PEOPLE WE ARE

The Secretary of State's address in Washington on September 29, 1952 (featured in this issue of the JOURNAL) is an eloquent and moving statement of our heritage as Americans, and a reaffirmation of our Faith. "Out of many, they are one," says the Secretary. "Theirs is a unity based upon the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God."

This is a fact that can never be forgotten by the Foreign Service which is charged with representing abroad the Government and the people of our country. "Who are these people, the Americans?" Well, in terms of the great discernible groups of race and nationality we are 60 million Anglo-Saxon, 15 million Teutonic, 14 million Negro, 10 million Irish, 9 million Slavic, 5 million Italian, 4 million Scandinavian, 2 million French, one million each of Finn, Lithuanian, Greek, and smaller but important elements of Indian, Oriental, and indigenous peoples. As for religion, among the larger groupings we are 49 million Protestant, 28 million Roman Catholic, 2 million Jew, 1 million Mormon, two-third million Eastern Orthodox, one half million Christian Scien-

(Continued on page 57)



Quebec City, Canada, has its own distinctive character

Seagram's V.O. *Canadian Whisky*  
*has a distinctive character all its own*

Ask your friends who know fine whisky what they like most about Seagram's V. O. They'll tell you it's the clean taste, the smooth, light body, the distinctive flavour of this superb Canadian Whisky.

And this unique character is the reason why . . . of all whiskies exported throughout the world, more Seagram's V. O. is sold than any other brand.

The House of Seagram, Distillers since 1857, Waterloo, Canada.



**Seagram's V.O.**  
**CANADIAN WHISKY**  
*Honoured the world over*

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William L. Wight (l) and Journal Board Chairman Avery Peterson (r) aboard HMCS Cruiser *Ontario* enroute to Alaska. Bill is Secretary and Pete is State Department Member of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada and U. S. which inspected defense installations in the northland.



*Courtesy John Hamlin*  
Sgt. Earl C. Hainley, Marine Guard, and FSS Lillian Juanita Burns, both of the Embassy staff in Quito were married on September 19th at the Embassy residence. Ambassador Paul C. Daniels gave the bride away.

Consul General Edward Anderson opened the spacious new government-owned three-story office building of the American Consulate General in Antwerp to the public on October 17, just eight years to the day since he himself initiated its post-liberation re-establishment. Mr. Anderson had been assigned by the Department of State as Consul to reopen the Consulate General in Antwerp in 1944 and is now temporarily assigned as Consul General there.

*Courtesy Rupert Prohme*



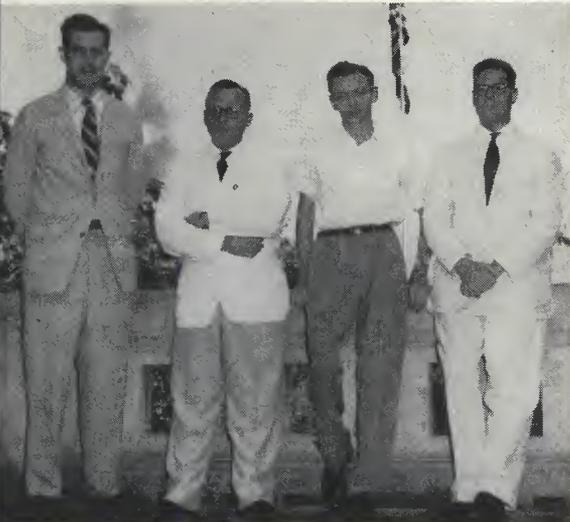
*Courtesy Antonio Certosimo*  
Consulate staff at Mexicali. / Front row, l. to r.: Admin. Asst. Winnifred Heleve, VC Vincent D. Williams; Consul and Principal Officer Antonio Certosimo, Consul Dorothy M. Jester, Helen Cartmill, Secy. Back row: Antonio Cota, messenger-janitor, Mary Kopka, Clerk, Ruby Johnson, Clerk, and FSL Jose Meza.





*Courtesy Orville H. Goplan*  
 Miss Heba Jonsdottir, receptionist at the American Legation in Reykjavik, was recently named Iceland's flower queen of 1952 in a beauty competition held at the annual flower show.

Right: U.S. Ambassador to Australia Pete Jarman (right) with British atomic scientist Sir John Cockcroft (left) after receiving honorary degrees of doctor of laws from Melbourne University at Melbourne, Australia. Here they chat at tea with Sir Charles Lowe (center), chancellor of the university.



*Courtesy John Perry*  
 Four of the five members of the Embassy's political section in Taipei. From l. to r.: William A. Buell, Robert W. Rinden, John Perry, Richard T. Ewing. Armand L. Vallieres was absent at the time the photo was taken.

Right: Consul General Gerald A. Mokma presents a silver button and certificate to Guadalupe Tristan Rangel commemorating his twenty years of service at the Consulate at Monterrey, Mexico.



*Courtesy Eugene F. O'Conner*

Right: Ambassador and Mrs. Edwin F. Stanton at home in Bangkok, Thailand, shortly after their return from the U.S. this summer.



Left: The Honorable Joseph C. Green presented his Letters of Credence as American Minister to Jordan in succession to the Honorable Gerald A. Drew.

In the photograph, taken after the ceremony, are, l. to r.: three A.D.C.'s of the King, Colonel Stevenson (Army Att.), Colonel Covington (Air Att.), Mr. Welling (TCA Director), Dr. Rafiz Abdul Hadi (Chief of Protocol at the Palace), Mr. MacQuaid (2nd Secy.), Mr. Cassin (Att.), Mr. Green, Mr. Fritzman (1st Secy.) and Palace and Arab Legion Officers. *Courtesy A. David Fritzman*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON



Christmas, 1952

To All Members of the Foreign Service:

I welcome the opportunity the Christmas season affords me to send each of you my sincere congratulations on the way you have carried your tremendous responsibilities during this past year.

You are the daily example of our country to people who look at us from a great distance and know us only as they know you. You are in a unique position to develop the respect of these people for our way of life. In accomplishing this you are assisting your country in achieving its great purpose of establishing international peace and security.

Our continuing faith in the principles of peace is bound to bring us eventually to our objective. The progress we are making toward that goal has been steady and sure. I know your belief in it and your proven courage will sustain you until it is reached.

May this Christmas bring you happiness and the New Year yield you prosperity.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
Washington

Christmas, 1952

Heartiest Greetings to My Associates at Home and Abroad.

Because of the many urgent problems which we have been constantly facing, it seems hardly possible that a year has passed since my last Christmas message to you. These problems have caused anxiety and worry which have seemed lighter to carry because they were shared by all of us. I am deeply grateful for the way in which each of you has borne his share of this burden. It has enabled us to accomplish a great deal in our struggle for world peace and security.

Unfortunately, our goal has not yet been reached. But those of you who are serving our country abroad realize perhaps more acutely than many here at home, how much progress has been made toward this goal among the free nations. The achievement of this cause will take time; it will take unrelenting effort; it will take sacrifice, but it will not be denied. My confidence is justified by the hard work, long hours and patient courage you have so faithfully devoted to our great purpose.

May the meaning of Christmas, as it comes to us this year, be deeper than ever before, and may it strengthen our fortitude and brighten our hopes for the days of 1953.

With my best wishes for an old fashioned, heartwarming and happy Christmas, to all of you wherever you may be.

*Dean Rusk*



By Lois Perry Jones

## Annual Honor Awards

The sole winner of the Distinguished Service Award this year was JACQUES J. REINSTEIN, cited for his outstanding performance as alternate head of the United States Delegation of the Intergovernmental Study Group on Germany from June, 1950 to September, 1951. The Group worked out with Britain and France problems concerned with the restoration of German independence. MR. REINSTEIN, now Special Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of German Affairs, has been with the Department since 1936.

Superior Service Awards were awarded posthumously to BENJAMIN H. HARDY and ROBERT LEE MIKELS. MR. HARDY lost his life last December in the plane crash in Iran which also took the lives of DR. HENRY G. BENNETT, Administrator of TCA and several other TCA officers. MR. MIKELS lost his life in a fire that destroyed an Embassy building in Pusan, Korea. In all, more than 190 employees and units of the Department of State and the Foreign Service were cited in the Annual Honor Awards Ceremony.



Under Secretary David Bruce presents Jacques J. Reinstein the Distinguished Service Award at the annual awards ceremony held in the Department Auditorium.

## About People

GEORGE WADSWORTH, FSO-CM, was named U. S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, succeeding ELLIS O. BRIGGS, FSO-CM, recently named Ambassador to the Republic of Korea. Previously Ambassador to Turkey from 1948 to January, 1952, AMBASSADOR WADSWORTH has served in Istanbul, Baghdad, Alexandria, Cairo, Tehran, Beirut, Damascus and Jerusalem, as well as Rome, Sofia, Bucharest and Nantes, France.

DR. WILSON COMPTON, IIA Chief, is journeying round the world to take part in regional meetings with PAOs of the USIS. Stops on the way will include Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Pakistan, India, Burma, Thailand, Japan and the Philippines.

FRANCIS RUSSELL, Director of the Office of Public Affairs since 1946, is now Counselor of Embassy at Tel Aviv. JOSEPH B. PHILLIPS is performing the duties of Acting Director of PA in addition to his duties as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

RONALD W. MAY, former State employee, is co-author of a new book published by Beacon Press, entitled "McCarthy: The Man, The Senator, The 'Ism.'" He and JACK ANDERSON, of Drew Pearson's staff, have, according to the *Washington Post*, "Taken the major episodes in the McCarthy story . . . and have demonstrated in each case the same pattern of deliberate deceit fattening on its own virulence."

AMBASSADOR JOHN M. CABOT spoke at Columbia University at the presentation of '52 Maria Moors Cabot gold medals to JULES DUBOIS, Chicago Tribune correspondent in Latin America, and four Latin-American newspapermen.

DAVID WILLIAMSON, former FSO who spent a year in Saigon as Chief of the American Special Technical and Economic Commission, was given "L'Ordre Nationale due Viet Nam" by AMBASSADOR TRAN VAN KHA. It was the first time the award had been made in America.

CONRAD E. SNOW, Assistant Legal Adviser in the Department, is chairman of the Board of Clemency and Parole for War Criminals set up by the President in September. The Board's first task was to consider recommendations from the Government of Japan for clemency for and parole of Japanese war criminals.

JOSEPH E. GREW gave an inscribed copy of his book, "The Turbulent Era," to the Association. The book's dedication reads: "To the Foreign Service of the United States at whose birth I assisted and whose development and welfare have been my greatest interest in life."

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT was Special Ambassador and Head of Delegation at ceremonies marking the inauguration of GENERAL CARLOS IBANEZ DEL CAMPO as President of Chile.



Edmund Gullion, former Chairman of the JOURNAL Board, is back on the Board following his return from Saigon, where he was Counselor of Embassy, to the Policy Planning Staff.

Richard Poole (below) new JOURNAL Board member, is the fifth generation of his family to live in Japan, and the third to be born there. Since returning from Djakarta, he has been assigned to the Office of Philippine and Southeast Asian Affairs.



## The U.N. Assembly

A staggering agenda of 57 items greeted delegates to the U.N. General Assembly. Items ranged in difficulty from Item 2, one minute of silent prayer or meditation, to Item 16, Korea, and Item 39, question of South West Africa.

AMBASSADOR WARREN AUSTIN, speaking at the opening session, praised the work of the architects and craftsmen who make possible completion of the new permanent Headquarters. Designers who cooperated in the building plans included men from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Sweden, the Soviet Union, England and Uruguay, as well as from the U. S.

## Of Many Things

The new Division of Recruitment (REC) in the Office of Personnel will combine recruitment functions now scattered among DP, FP, and BEX. A. E. WEATHERBEE, special assistant to the Director of PER, has been designated chief until a permanent Chief is named. The Board of Examiners will continue to provide for and supervise the conduct of Foreign Service examinations.



Attending the fourth A-100 Intermediate Course on Foreign Affairs at the Institute this fall are: first row l. to r.: Alexander J. Davit, Pierson M. Hall, Priscilla Holcombs, Marian K. Mitchell, LeRoy Makepeace, Jerome K. Holloway; second row: Bayard King, Sam Moskowitz, Robert Stevenson, Archer K. Blood, Lawrence Ralston; third row: Max V. Krebs; Moncrief Spear, Rufus Smith, Arthur Allen; fourth row: Robert D. Barton, Peter Hooper, Alfred L. Atherton; not photographed: Steven Kline, Albert Stoffel.

Radio "hams" in the Foreign Service will now find it easier to renew their FCC licenses. Prior regulations stipulated that a license holder had to show proof of activity during the last year of the license period, an impossibility while on assignment in the field. New regulations require proof of foreign duty during last year of license period.

A Reading Rate Improvement course has been developed this fall at the Foreign Service Institute—by popular request. The first class of 12 is expected to start the ball rolling in January.

Two Consulates closed at the end of November. These were at Agua Prieta, Mexico, which will be transferred to Nogales, and at Georgetown, British Guiana, which will be transferred to the Consulate General at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

## Election Footnotes

Univac, an electronic brain with hundreds of winking lights on its face, made its television debut election night as soothsayer. The pollsters (remember 1948?) hedged. By performing 2,000 calculations a second, Univac predicted an Eisenhower landslide several hours before the first concessions were made by Democratic leaders.

Another calculator—a human—estimated the gross number of words sent over the telegraph wires during the campaign to be 35 million.

The great game of politics was played even by children this year. Youngsters polled their classmates, held mock elections, hung "Get Out and Vote" signs on doorbells, distributed campaign literature, solicited funds from housewives before they entered the grocery store.

Campaign button manufacturers have a real income tax problem on their hands. The buttons (millions of them) varied from penny sized items worn with discretion on an adult lapel to flamboyant sun-flower sized "blinkers" worn proudly by the junior Eisenhower and Stevenson crowds. Recess preoccupation of the fall was "trading buttons," and the kid who had the mostest buttons—both REP and DEM—also had the mostest prestige.

According to a newspaper report, a fisherman, somewhere, fished up a 100-pound turtle on whose shell was blazoned in white, "Forward with Stevenson."

## Schools Received Encyclopedias

In 1948, the HONORABLE WILLIAM BENTON generously donated 25 sets of the senior edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and 25 of the junior edition to the Association for distribution, over a period of five years, to schools where children of Foreign Service personnel are receiving their education.

The Education Committee has allocated the fifth and final distribution to the following schools: American School, Maadi, Egypt; University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria; English Seminar, University of Graz, Graz, Austria; La Chassotte Pensionnat de Jeunes Filles, Fribourg, Switzerland; Voralpines Knabeninstitut, Montana/Zugerberg, Switzerland.

Junior sets were given to Escuela Sierra Nevada, Mexico City, Mexico; The English School, Helsinki, Finland; The Carol Morgan School, Cuidad Trujillo, D.R.; The American School, Brussels, Belgium; The Canadian Academy, Kobe, Japan.

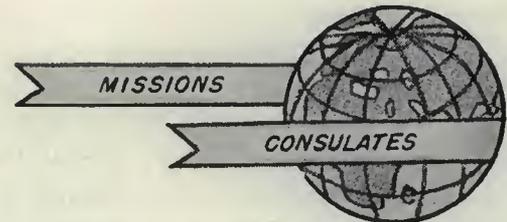
## Among Our Advertisers

The JOURNAL is pleased to report the addition to its list of advertisers of SEARS, ROEBUCK CO.; PROCTER & GAMBLE; and the EXECUTIVE PHARMACY. It is also pleasant to receive renewals from old friends, including ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL CO.; CIRCLE FLORISTS; FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.; INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER EXPORT CO.; INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CORP.; SCHENLEY INTERNATIONAL CORP.; THE STUDEBAKER CORP.; UNITED STATES LINES CO.; WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST CO.; WOODWARD & LOTHROP; and ZENITH RADIO CORP.

RCA INTERNATIONAL DIVISION has issued a pamphlet entitled "So You're Going To Work Abroad for RCA" in order "to help our people going abroad for RCA to develop

(Continued on page 60)

# NEWS FROM THE FIELD



## P A N A M A

Here in Panama, we're still talking about the big fish that didn't get away from the various members of the Embassy staff on a recent deep sea fishing trip. What follows is an account of the trip.

### First Day

1448 Left Balboa Yacht Club

Departure slightly delayed by American Embassy—particularly by the Counselor, who was properly and promptly bawled out!

Aboard the *Seri*:

FRANK VIOLETTE (skipper) — Frank  
LESLIE LATHAM — Les  
MURRAY WISE — Murray  
JOHN H. SEATE — Hal  
ANTHONY STARCEVIC — Tony

Destination—big game fishing—off Piñas Bay

We were instructed by Ambassador Wiley to test the resources of fish in Panama Bay—especially for the purpose of providing him with a 12–15 pound corbina or red snapper. He would welcome a piece of marlin—smoked (pipe tobacco fumes will do). (Since this is obviously official business, says Tony, time not to be charged to leave.)

2216 Cast anchor Cocos Point, in the Perlas group. Tony had a “quiet” trip—“chummed” the water a few times on the way down. Five red snapper caught in harbor that evening. Hal stayed up practically all night, fishing over the side.

### Second Day

0600 Lifted anchor and headed for Piñas Bay.

1035 Raised first sailfish off Cerro Sapo.

1100 Sighted Piñas.

1140 Les brought approx. 100-lb sail to boat in 8 minutes. Not much spirit, in fish, that is. Released,—the fish was.

1215 Murray loses 90-lb. sail after 10 min. tussle. Fish was not hooked, as leader was wrapped around head of fish. Good show. Frank says loss is his fault at the wheel and that fish can be considered a “catch.” One dolphin caught on another line during process; third sail was raised but no lines were out for him.

1600 Stray dolphin keep striking. No evidence of big fish anywhere. Heading in to Piñas.

1630 Decide to rock fish. Les lands a *big* red snapper.

1730 Cast anchor in beautiful Piñas Bay. Visited by 2 cayucas of local inhabitants. Of all things, they wanted fish. Fishing over the side with no luck on edible fish. Hal caught 6 ft. shark on No. 5/0 hook with shrimp bait.

### Third Day

0500 Hal has an unexpected strike. The corbina were in and rapid action for 45 minutes landed 19 corbina and 1 red snapper.

0620 Lifted anchor. Goal is a marlin. Skipper Frank predicts one on before 1000.

0735 Marlin on! Frank has the line.

0820 Landed. First marlin of 1952. 520 lbs.

0920 Marlin struck and threw marlin bait.

0930 Sail took—then threw marlin bait.

0932 Sail on sail bait—Wise commanding.

0937 Landed and cut loose. Very good show. Approx. 100 lbs. 5 min.

1029 Murray hooked marlin on cut dolphin bait. Jumped seven or eight times—Murray landed him like a master. Landed 1205. (16 oz. tip—24 thread line) 305 lbs.

1230 Hooked large shark on outrigger bait. Brought to boat 1245. Shot and released to sink!

1330 Decks cleaned. Marlin meat all stored in freezer. Waiting for third marlin. Poor Tony still having unhappy sailing but no more “chumming.”

1405 Raised marlin on marlin line but with sailfish bait. Newball took over. Marlin surfaced once and threw bait. Biggest fish yet. Tony suddenly feels like a real sailor.

1515 Newball gets sail on marlin line.

1528 Landed stern first with leader wrapped tightly around both fins of tail. Good performance with plenty of jumping and greyhounding.

1600 Headed for Piñas Bay. Summary to date:

Raised 4 marlin—landed 2, 2 threw bait

Raised 7 sail—landed 4, 1 threw bait, 2 didn't strike

1650 Entered Piñas Bay

1710 Anchored. Hal had his line over the side before the motor stopped—looking for snapper or corbina. Nothing. Oh, yes, 3 snapper.

2300 Lifted anchor and headed for Trollope (bucked 20 mile wind for 5 hours).

### Fourth Day

0400 Sighted Trollope light on port.

0430 Trollope on starboard beam. Changed course from 280 to 305 to make Galera Island by daybreak.

0525 Sighted Galera in darkness.

0600 Daybreak and trolling started.

2 Pampano 10 Walleyed Jack

6 Amberjack 1 Bluerunner

1 Red Snapper 1 Yellowtail Jack

Les caught the biggest fish—a 40 lb. Amberjack. Unfortunately for Tony, the red snapper (15 lb.) was lost during gaffing. Tony was positively heartsick. We determined that gaff had dull point. Skipper Frank got “. . . .”

0830 Boated all lines and set course for Balboa full speed ahead. An estimated 1000 lbs. fish aboard.

0900 Breakfast. Bacon and eggs were somehow or another mouthed during brief intervals between “fish stories.” Frank tells 'em big and loud!

1020 Newball hoists 2 marlin and 4 sailfish flags. Asked Murray for pair of trousers to fly from mast, showing he caught his first marlin.

1130 Got pants off Murray and hoisted them to mast. Marlin beak tied to bow of boat; tail of marlin tied to top o' the mast. Nuff said!

*C. H. Whitaker*



An institution of many years standing is the social luncheon held each month by the trade representatives of legations and consulates, government departments and commercial organizations located in Sydney. Trade officers of embassies and legations in Canberra and one or more officials of the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Commerce usually come down for the occasion. Business discussion is "ultra vires," in order to allow full scope for the development of good fellowship among the "members of the fraternity," story-telling and appreciation of the culinary art of the country whose representative's turn it is to be host. For instance, when Pakistan came up on the roster of the 22 participating offices for the July luncheon, the guests were treated to the Pakistani dishes of pillau and chicken korma, especially prepared under Mr. Ali's direction, and a green liqueur (to accord with Pakistan's national color). The photograph shows the top table and a portion of the other table at the July luncheon, at which 25 members were present. From left to right: William Taylor, recently retired Senior New Zealand Trade Commissioner; C. M. Croft, Senior Canadian Government Trade Commissioner; J. A. Tonkin, Director of Marketing; Commonwealth Department of Commerce and Agriculture; Charles E. Morton, Collector of Customs for State of New South Wales; Harris R. Hungerford, American Consul; Ahmed Ali (host), First Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan; Arthur J. R. Birch, Secretary, Sydney Chamber of Commerce; R. Pioppa, Commercial Attache, Italian Legation; J. D. Leithead, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner; Jaroslav Kafka, Czechoslovakian Vice Consul; Arye Lapid, Consul and First Secretary, Legation of Israel.

*North C. Burn*

## GODTHAAB

Godthaab's autumn social season featured the delivery to this Arctic village of its third whale of the year. Captured in Davis Strait, the victim was towed landward one September evening with most of the native population of Godthaab awaiting it on the shore. It was necessary to wait for the high tide at 5:00 a.m., however, so the whale could be beached high on the rocks where all could get at him.

By the dawn's early light hundreds of Greenlanders swarmed all over the giant, armed with knives of all sizes and descriptions. The victim became invisible as the sea of humanity literally engulfed him, and by mid-forenoon his whalebone carcass had been picked clean.

Although an official of the local administration sat with a small scales on a truck near the scene in order to sell portions of the meat by weight, the majority of the multitude paid him little heed as they carted off whalemeat in carts and tubs, by the armful and on their backs.

Another event of at least socio-economic interest was the arrival in late September of a herd of reindeer imported into Greenland from Lapland. These animals did not seem to be fully aware of their historic role as progenitors of an in-

creased food supply for this Arctic colony, evidenced by their balkiness at crossing the narrow gangplank leading to the shore of Greenland's icy mountains. Quite a number resented being dragged and pushed along the path of destiny and managed to escape into the water, two of them heading directly out to sea. Both Dunder and Blitzen were picked up by the ship's searchlight, however, and herded safely to shore by a native in a rowboat.

Lastly, but of far greater importance to those concerned, DON and CHARLEEN LEWIS departed for home October 5 after 25 months on the local scene, leaving the undersigned and wife as the only Americans in the Service so near the Arctic Circle.

*Wayne W. Fisher*

## SANTIAGO DE CUBA

CONSUL STORY and VICE CONSUL FELDMAN take turns in holding office at the U. S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay. Due to the difficulty and to the expense of transportation between these two areas, which are only about 60 air miles apart, and the large number of Americans requiring consular service stationed at the Base, it was decided to operate a sort of Consular sub-office during the visits of the consular officers to take up any matters of citizenship, births, deaths, visa work, notarials, etc. This service lightens the work load of the office by reducing correspondence on involved matters and by offering on the spot discussions of procedures and requirements. During the two day visit, the officer may handle as many as forty interviews and touch upon practically every phase of consular work.

Santiago is in the midst of a water shortage which may easily become very serious if no means are found to supplement the ever diminishing supply. An occasional earth tremor is felt as a sort of warning from Mother Nature that things could be much worse.

*(Continued on page 50)*

## MEXICO CITY



FSO Franklin C. Gowan (left) assists the Honorable De Lesseps Morrison, Mayor of New Orleans, and Mrs. Morrison through immigration and customs in Mexico City, during their recent visit to Mexico's capital.

# THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

## NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **The United States in World Affairs, 1951**, Richard P. Stebbins, Harper Bros., New York.....\$5.00  
Volume six of the Council on Foreign Relations annual surveys of American foreign policy. Both sanguine and disquieting, this book is marked by the same high quality of judicial balance and careful documentation that have marked its predecessors.
2. **Ethics in Government**, Paul H. Douglas, Harvard University Press, Cambridge.....\$2.25  
A timely and thoughtful estimate of morality in the public service. Senator Douglas sets high standards for his profession but his rules are well tested by experience.
3. **McCarthy: the Man, the Senator, the Ism**, Jack Anderson and Ronald W. May, The Beacon Press, Boston...\$3.75  
For those who are interested, here is additional background information on the life of the Junior Senator from Wisconsin.
4. **The Berlin Story**, Curt Reiss, The Dial Press, New York.....\$3.50  
Although there are a few glaring omissions of personalities and events, Mr. Reiss' record of Berlin from the closing days of World War II to 1952 is nonetheless impressive.
5. **The Herblock Book**, Herbert Block, The Beacon Press, Boston.....\$2.75  
The famed Washington Post cartoonist displays a talent for words to match his pungent sketches. For Herblock fans the book is illustrated with a lavish collection of his "classics."

**The Challenge to Isolation: 1937-1940**, by William L. Langer and S. Everett Gleason. 794 pp. New York; Published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper & Bros. \$7.50.

Reviewed by ROYAL G. HALL

Here is the first of two volumes dealing with the historical controversy over American Foreign Policy in the period 1937-1940. A grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, supplemented by additional aid from the Sloan Foundation, has made possible this authoritative study by two of America's most competent historians. This volume ends with the destroyer deal and the collapse of American neutrality under the impact of the fall of France and Britain's difficulties. The second volume, expected within the year, will complete the account through to Pearl Harbor.

The book is an example of American scholarship at its best and is accepted today as the definitive history of a highly controversial period. Carefully documented, well researched and objective, it is likely to stand the test of scholarship, and is a model of panoramic history. That is not to say it will not be challenged. Already Charles C. Tansill in his *Back Door to War* seeks to refute their main conclusion that Roosevelt did not really want war or push us

into the conflict, but his argument is presented with a bitterness and animus that is unconvincing and unacceptable to critical scholarship.

*The Challenge to Isolation* is the indispensable book for those who would understand the diplomatic history of pre-war II. Because if it is a complete documented account of a very controversial period, it commands the respect not only of expert historians but of the intelligent lay reader as well.

**India and the Passing of Empire**, by Sir George Dunbar, Bt. New York: The Philosophical Library, Inc., 1952. 225 p. \$4.75.

Reviewed by MARIE S. KLOOZ

For those who enjoyed Sir George Dunbar's two-volume "History of India," this explanation of the evolution of modern India will be a good summary review. Beginning with an interesting account of Hindu India and the coming of Islam, he describes the Mogul empire and the Maratha confederacy as setting for his main story, the first European trading companies, their rivalry, and the counterplay of British and Indian powers resulting in British supremacy. The era of the British empire in India is divided into three periods: 1819-1858, 1858-1919, and 1919-1947. Because of the intentional brevity of the work, too much space seems to be given to battles and not enough to the constructive aspects of the empire. He dwells, however, on the glories of the East India Company and the decadence of the native rulers which made possible British paramouncy.

Though meant for popular consumption by its forthright, unadorned style, Sir George supplements his factual presentation by footnotes and references at the end of each chapter. Besides a chronology and subject index, there is an index of names, and nine excellent maps depicting the power distribution at critical periods. The author has served in the Indian Army and was attached to the Indian States delegation at the Round Table Conference.

**The Anatomy of Communism**, by Andrew M. Scott. Philosophical Library, New York, 1951, 197 pages, with index. \$3.00.

Reviewed by DAVID HENRY

This is not an extremely profound book, but it is a worthwhile one. The author succeeds in his aim of showing clearly a few of the most important fallacies and weaknesses of communist theory.

Mr. Scott does not penetrate deeply into either Marxian theory or Soviet practice, but rather concentrates on the relation between the two. The greatest contribution of his small volume lies in its clear exposition of how completely the practice has departed from the theory. He shows, primarily by the use of copious quotations from Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, how the Soviet rulers have attempted to identify their regime with the communist state forecast by Marx and how this effort has inevitably led to a wholesale falsification of the true state of affairs in the USSR.

The author also explains the importance of theory in protecting the position of the Soviet dictator and making his actions appear less arbitrary, i.e., Stalin insists that all his decisions are based on Marxian dogma and, at the same time, that only he is competent to interpret the dogma.

In addition to proving the complete disparity between theory and practice, the volume also devotes several chapters to showing the errors of Marxian theory itself. In particu-

(Continued on page 54)

## This Matter of Insurance:

1. Shipments should be insured, if only for protection from the expensive and troublesome experience if "general average" charges should attach to your shipment.

2. If you feel unable to afford the more expensive "all risks of transportation and navigation" policy, order the very inexpensive "fire, sinking, stranding, collision and general average and salvage charges" policy. It will cost you \$3.00 to \$10.00 per thousand dollars, according to the journey. Minimum premium, \$5.00.

3. Insurance policies may look much alike, but they are not. There may be policies equal to the Security policy. There are many worse and none better. Back of the Security policy is a record of more than 50 years of satisfactory dealings with Foreign Service Officers, attested by hundreds of letters like these recent ones:

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of other nations; and for this purpose, to propose to each a distinct treaty of commerce. . . ." A simple, but accurate, statement of the most-favored-nation policy! In a paper written in April, 1784, "Notes on the establishment of a money unit, and of a coinage for the United States," we can read why this country has been blessed with the dollar unit and decimal system as the basis of our money to take the place of the more cumbersome coins of colonial days.

Jefferson seems to have read whatever books on economics were available in his day. "In political economy," he writes in a letter of May 30, 1790, "I think *Smith's Wealth of Nations* the best book extant." See, also, his interesting letter of April 6, 1816 to a Georgetown bookdealer, concerning "A Treatise on Political Economy by the Count Destutt Tracy, member of the Senate and Institute of France," and in which he enclosed "something I have written which may serve for a Prospectus."

In Jefferson's day, the United States was an undeveloped country desirous of obtaining technical assistance from the older countries of Europe, and we find in his writing numerous examples of an unofficial Point 4 program in reverse. In his travels in foreign countries, Jefferson showed an indefatigable interest in local methods and improvements with an eye toward their possible use in America. His eye for detail and his skill in describing what he saw and heard make his travel journals fascinating reading. In his "Memoranda taken on a journey from Paris into the Southern parts of France, and Northern Italy" (1787), he writes of his surprise at finding seedless grapes growing near Marseilles; he described rice-growing in the Piedmont ("They estimate that the same measure of ground yields three times as much rice as wheat, and with half the labor."); the making of Parmesan cheese and hutter near Milan; and having observed an unusual type of plowshare near Nancy he sets forth observations which foreshadow his later invention of a scientific plow. In his *Autobiography*, we are told that he had decided ". . . to visit the rice country of Piedmont to see if anything might be learned there to benefit the rivalry of our Carolina rice . . ." and one of the most interesting parts of the 1787 *Travel Journal* is the account of our great diplomat's connivance with "Poggio, a muleteer," to get a "sack of rough rice" for his friends in Carolina.

Another example of Point 4 in reverse will be found in Jefferson's letter of April 10, 1791, to Major l'Enfant, who was then engaged in planning the "new federal city on the Potomac:"

". . . I have examined my papers, and found the plans of Frankfort-on-the-Mayne, Carlsruhe, Amsterdam, Strasburg, Paris, Orleans, Bordeaux, Lyons, Montpellier, Marseilles, Turin, and Milan, which I send in a roll by the post. They are on large and accurate scales, having been procured by me while in those respective cities myself."

### III. Consular Functions

While Minister, it fell to Jefferson to renegotiate a Consular Convention with the French Government, previously negotiated by Benjamin Franklin in 1784, which Congress had refused to ratify. "After much discussion," he writes, "the Convention was reformed in a considerable degree, and was signed by the Count Montmorin and myself, on the 14th day of November, '88; not indeed, such as I would have wished, but such as could be obtained with good humor and

friendship." This "Convention between his most Christian Majesty and the United States of America for the Purpose of Defining the Functions and Privileges of their Respective Consuls and Vice Consuls" was, according to Hunter Miller, the first treaty with a foreign country submitted to the United States Senate. The original text, which is in French, together with an English translation, based on the translation enclosed by Jefferson in his despatch to John Jay on November 14, 1788, is reproduced, with scholarly notes, as document 15 of Miller's *Treaty Series*. A perusal of this document will demonstrate that the Consular functions and privileges of 1788 are not greatly different from those of 1952.

Graham Stuart, in his fascinating volume on the Department of State (1949), tells us that Jefferson, while Secretary of State, issued elaborate instructions, in a circular on August 26, 1790, requiring American consular officers abroad to report information concerning all American ships entering their districts, to provide "information of all military preparations . . . and when war shall appear imminent, you notify thereof the merchants and vessels within your district, that they may be duly on their guard . . ." and to "communicate to me such political and commercial intelligence, as you may think interesting to the United States."

### IV. Information Programs

The author of the Declaration of Independence at the age of 33, Jefferson explained in that document that ". . . a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation . . ." (from Great Britain).

It is no exaggeration to call Jefferson the first authentic "Voice of America." In innumerable letters to friends in Europe and America, he set forth his views on the basic tenets of the American system of government and the necessity for an enlightened public opinion. In the index to the small Modern Library edition (1944) of his Writings, there are numerous references to "freedom of the press," "freedom of discussion," "newspapers," "public opinion," etc.

While Minister to France, Jefferson wrote to a friend in America concerning Shay's Rebellion as follows (Jan. 16, 1787):

"The tumults in America, I expected would have produced in Europe an unfavorable opinion of our political state. But it has not. On the contrary, the small effect of these tumults seems to have given more confidence in the firmness of our government. The interposition of the people themselves on the side of government has had a great effect on the opinion here. . . . The way to prevent these irregular interpositions of the people is to give them full information of their affairs thro' the channel of the public papers, and to contrive that those papers should penetrate the whole mass of the people. The basis of our governments being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right. . . ."

In a letter dated June 28, 1804, President Jefferson wrote to Judge John Tyler:

". . . No experiment can be more interesting than that we are now trying, and which we trust will end in establishing the fact, that man may be governed by reason and truth. Our first object should therefore be, to leave open to him all the avenues of truth. The most effectual hitherto found is the freedom of the press. It is, therefore, first shut up by those who fear the investigation of their actions."

(Continued on page 42)

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For full information see the pamphlet of October 1951, available at Foreign Service establishments, or write:

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**THOMAS JEFFERSON, FIRST GENERALIST-SPECIALIST**

(from page 40)

Our informational programs of today can draw inspiration from these and other living words of Thomas Jefferson.

**V. Administrative Management.**

Although Jefferson never posed as an expert in administrative management, his observations in this field are, as always, illuminating. In a letter dated July 12, 1801, President Jefferson lays down the basis for a modern personnel selection policy. He counsels us "to seek out the best through the Union" and holds up these standards, ". . . the only question concerning a candidate shall be, is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?"

One is inclined to suggest that he was foreshadowing the modern definition of an executive, when, in the same letter, he writes that a responsible civil servant

". . . may not be able to perform in person, all the details of his office; but if he gives us the benefit of his understanding, his integrity, his watchfulness, and takes care that all the details are well performed by himself or his necessary assistants, all public purposes will be answered."

In a letter, dated January 26, 1811, he described his six-man cabinet as ". . . an example of harmony . . . we sometimes met under differences on opinion, but scarcely ever failed, by conversing and reasoning, so to modify each other's ideas, as to produce an unanimous result." He goes on to point out, however, that this might have been otherwise, had each cabinet officer "possessed equal and independent powers," with "ill-defined limits of their respective departments," a situation that did not exist, because "the power of decision in the President left no object for internal dissension." Here we have the basis for a whole course of lectures on modern administrative practice, with its insistence on the definite delineation of authority and the discussion technique of arriving at decisions.

Every executive, whether he be a vice-consul in charge of a small post or the Ambassador to a great power, must deal with problems of budgets and finances. It may not be inappropriate, therefore, to recall President Jefferson's advice to Albert Gallatin, his Secretary of the Treasury:

". . . we might hope to see the finances of the Union as clear and intelligible as a merchant's books, so that every member of Congress, and every man of any mind in the Union, should be able to comprehend them to investigate abuses and consequently to control them . . . (let us) bring things back to that simple and intelligible system. . . ."

In explaining to his oldest grandson the need for tact in human relationships, Jefferson emphasizes the importance of "never entering into dispute or argument with another" and holds out the example of Franklin (November 24, 1808):

". . . It was one of the rules which, above all others, made Doctor Franklin the most amiable of men in society, 'never to contradict anybody.' If he was urged to announce an opinion, he did it rather by asking questions, as if for information, or by suggesting doubts. . . ."

Graham Stuart, in his book on the Department, says that Jefferson, who had the task of organizing the new Department "did a superb job" as the "administrative head of the Department of State."



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**FOREIGN SERVICE NURSES IN THE FIELD (from page 22)**

thoroughly confused as to just what her professional status is. The local Koreans addressed the nurse as "Please nurse, doctor, sir, m'am." In Saigon she was generally referred to as "Doctor m'am;" in Cairo as "Doctor sir."

As Foreign Service nurses, they face widely varying health conditions. In some cases the local medical situation is good. In other locations, the nurse is very much on her own and functions under standing orders to use "their public health training, and common sense and good judgment."

Relations with local medicos can best be demonstrated by several stories of actual happenings. The nurse at one post tells of having a plaster cast she had used to immobilize a broken foot removed and replaced by manure and filthy rags.

At another post with a somewhat higher level of medical care the local doctor was unnecessarily fond of prescribing Vitamin B complex and calcium injections to pregnant women. While both of these cases are extreme, steering the patient into responsible and competent medical channels is one of the nurse's responsibilities.

In the years prior to the establishment of the Foreign Service medical program, health programs were always recognized as a major hazard of foreign employment. However, the Foreign Service was relatively small and composed of a large percentage of long-term career personnel who had had long experience coping with foreign environments. It is a tribute to the attitude, intelligence and physical condition of the Foreign Service personnel that medical emergencies did not occur more frequently. Nevertheless, there were

times when the self-treatment of an illness was not enough and employees suffered serious medical and financial hardships because they were unable to get help when they needed it.

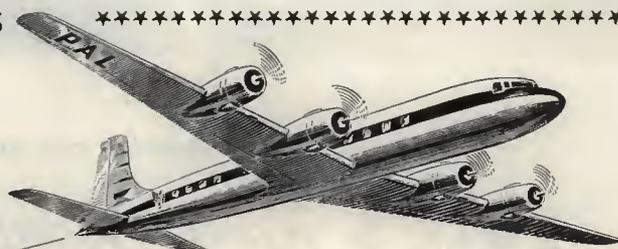
With the end of World War II, an increasing number of persons who had never lived outside the United States went overseas and the need for an organized health service became urgent, both as recruitment incentive and as a method of minimizing the health risks of foreign employment. To meet this need, the Foreign Service medical program was started in the summer of 1947. Dr. Marion R. King was the first Medical Director and after his retirement was replaced by Dr. V. T. DeVault. Dr. King had had extensive experience in Public Health, and Dr. DeVault had been Director of the Anglo-American Hospital in Lima, Peru, one of the best hospitals in that part of the world.

The Health Units and Foreign Service nursing program grew out of the medical program, the basic objectives of which are to protect employees from the medical and financial hazards caused by the medical conditions incurred abroad and to reduce the costs to the organization of time lost from work and of assignments terminated for reasons of health. In addition to the increased danger of diseases because of poor sanitation and endemic and epidemic diseases, it is often difficult for personnel to get competent medical advice, necessary drugs, and adequate facilities for proper care. The tensions and stresses of life abroad are frequently an important element in the adjustment of the individual to

(Continued on page 46)



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### FOREIGN SERVICE NURSES IN THE FIELD (from page 44)

his environment and are often reflected through his health condition.

Included among the various elements of the Foreign Service medical programs are pre-employment and in-service medical examinations, medical advice and assistance from the medical staff in Washington, immunization, advice on the adequacy of local medical facilities, and the stock-piling of certain scarce and useful drugs at posts where they might otherwise be difficult to get or be unobtainable. On the financial side, the medical expenses for the treatment of illnesses or injuries incurred abroad and serious enough to require hospitalization are now paid by the Department of State.

But it was obvious that support from the Washington office was not enough. When people are sick, they need on-the-spot assistance and advice. Ideally the best thing to do would be to establish a medical dispensary at each Foreign Service post under the supervision of a well-trained doctor. This, unfortunately, is impossible because of the small number of persons stationed at the average post. As a matter of fact, one of the things which has made medical planning difficult is that there is almost an inverse relationship between the size of the post and the need for medical assistance. In London and Paris, medical facilities are comparable to those found in the United States. Many of the posts in the Near East, Central Africa, and the Far East have poor medical facilities. However, only a very small handful of personnel are assigned to such posts.

As a compromise, it was decided to assign nurses to those posts which were too small to support a doctor, but large enough to keep a nurse reasonably busy. As a rough rule of thumb, it was decided that a post should have a population of 150 Americans, including dependents, plus the usual complement of native employees, before consideration would be given to establishing a Health Unit. This figure is reduced somewhat if the post is at a place with unusually primitive medical conditions. Assignment of a nurse to a larger post can, of course, be justified even though well-trained doctors are available.

The idea of using a nurse on this type of an assignment was actually started by the Red Cross, and Miss Ruth Martin in London and Miss Coltharp in Belgrade established the first two health units, one during and the other just after the war. On the other side of the world, the U.S.P.H.S. sent Miss Anne McNeil to Manila with Dr. Robert E. Westfall to provide health services for government personnel assigned to the Philippines. When budget cuts made it necessary for the U.S.P.H.S. to eliminate this program, the Department of State took it over.

After the war, Miss Martin established the Unit at Cairo, Miss Mella went into Pusan, Miss Dreibelbies (and later Mary Dodd) into Seoul, Miss Bateman to New Delhi. Other pioneers in the Foreign Service Nursing field were Mary Cullin, Tehran; Doris Vance, Djakarta; Sara Lockwood, Manila; Ruth McDonough, Frankfurt, and Claire Martin-eau, Madrid. The two nurses originally in Korea have established units in Karachi and Saigon, and Miss Coltharp was reassigned to Rome. Other pioneer nurses are Miss Evelyn Weigold, in Bangkok, and Vera Hoffman, in Paris. Velma Woods, Celestine Wesnofsky, Carol Murphy, Camille Legeay

(Continued on page 48)

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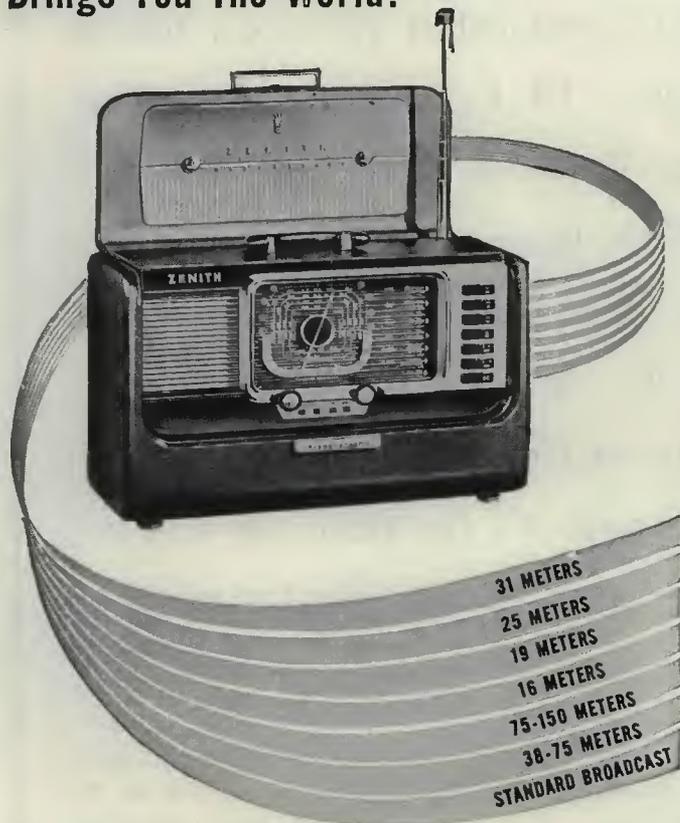
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### FOREIGN SERVICE NURSES IN THE FIELD (from page 46)

and Eleanor Hoover have joined the pioneers in the field.

Now Foreign Service nurses staff Health Units in approximately 15 posts. These include London, Belgium, Rome, Madrid, Bonn, Tehran, Kabul, New Delhi, Cairo, Bangkok, Saigon, Djakarta, Manila, and Tokyo. The possibility of establishing four or five new health units is under very active consideration—and the establishment of these new units would, it is felt, adequately care for present needs.

During the initial organization period, the supervisory resources of the U.S.P.H.S. were used to the maximum extent possible. In 1951 the position of Director of Nursing was established and Miss Emijeane Snedegar, a commissioned officer in U.S.P.H.S. was selected for the job. She was doing an outstanding job in pulling together the loose ends of the nursing program when she met her untimely death as a result of an airplane accident outside of Tehran in December of last year, the same accident which caused the death of the former Administrator of the Point IV program. Miss Ruth Kahl, also a commissioned officer of the Health Service, with an extensive experience in the field of Public Health Nursing and with specialization in industrial health, is now Director of Nursing.

Despite the problems and adventures of being a Foreign Service nurse, not all of a nurse's time is spent nursing. One of the nurses reports that she received a proposal for marriage while taking a blood sample. Another did a modelling stint in a local fashion show. A third regretted the arrival of her home leave orders—she had some type of a deal that she was completing and needed a couple more months. Work, adventure, and fun—a Foreign Service nurse gets her share of each.

### IN MEMORIAM

**MATTHEWS.** Mr. Francis P. Matthews, Ambassador to Ireland, died suddenly in Omaha, Nebraska, following a heart attack. Prior to his assignment as Ambassador to Ireland in 1951, Mr. Matthews was Secretary of the Navy for two years. He is survived by his wife and six children.

**McMILLIN.** Mr. Stewart E. McMillin, retired FSO died on November 1, 1952 in Arkansas City, Kansas.

**WILLARD.** Mr. Clark Willard died in Washington, D. C. in October, 1952, after a two months illness. Mr. Willard was Chief of the State Department Division of International Conferences, and had served in the Department for twenty-five years.

### MARRIAGES

**ARMOUR-PAINE.** Mrs. Cynthia Howe Paine was married to Norman Armour, Jr., on October 14, 1952, in San Francisco, Calif. Mr. Armour is currently assigned to the Department as Asst. Officer in Charge of Greek Affairs.

**CURTIS-BRUEHL.** Miss Mary Jo Bruehl was married to John J. Curtis in October, 1952, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Bruehl is assigned to Djakarta, where he is to be Public Affairs Officer.

**FROST-SPIVAK.** Miss Judith Ring Spivak was married to William L. Frost on October 18, 1952, in New York City. Mr. Frost is assigned to Belgrade as Third Secretary.

**PRATT-DE RUYTER DE WILDT.** Edmee De Ruyter De Wildt of The Hague, married Mr. Frank Pratt in Washington on July 24, 1952. The bride formerly practiced law in the Hague, and Mr. Pratt, now in FP in the Department, is the son of retired Consul General and Mrs. Carol H. Foster.

**VAUGHAN-NUGENT.** Miss Anne Frances Nugent, of Troy, New York, and Mr. Stephen Bernard Vaughan (FSS-Consul) were married at St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1952.

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**FINANCING YOUR CHILD'S COLLEGE EDUCATION**

(from page 24)

institution increases the chances of obtaining a scholarship while at poorer and state owned institutions, scholarship funds are scarcer.

Some students find it advisable to spend their first two years at a smaller college, transferring to a more expensive institution in their junior year. In some cases, this step can save a considerable amount, allowing graduation from some of the best known colleges in the country for little more than a total \$5,000—or less with scholarship aid. Harvard and Yale permit fifty such transfers a year, other colleges sometimes less, sometimes more.

Men may also receive \$480.80 in their junior and senior years through enrollment in ROTC Advanced Courses and attendance at summer camp or on Navy cruises. Women find it easier to live in cost cutting cooperative houses on the campus and so reduce living expenses by some twenty per cent.

And when all else fails, there are student loans for the asking on almost every campus. Instead of providing material collateral, college students mortgage their future in return for loans that, over the period of their higher education, may pay up to one-third of their entire expenses. After graduation, these loans are repayable at 4-6% interest, a minority without interest at all. Too, some states grant loan scholarships to those training to be doctors or teachers which need no repayment whatsoever provided the student practices his profession in those states.

But of course, one of the best sources for contributing to your child's expenses while at college is from your own income. To start with, you no longer have to feed your child for at least 36 weeks a year since this expense is included in the college budget. Perhaps this saves you \$5 a week. That means you save a minimum of \$260 a year at home which can help pay for college. And some mothers have found that they are free to take a part-time job when their child goes to college. By earning about \$22.50 a week, plus saving \$260 a year at home, some mothers have found they could pay their child's college expenses without throwing the family budget out of balance.

While \$5,000 is a good-sized lump sum, why not sit down one evening soon and draw up a balance sheet. List all the possible sources of income that can definitely be tapped to contribute towards college and list all possible savings in the home budget that your child's absence will cause. Chances are, a considerable portion of that \$5,000 will be available. And when you divide what's left by the number of years between now and your child's senior college year, the annual amount to be saved will probably be within reach of most families.

**NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 37)**

MRS. FELDMAN has entered the freshman class of the Escuela Provincial de Artes Plásticas and is taking up clay modeling and sketching. Her enrollment has brought much joy to the local pride and to the educational circles in that she has thought highly enough of their local institution to want to matriculate therein. She appears to be the first and only American to attend any of the local advanced educational institutions.

Arthur W. Feldman

(Continued on page 51)

**BELGRADE**

After a two-year gap, Belgrade in 1952 has come through again: nine marriages in as many months and more in the offing, according to the Yugoslav branch of the Grape-Vine. In 1950 the same thing happened and requests for assignment to Belgrade increased overnight. Now it's started anew.

First to start the ball rolling was ASSISTANT NAVAL ATTACHÉ DEL LANDRY, who barely half a year after his arrival to replace JIM MAYO, married ANN DELCOIGNE, daughter of the Belgian Minister in Belgrade. The wedding was one of the big social events of the summer at the summer capital in Bled, deep in the Slovenian mountains, and was a photographer's heyday what with a beautiful bride, uniforms, and Slovenian peasants in native dress.

Barely had the trek from Belgrade to Bled and back finished when JIM MANN and Accounting Section's MARY SHEARER began plaguing the housing officer for an apartment. This problem was solved in spectacular fashion when MARY's roommate, FRANCES DENNIS from the Consular Section, announced her engagement to FRANK LUQUER of the Military Attaché's office. MARY and JIM were married in Belgrade August 31, and FRANCES and FRANK went to Novi Sad the following day for their wedding. The LUQUERS moved into his apartment, and the MANNs into the former Shearer-Dennis place.

Fourth to take the leap were ANN BULEZA and CHARLES FERGUSON. ANN arrived in Belgrade from La Paz in July; CHARLES (Chuck) came to Belgrade on special detail from Cairo (Geographic Officer) in August. They left Belgrade in September.

No sooner had they left than MSA's CONNIE DOHERTY and DANNY LYONS asked for permission. They were married by the Army Chaplain in Trieste the first part of October.

While all this was going on, LOIS "SUNNY" SUNSTROM began wearing a headlight on her left ring-finger. The man in question is the Air Force's "SANDY" SANDHOFER and the date is set for December.

Improvement of American-Yugoslav relations was practiced by former FOOD OBSERVER GEORGE LANNAN and GSO's STEVE KULKA, who resigned from the Service and returned to Yugoslavia to wed Belgrade girls. SGT. BUKOVINSKY of the Military Assistance Mission has also announced his forthcoming marriage to a Belgrade girl, and the Grape Vine is atremor with rumors of other events to come.

Okay, Manila?

The Fourth of July reception at the Embassy residence this year instead of acting as a grand finale to the season served as a wonderful opening to an active summer. AMBASSADOR and MRS. GEORGE V. ALLEN were hosts to almost 1000 guests, and the surprise specialty of the afternoon was a forty-five minute program by the Duquesne University Tamburitzka group, touring Yugoslavia at the time. A stage had been arranged in the garden and guests were delighted with the program of American and Yugoslav music and dances, performed by the students.

The months of July and August were filled with activities: baseball competition between the Embassy and Military teams provided weekly amusement at the field rented by Embassy personnel along the Sava River.

(Continued on page 52)

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CAROLINE GIBB, recently arrived from Cairo, started a Little Theater movement and summer work culminated with two presentations in reading from of "Born Yesterday," with MERIEL BREBBESON showing the Embassy how Judy Holliday won her "Oscar." USIE's STEVE CAPAN was a fine junk dealer, and JIM WALSH the cynical aide to CAPAN. JACK KILGORE was the newspaperman. EVE HANA, JOE FAZZI, ROY AKERS, and ANN BULEZA completed the cast. Plans are under way for further readings—and even a possible full presentation of other plays.

JIM WALSH in July began working on a chorale group, and he is now acting as director of a chorus that meets weekly.

There is now an Embassy Club, which opened in the Spring and is going full blast. By popular vote it was decided to call the Club "TWIBSKI DOM" in honor of the Embassy weekly news sheet, TWIB (This Week in Belgrade), under the aegis of which the group was organized. President BEDWIN "BUD" STEELY, now in Cyprus, arranged for premises and supervised (and worked) on the remodeling of the place. Open daily (excepting Mondays) after the Embassy closes, TWIBSKI DOM, just around the corner from the Embassy, is a popular gathering place for all personnel. Every Saturday night a live orchestra—5 musicians 5—count 'em—provides music for dancing, and the rest of the week a fine loud-speaker hi-fi unit prepared by BUD furnishes recorded music of all sorts.

TWIB (see above) sponsored an Embassy bridge tournament which ran through the past winter and spring. The

VLAHOVICHES won first prize, and AIR ATTACHÉ and MRS. BERRY came in second. ANN BOYLE and MARY JANE BRADLEY received consolation prizes: statuettes of a Yugoslav school-boy.

The Italian Legation's annual bridge tournament brought forth a large group from the Embassy. ASST. AIR ATTACHÉ JAMES PEIGHTEL who, with MRS. BURNET, was winner of this tournament in 1951, came through again in 1952 for a second time. Your correspondent was his partner this year.

The Avala Tennis Club opened last May and many Embassy fans have taken advantage of the opportunity to stretch their limbs. A tournament held in September-October brought out shining athletes from the staff, including AMBASSADOR ALLEN, COLE BLASIER, SALLY WESNOFSKE, GRACE and MAURICE BERRY, COLETTE HANLEY, LUCY BERGLAND and others, but only JOE NOVAK came through with a final victory; JOE and the British Council's SUTCLIFF won the men's doubles section.

The Tennis Club has been the scene of many Embassy parties, including the MANN-SHEARER wedding reception, a surprise birthday party given for CONNIE DOHERTY by PEG MEEHAN, and a Farewell-Party-to-end-all-Farewells for USIE's PEG GLASSFORD, with TURNER CAMERON, JOHN BAKER, and SUE MIRICK acting as hosts. HAL NELSON and RAY HARKINS provided lyrics for special campaign songs (the Party was in the form of a Caucus of the One More Party), and AMBASSADOR ALLEN, BILL KING, and friends from the British, French, and Dutch Embassies gave campaign speeches.

(Continued on page 53)

#### A MOSCOW FAREWELL

Few members of the American Embassy staff at Moscow in recent years have departed from their post without benefit of a farewell from American and foreign friends at Leningrad Station. Nearly the entire non-communist section of the diplomatic corps turns out to wave a final *au revoir* to an especially popular colleague. This pleasant custom is not unknown in other capitals, but in Moscow the complete isolation of the foreign diplomats from the local community imparts an unusually poignant flavor to the occasion.

Farewells have a way of gripping the minds and hearts of the participants and making them oblivious to their immediate surroundings. By a fortunate chance a Russian-speaking, French newspaperman, Michel Godley, who was visiting Moscow as a correspondent for *France Soir*, happened to witness a diplomatic farewell at Leningrad Station in April, 1950. His subsequent account of the episode gives us the impressions of a detached observer. The reactions of this casual onlooker, and of the Russians around him, provide a glimpse of the symbolic role our Foreign Service representatives perform behind the Iron Curtain in the face of the contemporary, Soviet-inspired "Hate America" campaign.

Here is what Godley heard and saw as quoted by Mikhail Koriakov in "Do Russians Hate America," *The Russian Review*, January, 1952, Vol. II, No. 1:

I witnessed a scene that astonished me. On the platform across the way from my sleeping-car a crowd of elegant Americans had gathered—the men wore bright neckties, the women red and green coats. They were employees of the American Embassy who were seeing a friend off to America.

... There were fifty or more perhaps sixty of them. Their gaiety was typically American. Suddenly they all took up singing For He's a Jolly Good Fellow. Then they sang cowboy songs, and then Auld Lang Syne—Their singing resounding under the rafters of the Moscow railway station. I was already in my compartment when this singing started. I went into the passageway and saw that other passengers—Russians, all—had also come out to take a look. And I heard the comments exchanged by the Russians.

"Not bad singing!" remarked a fat man in a leather jacket. "Who are they, Englishmen or Americans?" asked another.

The Russians smiled, joked. I stepped down to the platform. A crowd began to gather around the singing Americans. A young Yankee in the jacket of an American pilot conducted the diplomatic chorus, his long arms waving with each beat. The Russians surrounding them were also having fun. I got into the thick of the crowd. On all sides I heard gay and sympathetic exclamations and remarks:

"What pretty songs, happy and sad at the same time!" said one young woman.

"Not at all like our songs, yet not bad at all," others were saying.

Both Russians and Americans were smiling. No one objected, no one muttered anything critical about these foreigners who were blocking traffic, waving their arms, speaking and shouting a foreign tongue. And yet all this took place less than two weeks after the incident of the American plane shot down over the Baltic Sea. The newspapers I read, the plays I had just seen and heard in Moscow's theatres, were saying, it would seem that Russians hate Americans. Yet here a crowd of Russians, made up of workers, railway employees, intellectuals, peasants were smiling benignly at these noisy Americans.

Last but not least, the growth in the diaper-set has continued since Belgrade's last despatch to the Journal. USIE's CAPANS, and the STEELYS have sons born in Trieste. The BERRYS have a new daughter, also born in Trieste. Latest addition is a son, second-child, born in October in Switzerland: parents—PAO and MRS. BRUCE BUTTLES. To HERB and LILLIAN PENDLETON, after leaving Belgrade, and to JIM and BEV PEIGHTEL, now in Washington, sons,

Jack A. Flatau

### LAGOS

We have some new faces around the Congen in Lagos. Since August tenth FSS JOE CAPRI has handed over the Administrative Section to FSS GEORGE ROORBACH and has gone on leave; to go to Bremen after he has his fling in the U.S.A. FSS HELEN ZOMULKA terminated a one-month temporary assignment in Accra and came to take EVA HAYES' place here, while EVA will finish her tour in Accra.

MARGE WICKA, Accounting Clerk, took two weeks local leave to spend in Jos, Nigeria, golfing, sleeping and eating. This plateau town is about the only place in Nigeria to which one can escape to get a change of climate, and MARGE came back gloatingly talking about sleeping under blankets—unheard of in Lagos. Her only adventure seems to have been an altercation with a local unclad beauty who took a dim view of having her picture taken.

GEORGE ROORBACH (Mr. Harvard) is a sailing enthusiast and quickly became a crewing member of the Lagos Yacht Club. This means that every Saturday afternoon he goes to the Club and sails with someone who is shorthanded. He has already gotten his first thorough ducking in the barracuda and garbage filled channel—he and his fellow yachtsman failed to negotiate a sharp turn in a waterfilled boat. The result was that the boat turned over and both occupants got soused. Fortunately, nearby yachts picked them up and pulled the boat back to the club. It may be only a coincidence, but shortly after this affair George bought a new waterproof watch.

VICE CONSUL JUNIOR took a courier trip to Accra and brought us all back a treat. He returned with several frozen pizzas which he inflicted on all of us at a subsequent party. It had been a long time since most of us had had pizza and there were no leftovers.

PAO JACK JONES and INFORMATION OFFICER AGGREY toddled off to Dakar for the World Assembly of Youth conference loaded down with cameras. JACK took movies of the meetings for USIS and RUDY had the job of taking press photos. Both of them had an opportunity to practice their "fractured French," but we gather the Senegalese were not impressed. They have photographic proof that they worked and also found time to gambol on the beach with the international WAY delegates.

Even though Lagos is a little off the beaten track we have had several visitors of late. Four of the American delegates to the WAY conference dropped in for two days before going home. MR. ERNEST FISK, from IIA, spent three days with us, helping to iron out some of the problems in USIS Lagos. MR. BEVERLY CARTER, Philadelphia public relations man, stayed a while with RUDY AGGREY and charmed all who met him.

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**THE BOOKSHELF (from page 38)**

lar, the author emphasizes how far Marxism distorted the real world on which it was supposedly based. Just as Soviet practice bears little resemblance to Marxian theory, so does the latter bear little resemblance to the realities of human society.

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**THE ILL-TEMPERED CLAVICHORD**

BY S. J. PERELMAN

S. J. Perelman is one of America's greatest living humorists, and probably the most acid. His present volume enhances this reputation, although it is quite impossible to say, in a few words, what it is about. There are five of his "Cloudland Revisited" pieces on the writers of the Twenties, and assorted other balloons which Mr. Perelman goes about deflating. Mostly, though, *The Ill-Tempered Clavichord* can best be described as high-grade S. J. Perelman. \$2.95

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(Continued on page 55)

**Red Dust**, by Nym Wales. *Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 1952, 238 pages, \$5.00.*

Reviewed by ROYAL L. PERKINS

The author of *Red Dust*, who visited Yen-an in 1937, has given chief attention in her two principal studies of Red China to personalities, the role of women, and labor organization. In the present book she provides brief biographies of 24 Communists, some of them leaders and others representative of various aspects of the Chinese Communist social structure. Miss Wales collected first-person accounts from these individuals when she was in Yen-an and has now brought them forward, preceding each narrative with impressions of her own. Numerous photographs complement the text with telling effect. There is a foreword by Robert C. North of the Hoover Institute and Library at Stanford, which provides historical background for the biographies.

The total impression carried away by a reader of this book could easily be one favorable to the Chinese Communist movement generally, possibly because of the sympathetic interest induced by the stories of the particular Reds treated and by their disarming appearance in black and white. In fact, in looking at the ingratiating smiles of her subjects—the puckish face of the boy actor, the venerable countenances of the elder statesmen, and the plausible physiognomies of the generals—the question is raised in one's mind of how much the favorable imprint made upon some travellers by the Red Chinese a decade ago was due to that personal charm with which nearly every Chinese seems to be born, plus the stories, compounded of devotion, heroism, and privation, separately recorded.

Upon recollection, nearly all of those who reported on the Chinese Communists in the earlier days seem to have been influenced strongly by the characteristics of the personages they met and to have derived, in greater or less degree, their conclusions as to the character of the regime itself from the *sympathique* qualities of these individuals. There was never any doubt—or there should not have been—that these people were actually Communists and the regime as classically Communist in its own way as the Soviet Union is in its, since Miss Wales in her earlier book *Inside Red China* (1939) and particularly her husband, Edgar Snow, in his two pioneering surveys of Red China made this fact plain, either by exposition or by direct quotation from the Communist leaders themselves (Mao Tze-tung was most emphatic on this point and spelled out his main courses of action as dogmatically as he has since followed them). But there were often intimations that individual Communists were, in a word, “like us” and spoke from the same lexicon.

A further interesting reflection develops from a reading of *Red Dust*: very little is recorded in the books and reports of visitors to Paoan or Yen-an relating to certain key individuals (and they were key even then) who are now plainly in the Chinese Communist top hierarchy, e.g. Liu Shao-chi, Wang Ming (Chen Shao-yu), Lo Fu (Chang Wen-tien), and Wang Chia-hsiang. Perhaps some of them, during the period mentioned, were present but not available; others, such as Li Li-san, were continuously in Moscow. These men are of the hard core of Stalinist Communism in the Chinese Communist Party and have the Muscovite stamp. Except for Mao himself, they include the Party's leading theoreticians. You

(Continued on page 56)



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THE BOOKSHELF (from page 55)

will find almost nothing of them in this book or in Snow's books of 1939 and 1942, and this apparently because they were not available to the American visitors. Likewise, in the other American and foreign books written during that period there is the briefest mention, where at all, of these personalities, who now seem to be giving the dominant tone to Chinese Communism.

Miss Wales' book will be of interest and of considerable value to students of Chinese Communism, if it is kept in mind that the facade presented by its subjects cannot be considered to be representative of the regime in action, and that the chronicle of their lives and labor is seen largely through their own eyes.

**Power Politics: A Study of International Society.**  
By Georg Schwarzenberger. 398 pp. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Inc.

Reviewed by GEORGE C. STIERHOFF

*Power Politics* is a broad outline of that field of human activity which is usually considered under the name of political science. Professor Schwarzenberger has tied down this vast topic with two concepts which give a structure and a body to this usually tenuous field. In this study, international law is the firm structure which supports the endeavors of the world body politic, international society.

The thesis of this book is that the acts of international society are given legal sanctity through international law. Of course this raises the question of what constitutes interna-

tional society and international law. Here, I think, the author should have been more explicit about the main theme of his work. Therefore I shall take the liberty of formulating a definition. International Society includes all international persons, including people, in whom resides the power to perform acts of international character. Quite naturally the bulk of this power is held by the nation states—the Powers—but it seems that when the term is used in this book, it is used in the general, somewhat mystical sense. Carrying forward the analogy of the international person, international law might best be understood as the code of honor and rules of etiquette of International Society.

Professor Schwarzenberger's tack is a skillful and highly original one. He first outlines the field on a theoretical level and amplifies and justifies his concept of political science with a multitude of examples. As the subject develops we see the character and interrelationship of humans and human institutions as International Society. The character is usually illuminated by placing these institutions in their historical context, but the essential fact that determines their interrelationship is that there is among International Society a complex and delicately balanced system of power-holding. The latter part of this book places the United Nations and similar world organizations into the context of this power system.

This is a thorough and systematic treatment of a very difficult subject. It has a highly original thesis. *Power Politics* is not a reference book or hand book, nor is it one of a long series slanted political works whose "message" is easily grasped, and easily repeated. This book is not moving or entertaining and must be read thoughtfully.



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## SERVICE APPEALS LOYALTY CASE

Former FSO Jack Service filed suit early in November in the U. S. District Court in Washington seeking an invalidation of the Loyalty Review Board's action in taking up his case after the Departmental Board's exhaustive examination had cleared him on loyalty and security.

In reporting the Court action, the *Washington Star* stated that "Among respondents named in a 146-page petition were members of the loyalty board, civil service commissioners and Secretary of State Acheson.

"The review board did not actually find Mr. Service disloyal. But it said his 1945 actions in giving data on China to Philip J. Jaffe, editor of the now-defunct magazine *Amerasia*, raised a 'reasonable doubt' about his loyalty.

"Mr. Service, now living in New York, filed the petition through his Washington attorney, C. E. Rhett. Earlier this year, he appealed to President Truman for an 'impartial' review.

"His suit yesterday asked that the board's findings be declared invalid, that statements reflecting on his loyalty be expunged from records, and that his job be restored, with full back pay.

"In the event the dismissal is not set aside on the constitutional point, the petition further asked for 'a full judicial trial' to review Mr. Service's dismissal and the finding of the review board.

"The review board, in a detailed account of Mr. Service's associations with Jaffe, stressed that it was 'not required to find Service guilty of disloyalty,' but added:

"To say that his course of conduct does not raise a reasonable doubt as to Service's own loyalty would, we are forced to think, stretch the mantle of charity much too far."

The legal action was taken in part with resources of "The Service Fund" which contributors, both in and out of the government, supported. The Service Fund, administered by Mr. John C. Reid, 306 Southern Building, Washington 5. D. C., remains open to contributions.

Jack Service, as evident in his suit, considers that he has not received justice from the Loyalty Board. In that case, as explained editorially in the January, 1952 issue of the *JOURNAL*, after every appeal has been exhausted within the Executive Branch of government, recourse must be available to the Judicial Branch, and must not be denied by the limited personal resources of the man involved.

### EDITORIALS (from page 28)

tist, two-tenths million Quaker and one-tenth million Buddhist.

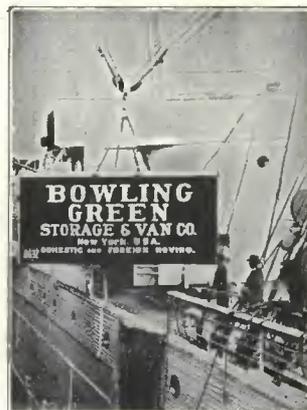
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### THE CONSUL AND THE COFFIN (from page 27)

low fever, the malaria, the black-water fever." "No," said the newcomer. The Consul shrugged. "Well, never mind. You can buy this one from me if you want."

The new arrival eyed the coffin apprehensively. "But . . . why do you have to keep it here?"

"There's a rule here on this island that you have to be buried and in the ground within fifty minutes after death. It's the only way to prevent the spread of plague. Of course, I have heard of some people being dumped in the bare earth. But I keep my coffin right here in the office."

For the rest of that day, the Consul showed his rival the docks, the markets, the port's warehouses stuffed with sugar cane. He even took him to the local cemetery. Here the Consul paused briefly before a grave marked with the name and dates of an American Consul who had died some years before. "Malaria," he said briefly and passed on. He paused beside the grave of another American Consul. "Yellow fever." He shook his head sadly.

That evening the Consul invited his successor to make one last checkup at the Consulate. He led him into the store-room to complete the inventory. "Visa applications. Two hundred forms." His successor glanced nervously into the far corner. "Ships bills-of-health," said the Consul. "Three hundred forms." The newcomer took out his watch. "I'm afraid I'll have to be going."

"Going?" said the Consul. He looked surprised. The man nodded. "I . . . I don't think I'm going to accept this job after all. It . . . it just isn't what I had expected." He put on his hat, seemed about to say something more, then hurried out. The Consul said nothing, slowly put back the pile of forms.

Twice more during the next few years successors came down from Washington to take over the Consul's job. Each time the Consul welcomed them affably, showed them around the office and the town, and gave them every cooperation. Each time the newcomer went back on the same boat he had come on. Finally, the Consul was bothered no more. His job and the Consulate were left in peace.

The Consul remained on his island to the end of his days. Toward the end he was known to eat more, and to drink more. He was even seen once or twice to be taking brief hikes along the sea. But this was probably only because he felt secure now. With his garden, his house and the coffin.



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## BIRTHS

BERLIN. A daughter, Elizabeth Bernard, born to Mr. and Mrs. Laurence H. Berlin on October 11, 1952, at the Anglo-American Hospital in Havana, Cuba.

BOSWELL. A son, Peter Werner, born to FSO and Mrs. William O. Boswell on October 19, 1952, in Washington, D. C.

HETTINGER. A son, Edwin Converse, born to FSO and Mrs. Converse Hettinger on August 21, 1952, in Fond du lac, Wisconsin.

JONES. A son, Gregory Mathews, born to PAO and Mrs. John A. Jones, Jr., on October 13, 1952, in Lagos, Nigeria.

KINGSLEY. A daughter, Mary Lee, born to FSO and Mrs. Thomas D. Kingsley on October 9, 1952 in Dusseldorf, Germany.

LOCKHART. A son, Douglas, born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart, Jr., on November 2, 1952, in Washington, D. C.

RUBOTTAM. A son, John William, born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Richard Rubottam, Jr., on October 5, 1952, in Washington, D. C.

SMALL. A daughter, Susan Henshaw, born to FSS and Mrs. George Small, on October 6, 1952, in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

WINSHIP. A son, Nathaniel Hayford, born to FSO and Mrs. Stephen Winship on October 14, 1952, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Winship is currently assigned to the Management Staff in the Department.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (from page 11)

After a few minutes he said, "There's someone I wanted to look up in Vienna, and I wonder if you might know him. His name is William Friedman." After recovering from my surprise, I confessed that I was the culprit. He explained that last year he had read a story I wrote for the JOURNAL and was enjoying it very much, when he was interrupted and had to put the magazine down. He was never able to find that or another copy of the issue in which my story appeared and ever since had been anxious to find out how the story turned out. Of course I told him, at the same time hinting that such things never happen to regular subscribers of the

## JOURNAL.

I thought this little incident might amuse you—and perhaps gladden the hearts of the circulation staff. When I can "come out from under" my work a bit, I hope to submit something else for your consideration.

Meanwhile, best wishes for continued JOURNAL success.

WILLIAM FRIEDMAN

## COMMITTEES (from page 3)

### committee on foreign service club

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## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Aclty, R. Austin	Dept.	Rangoon	FSO
Anderson, Edward	Dept.	Belfast	FSO
Andrew, Robert F.	Dept.	Tannarive	FSO
Bailey, John W.	London	Zurich	FSO
Barringer, J. Paul	New Appt.	New Appt.	FSO
Berry, Francis E.	Manila	*San Fernando	FSS
Briggs, Ellis O.	Praha	Pusan	AMB.
Brown, Robert L.	Lima	Madrid	FSS
Callanan, Leo J.	Yokohama	Dept.	FSO
Colebrook, Mulford A.	Winnipeg	Dublin	FSO
Cootes, Merritt	Trieste	Dept.	FSO
Craig, John C.	Baghdad	Belgrade	FSO
Crocker, Edward S.	La Paz	Dept.	FSO
De Lima, David A.	Paris	San Jose	FSS
Degenhardt, Joseph A.	Stockholm	Stockholm	FSS
Edmands, Frank R.	Ottawa	Santiago	FSS
Eliot, Theorode L., Jr.	Colombo	Bonn	FSO
Emmerson, John K.	Dept.	Karachi	FSO
Erdos, Alfred J.	Dept.	Cairo	FSO
Espy, Leo	Dept.	Izmir	FSO
Feissner, John E., Jr.	Dept.	Pusan	FSO
Fidel, E. Allen	Rome	Dept.	FSO
Frost, William L.	Dept.	Belgrade	FSO
Grant, Constance L.	New Appt.	Dept.	FSO
Grantham, Margaret J.	Cairo	Athens	FSS
Grover, John C.	Cairo	Dept.	FSS
Hancock, Robert A.	New Delhi	Bonn	FSS
Haverkamp, Roy T.	Dept.	Pusan	FSO
Hawley, Franklin	Tokyo	Dept.	FSO
Hennemeyer, Robert T.	Bonn	FSO	FSO
Henry, David H., Jr.	Dept.	Moscow	FSO
Herron, Francis W.	Montevideo	Dept.	FSO
Hillenbrand, Martin	Dept.	Paris	FSO
Hoover, John P.	Dept.	Salisbury	FSO
Houk, Walter P.	Habana	Tokyo	FSO
Jochimsen, William R.	Hamilton	Tijuana	FSS
Johnpoll, Alex C.	Dept.	Vienna	FSO
Jones, G. Lewis	Dept.	Tunis	FSO
Jones, Howard D.	Leopoldville	Beirut	FSO
Jones, J. J., III	Dept.	Moscow	FSO
Kitain, Burton	Dept.	Hong Kong	FSO
Krausse, Henry G.	Merida	Veracruz	FSS
Kuhl, Jerome M.	Zurich	Winnipeg	FSO
Kuykendall, C. Porter	Caracas	Dept.	FSO
Leddy, Raymond G.	Athens	Dept.	FSS
Levenson, Seymour	New Appt.	Dept.	FSO
Linehan, John A., Jr.	Munich	Singapore	FSS
Lillig, Arthur C.	Lippincott, Aubrey E.	Panama	FSO
Ludewig, Charles K.	Sao Paulo	Karachi	FSO
Maish, James Jr.	Santiago	Managua	FSS
Mansfield, Donald C.	Dept.	Cairo	FSS
MacCracken, John G.	Dept.	Hong Kong	FSO
McFall, Jack K.	Dept.	Helsinki	MIN.
Means, Willard O.	Milan	Calcutta	FSS
Memminger, Robert B.	Athens	Panama	FSO
Merrell, Jane C.	Bern	Hamburg	FSS
Metcalf, Thomas N., Jr.	Dept.	Belfast	FSO
Mills, Sheldon T.	Dept.	New Delhi	FSO
Minneman, Paul	Bern	Mexico City	FSO
Mitchell, Lawrence C.	Berlin	Yokohama	FSO
Newlin, Michael	New Appt.	Dept.	FSO
Newsom, Howard F.	Stuttgart	Lahore	FSO
Niederjohn, James A.	Amsterdam	Barranquilla	FSS
Nollette, Gerald F.	La Paz	Rome	FSS
Norland, Donald R.	Dept.	Rabat	FSO
Ockey, William C.	Dept.	Vienna	FSO
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Pearson, Russell R.	Dept.	Salzburg	FSO
Puhan, Alfred	New Appt.	Dept.	FSO
Purdue, Richard B.	Dept.	Bonn	FSO
Rahenold, Ellwood M.	Madrid	Dept.	FSO
Reichard, Hugh C.	Caracas	Buenos Aires	FSR
Rewinkel, Milton C.	Madrid	Bilbao	FSO
Robinson, Donald H.	Dept.	Duesseldorf	FSS
Rogers, Don W., Jr.	Dept.	Naples	FSO
Saadeh, E. Victor	Rio de Janeiro	Karachi	FSS
Sellin, Theodore	New Appt.	Dept.	FSO
Simpson, R. Smith	Mexico City	Bombay	FSO
Siracusa, Ernest V.	Dept.	Buenos Aires	FSO
Smith, Charles E.	Manila	San Fernando	FSS
Smith, John N.	Belgrade	FSO	FSO
Specher, Daniel N.	Munich	Tel Aviv	FSO
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Von Lossberg, Victor E.	Ankara	Istanbul	FSS
Warner, Percy deF.	Dept.	Rio de Janeiro	FSO
Webb, Hartwell M.	Caracas	Dept.	FSS
Westley, Roy O.	Lima	Pretoria	FSS
Wilson, Deering E.	The Hague	Johannesburg	FSS
Wolf, Victor, Jr.	Dept.	Baghdad	FSO
Zirkle, Vernon B.	Glasgow	Liverpool	FSS

\*Responsible to Manila (Project Jade)

## AMENDMENTS AND CANCELLATIONS

Aranson, John A.	Tokyo cancelled, now transferred to Bonn as FSS.
Cleveland, Robert G.	Ankara cancelled, now transferred to Dept. as FSO.
Henderson, Robert S.	Reyjavik cancelled, now transferred to Bahia as FSO.
Lynch, Andrew G.	Pretoria cancelled, now transferred to Animan as FSO.
Moberly, Robert E.	Guatemala cancelled, now transferred to Panama as FSO.
Moskowitz, Sam	San Jose cancelled, now transferred to Tegucigalpa as FSO.
Rohinson, Enid L.	Karachi cancelled, now transferred to Canberra as FSS.
Thiel, Cyril L. F.	Porte Alegre cancelled, now transferred to Rio de Janeiro as FSO.
Wiedenmayer, Joseph	Manila cancelled, now transferred to Dept. as FSS.
Woods, Harris	Godthaab cancelled, now transferred to Tokyo as FSS.

## TRUE READING OF MESSAGE

When the Prime Minister mentioned as an aside to Foreign Minister Zilch that the North Atlantic Council's next technical Annual Review would reveal Ruritania's unfavorable attitude toward a package deal regarding cargo ships, I had a feeling that he reflected the original exhortations of the Greek Charge, regarding the Mediterranean Shipping Commission as well as his own limited experience as president of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

## OFFICER RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

Borgen, Donald E. (FSO)	Overton, Douglas (FSO)
Greenwood, Miss C. Ursula (FSS)	Pitts, Donald N. (FSS)
Kilgore, Jack T. (FSO)	Rynas, Stephen (FSO)
Lowrie, Miss Janet (FSS)	Wells, Miss Gladys (FSS) Retirement

## AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS (from page 35)

and strengthen an understanding international viewpoint." The Studebaker Corporation has published "100 YEARS ON THE ROAD," a pictorial biography portraying the growth of an enterprise "from a tiny South Bend blacksmith shop founded in 1852 by the Studebaker brothers with a capital of \$68 to its present standing as the world's largest independent auto producer." Among the best musical programs on radio and television sponsored by a JOURNAL advertiser is Voice of Firestone. It is on radio and television each Monday evening.

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