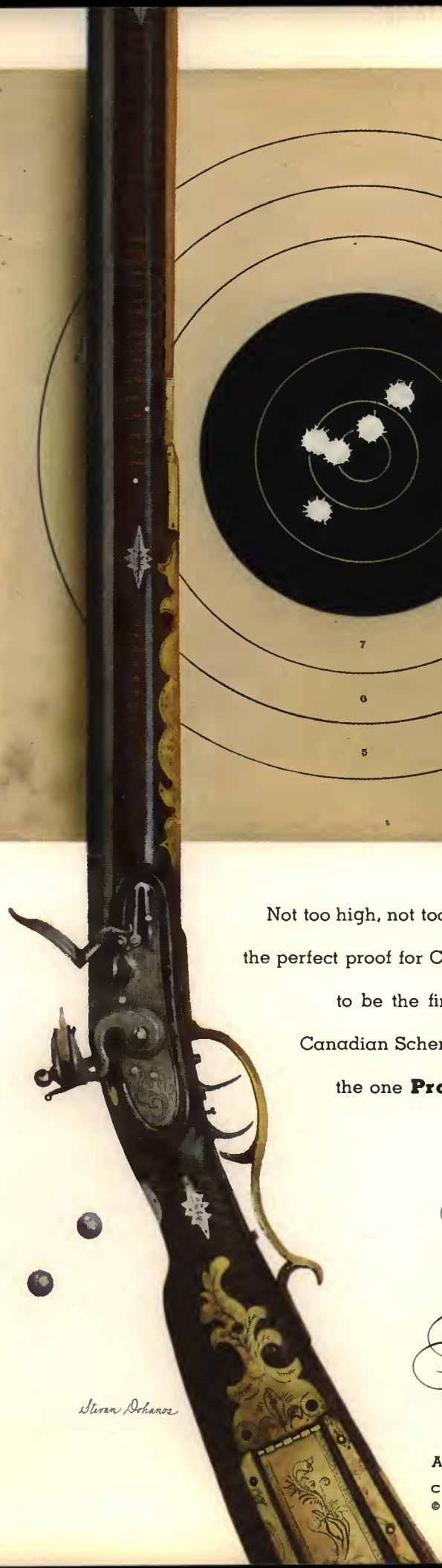




*Foreign  
Service*

JOURNAL

JANUARY 1953



*Stann Bohanz*



# Proof of Perfection

Not too high, not too low, but exactly 90.9 proof —  
the perfect proof for Canadian whisky. Now, age-mellowed  
to be the finest of Canadian whiskies,  
Canadian Schenley 909 is proudly offered to you at  
the one **Proof of Perfection—90.9**



# Canadian Schenley 909

Aged and bottled under the supervision of the Canadian Government  
CANADIAN SCHENLEY LTD., VALLEYFIELD, P. Q., CANADA  
©1952 CANADIAN SCHENLEY LTD.



The growing importance of man-made fibers in the modern woman's wardrobe as revealed by U. S. Department of Commerce figures; 50% of blouses are mainly acetate and other man-made fibers; 60% of suits; 70% of medium-priced-and-up dresses.



## Acetate talks the language of Women

Celanese\* acetate wraps up beauty . . . practicality . . . and economy . . . in a single textile fiber. This combination of good points appeals in no uncertain terms to the major buying instincts of women, whether they are shopping for themselves, their families or their homes.

In a world where man-made fibers are making history, acetate is the popular bellwether of the field. One good reason is that virtually every other fiber

can be complemented by the qualities of acetate. Fabric designers frequently start with acetate when developing a new blended fabric.

Whether it be a color effect, a beautiful finish, soft feel to the skin, quick drying, wrinkle resistance, easy care, or the appeal of moderate price—acetate can usually supply something that's vital to the final sale of the merchandise.

That's why acetate, together with

rayon, accounts for some 70% of all the medium-priced-and-up dresses bought by women, for 50% of the blouses and 60% of the suits. In outerwear and underwear, in curtains and draperies, in rugs and carpets—across the counters of stores of every type and size—acetate, the beauty fiber, talks to women in the language they understand best.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York 16.

\*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

# Celanese\*

ACETATE, one of the world's great textile fibers

CHEMICAL FIBERS • TEXTILES • CHEMICALS • CELLULOSE • PLASTICS



# THEY SATISFY *AND HOW!*



"FOR 25 YEARS I've been a steady Chesterfield smoker," says prominent tobacco farmer Pearsall L. Rogers. "They buy the world's best tobaccos and make the world's best cigarette."

*Pearsall L. Rogers.* MULLINS, S. C.

## AND NOW—CHESTERFIELD FIRST TO GIVE YOU SCIENTIFIC FACTS IN SUPPORT OF SMOKING

A responsible consulting organization reports a study by a competent medical specialist and staff on the effects of smoking Chesterfields. For six months a group of men and women smoked only Chesterfield—10 to 40 a day—their normal amount. 45 percent of the group have smoked Chesterfields from one to thirty years for an average of ten years each.

At the beginning and end of the six-months, each smoker was given a thorough examination including X-rays, and covering the sinuses, nose, ears and throat. After these examinations, the medical specialist stated...

"It is my opinion that the ears, nose, throat and accessory organs of all participating subjects examined by me were not adversely affected in the six-months period by smoking the cigarettes provided."

Remember this report and buy Chesterfields—regular or king-size.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR  
CHESTERFIELD—EITHER  
WAY YOU LIKE 'EM



★ CONTAINS TOBACCOS OF  
BETTER QUALITY AND HIGHER  
PRICE THAN ANY OTHER  
KING-SIZE CIGARETTE

# Buy CHESTERFIELD *Much Milder*

Copyright 1952, LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

# Foreign Service JOURNAL

## THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

### Honorary President

DEAN ACHESON, *Secretary of State*

### Honorary Vice-Presidents

THE UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE COUNSELOR

JOHN D. HICKERSON, *President*

CHARLES E. BOHLEN, *Vice-President*

BARBARA P. CHALMERS, *Executive Secretary*

### board of directors

TYLER THOMPSON, *Chairman*

V. LANSING COLLINS, JR., *Vice-Chairman*

EDWARD T. WAILES

STEPHEN WINSHIP

FRED W. JANDRY, *Secretary-Treasurer*

### Alternates

PHILIP W. BONSAI

WILSON C. FLAKE

EDWARD S. MANEY

THOMAS F. VALENZA

MISS MARGARET P. HAYS, *Assistant Sec.-Treas.*

### journal editorial board

AVERY F. PETERSON, *Chairman*

J. GRAHAM PARSONS

LOUIS J. HALLE, JR.

RAY THURSTON

CHARLES F. KNOX, JR.

EDMUND GULLION

RICHARD A. POOLE

LOIS PERRY JONES, *Managing Editor*

GEORGE BUTLER, *Business Manager*

LEE CLARK, *Editorial Assistant*

(Continued on page 59)

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.

The Editors will consider all articles submitted. If accepted, the author will be paid a minimum of one cent a word on publication. Photographs accompanying articles will, if accepted, be purchased at one dollar each. Five dollars is paid for cover pictures. Reports from the Field, although not paid for, are eligible for each month's \$15 Story-of-the-Month Contest.

Copyright, 1952, by the American Foreign Service Association.

Issued monthly at the rate of \$4.00 a year, 40 cents a copy, by the American Foreign Service Association, 1908 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Printed in U.S.A. by Monumental Printing Company, Baltimore.

published monthly by

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

JANUARY 1953 Volume 30, Number 1

## CONTENTS

page

**17** THE MEANING OF THE RULING IN THE VINCENT CASE FOR THE NATIONAL INTEREST AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

**18** BEDFORD INDIANA PERSPECTIVE *by Martin F. Herz*

**20** BELLES LETTRES *by Richard L. Brecker*

**23** THE IMPACT OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE FOREIGN SERVICE *by Richard H. Stephens*

**25** AMERICAN SCHOOL AT TANGIER *by Dorothy Seelye Franck*

**27** TAKING THE CURE AT VICHY *by J. Rives Childs*

**32** THE STARLING *by Horatio Mooers*

**34** MARTIN SCHAFFNER'S B-17 *by Arthur L. Paddock, Jr.*

### departments

**4** LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

**14** TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO *by James B. Stewart*

**28** EDITORIALS

Secretary Acheson

Secretary Designate Dulles

**29** FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT

**30** SERVICE GLIMPSES

**35** NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Story of the Month *by John A. Noon*

**38** THE BOOKSHELF—Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

*George H. Reese*

*Frances M. Dailor*

*Denys P. Myers*

*Lloyd D. Black*

*George A. Tesoro*

**40** NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

**44** IN MEMORIAM, MARRIAGES

**60** FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

**60** BIRTHS



COVER PICTURE: President-Elect Dwight D. Eisenhower. Photo by Fabian Bachrach.





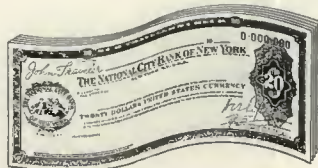
*First in World Wide Banking*

### 57 Overseas Branches

<b>ARGENTINA</b> Buenos Aires Bartolomé Mitre 502 Flores Plaza Once Rosario	<b>CUBA</b> Havana 402 Presidente Zayas Cuatro Caminos Galiano La Lonja Twenty-third St.	<b>MEXICO</b> Mexico City 54 Avenida Isabel la Católica Republica
<b>BRAZIL</b> Sao Paulo Praça Antonio Prado 48 Avenida Ipiranga Porto Alegre Recife (Pernambuco) Rio de Janeiro Salvador (Babia) Santos	<b>ENGLAND</b> London 117 Old Broad St. West End 11 Waterloo Pl.	<b>PERU</b> Lima <b>PHILIPPINES</b> Manila Juan Luna Port Area Cebu Clark Field
<b>CANAL ZONE</b> Balboa Cristobal	<b>FRANCE</b> Paris	<b>PUERTO RICO</b> San Juan 2 José de Jesús Tinol St. Santurce Arecibo Bayamon Caguas Mayaguez Ponce
<b>CHILE</b> Santiago Valparaiso	<b>HONG KONG</b> Hong Kong	<b>REP. OF PANAMA</b> Panama <b>SINGAPORE</b> Singapore <b>URUGUAY</b> Montevideo <b>VENEZUELA</b> Caracas
<b>COLOMBIA</b> Bogota Barranquilla Cali Medellin	<b>INDIA</b> Bombay Calcutta <b>JAPAN</b> Tokyo Nagoya Osaka Yokohama	

*Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York*

67 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREATER NEW YORK



When traveling carry National City Bank Travelers Checks or Letters of Credit. They safeguard your funds against the hazards of loss or theft.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

## Letters to the Editors

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

### GOLF SCORES AND PROMOTION LISTS

Vienna, Austria  
November 12, 1952

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Being a persistent golfer myself I always question the score card of anyone who claims to have broken the Sonic Barrier of golf, which I have found to be 80. This score of 80 is not an imaginary figure but has been arrived at after having consulted my scores made during the past 20 years. These scores were made on golf courses throughout the world and under various weather conditions and hazards which included the early morning fogs and winds at Cape Town, the midday sun in North Carolina and the pre-dusk Temple Crows at Bangkok.

I am not questioning Ambassador George Wadsworth's ability to break the Sonic Barrier but I am questioning the correctness of the total of the last 9 holes appearing on his score card which is reproduced on page 27 of the October issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. If, after investigating, it appears that the gentleman in the Department who retouched the score card for reproduction is the same person who has failed to include my name on the Staff Promotion Lists during the past number of years, I would greatly appreciate it if you could have both mistakes rectified and the corrections published in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

JAMES W. ANDERSON

**Editor's Note:** Our calculating machine indicates that Mr. Anderson has a point. The correct total for Ambassador Wadsworth's last 9 holes is not 36, as published in the JOURNAL, but 37. Our machine was unable to shed any light upon the second question touched upon in Mr. Anderson's letter.

### ECONOMIC FOREIGN POLICY

American Embassy  
December 4, 1952  
The Hague, Netherlands

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I gather from a series of semi-authoritative articles which have recently appeared in such papers as the *New York Times* and the *Herald Tribune* and from various "leaks" regarding the so-called "Green Book" that considerable attention is being given by certain groups outside the Department to the ways in which the conduct of our foreign relations could be improved. I shall refrain from any comment on the proposals which these groups have put forward respecting the role of the Secretary of State. On the other hand, I believe that it is quite in order for those of us who have been associated intimately with the execution of United

(Continued on page 6)

# 3

*truly great coffees!*



**T**O ALL coffee lovers they're a promise of real coffee enjoyment...of that mellow, rich goodness that comes from superbly blended choice coffees brought to the peak of flavor by careful roasting.

And this fresh-from-the-roaster goodness is sealed in...for each tin, each jar is vacuum-packed...air and moisture are kept out...the flavor kept in!

Wherever and whenever you want the finest for yourself and your guests...remember that these wonderful blends are truly the coffees to serve.

**PRODUCTS OF GENERAL FOODS**

Export Division

250 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.





*Montgomery Ward*



WHEREVER YOU ARE STATIONED

*Let Wards Solve  
Your Shopping Problems*

No matter how far you are from the States, Wards 1953 Spring and Summer Catalog brings you a huge American department store. The more than 100,000 items, guaranteed to be as pictured and described, are of the same high quality and carry the same low, money-saving prices offered U. S. customers at home.

Use Wards big Spring and Summer Catalog in the library of American Embassies, Legations, Consulates throughout the world to select the things you need for home and family. Purchases you make now will qualify you to receive a personal catalog next season.

Like other Foreign Service personnel who have shopped Wards Catalogs over 60 years, you'll find you can buy with confidence, and save time and money. We handle all details; prompt shipment to you or anyone you designate anywhere in the world, and safe delivery assured. Order by Air Mail, for fastest delivery.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (from page 4)

States foreign policy over a number of years to point out certain weaknesses in the proposals which have been drawn up by these groups. I should like to refer in particular to the carrying out of our aid and technical assistance programs since I feel that they will continue to be important policy instruments insofar as the foreseeable future is concerned.

Because of the disfavor into which the Department had fallen, it was considered inadvisable politically to give it primary authority in this field when the Marshall Plan was enacted into legislation and, subsequently, when the Economic Recovery and the Mutual Defense Assistance Programs were merged into the Mutual Security Program. The question now arises whether the present DMS-MSA structure should be converted into a permanent institution or whether the aid and technical assistance program could be more effectively carried out by the Department.

The planners outside the Department would appear to prefer the former course and have evolved two alternative plans to give it effect. The first of these, which is patterned after the organization of our defense establishment, envisages a division of the present Department of State into three separate departments to handle foreign political affairs, foreign economic affairs and foreign public affairs, respectively, under the general supervision of a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, assisted by a small secretariat, whose principal function would be to lay down broad lines of policy. The actual execution of policy, however, would be left in the hands of the three operating departments. It is not clear whether actual operations in the field would be conducted by the present Foreign Service or three separate services. It is believed, however, that the planners have the latter set-up in mind and would leave it to the individual Ambassador to effect such coordination as might be necessary. The second, and apparently preferred, alternative provides for the establishment of an Overseas Economic Administration whose chief would have full Cabinet status and which would be in sole charge of activities abroad relating to the Mutual Defense, Technical Assistance and other so-called "action" programs. Such an agency would maintain its own mission abroad which would operate under the nominal coordination of the Ambassador although he would not possess authority to direct their activities except in a negative sense (i.e., through right of appeal to the Secretary).

It would seem that both plans either ignore or minimize a number of considerations of major importance. These are summarized below:

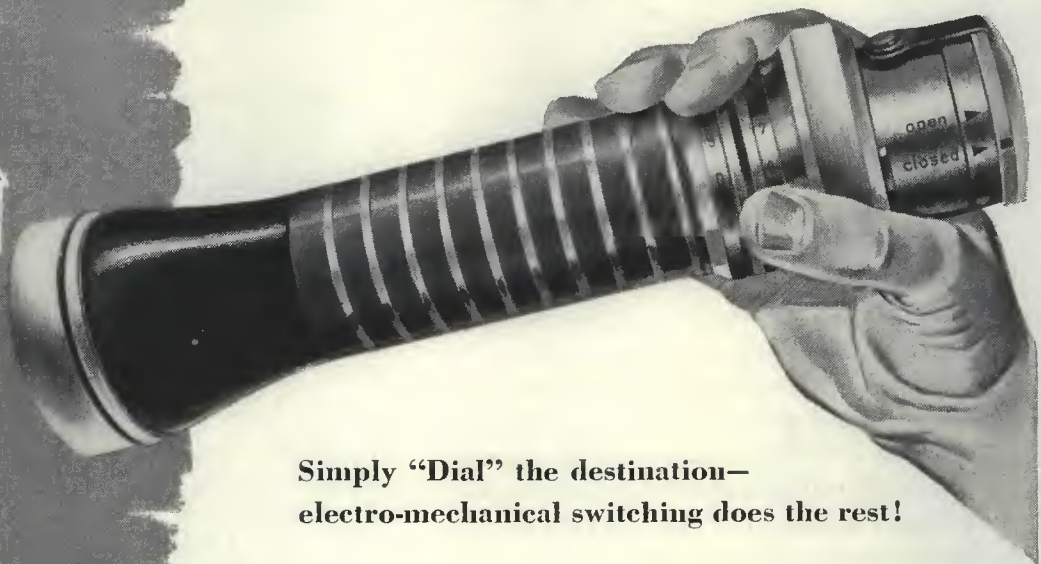
1) Both plans are based on the premise that a distinction can be drawn between foreign political and foreign economic policy, whereas in fact, economic and political factors are so intertwined at both the formulation and implementation stages that it is impossible to determine where one begins and the other ends. Foreign political and foreign economic policy are essentially one and the same thing.

2) It is equally impossible to draw a clear-cut distinction between "action" programs and other economic activities in the foreign field. It therefore follows that if an Overseas Economic Administration is to be established, it should have direct control over all work abroad which is primarily economic in character. This would mean that the economic sections of the diplomatic missions should be abolished, and

(Continued on page 8)



Now **IT&T** brings you  
**A Pneumatic Tube System**  
that's Fully Automatic



Simply "Dial" the destination—  
electro-mechanical switching does the rest!

Here is the answer to *economical, unattended, 24-hour* pneumatic tube service. Within seconds, dial-controlled "carriers" are sped from station to station—*automatically routed* by a mechanism employing the principles of modern dial telephone switching. The number of stations is virtually unlimited—and each has direct access to every other. Developed by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, this system is now available—for the first time—in the U.S.A.

**IT&T**



**INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION, NEW YORK**

For information on *Automatic Selective Pneumatic Tube Systems*,  
address *International Standard Trading Corporation*, 67 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.





## ... to do one job well!

It is Grace Line's job to provide transportation service between the Americas, and for generations it has been Grace Line's goal to do this one job well. From the days of the clipper ships, Grace Line has sought to anticipate the growth patterns of Hemisphere trade with increasingly efficient facilities.

Today, Grace Line's fleet of fine modern "Santas," operating on regular schedules, provide a dependability of service which has won the confidence of importers and travelers. By laboring to do a good job in one sphere of foreign trade, Grace Line is contributing strength and vitality to the whole international trade structure.

### REGULAR DIRECT AMERICAN FLAG PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES BETWEEN THE AMERICAS

Between New York, Atlantic Ports and  
Netherlands Antilles,  
Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Canal Zone,  
Ecuador, Peru (Bolivia), Chile.

Between U. S. Pacific Ports and Guatemala, Mexico,  
El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica,  
Panama and West Coast of South America.

*For detailed information address*

# GRACE LINE

10 Hanover Square, New York  
Agents and offices in all principal cities

### LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 6)

their existing responsibility for performing various types of economic work such as East-West Trade Control, the preparation of World Trade Directory reports, shipping reports, trade disputes, etc., terminated and transferred to the OEA and that the Treasury should be deprived of its authority to maintain representatives abroad. It would also mean that the personnel abroad of the OEA should be prepared to perform on behalf of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Treasury and other agencies, the numerous services which up to now have been carried out by the Foreign Service.

What then occurs with the consular offices: At least fifty percent of their services, depending on individual circumstances, are devoted to commercial and economic work. Would this work be transferred to a new type of "trade commissioner" responsible to OEA or would the consular officer in charge have two masters—the Chief of the diplomatic mission for certain functions and the chief of the OEA mission for all economic matters? If the latter, who would have authority to determine priority of work, etc.? In other words if we are to have "one single foreign Economic Administration" we come to a "reductio ad absurdum."

3) Past experience has shown that it is extremely difficult effectively to carry out foreign policy unless control over the political, economic and informational elements is centered in one agency, particularly with regard to operations in the field. In the late 1920's and 1930's the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture each maintained its own foreign service distinct from that of the Foreign Service of the United States. The resulting confusion, overlapping, duplication of effort and waste eventually led to the Amalgamation Act of 1939. The experiment was again attempted during the war period when the BEW and OLLA, later combined into the FEA, and the OWI were established outside the Department of State. The results were even less satisfactory. Furthermore, the relative success achieved by the ECA in its four years of experience does not in my opinion constitute an exception to the general rule. The ECA was set up to accomplish one specific purpose; it had unlimited funds at its disposal and, finally, it was able to recruit some of the best business, industrial and financial men in the country who were willing to lend their services to the Government on a short-time basis.

4) The establishment of an OEA would probably require an increase rather than reduction in the number of American official contingents in their countries, to say nothing of duplication of administrative services such as communications, cryptographic facilities, etc. The additional expense involved is hardly consistent with the stated objective of the incoming administration to reduce the cost of Government.

5) It cannot be sufficiently stressed that the "Foreign Service of the United States" is exactly what the name implies: an organization to serve and promote the interests abroad of the American people. That is to say, that the Foreign Service undertakes to serve not only the Department of State but also such other Government Departments and Agencies as have interests in the international field. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that this integrated Foreign Service of the United States was not effected except after considerable study, experience, hard work and adjustment. One might as well go back to the chaotic practice of

*(Continued on page 10)*



The  
Presentation  
Decanter

NOW AT PRICE  
OF REGULAR FIFTH!



Now you can enjoy the famous Old Forester bonded bourbon that millions prefer—in this sparkling decanter—and not pay a penny more than for the regular fifth! Each decanter packed in attractive carton. Available in regular fifth bottle, too.

Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whisky  
100 and 86 Proof  
Both Bottled in Bond

AMERICA'S

Our Export Division is at your service, ready to give careful attention to every detail. You'll like dealing with them. Write or cable your requirements today.

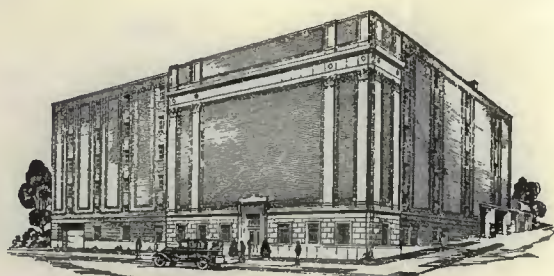
OLD FORESTER

GUEST WHISKY SINCE 1870

BROWN-FORMAN DISTILLERS CORPORATION

Export Division: 89 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.  
Cable Address: "Exforester"





# FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

*Every Modern Facility for the Safe Handling  
and Care of Household Treasures*

Private Rooms for Furniture  
 Certified Cold Storage Vaults for Furs  
 Rug Cleaning and Storage  
 Porto-lockers and Chests for Woolens  
 Vaults for Silverware  
 Piano and Art Sections  
 Fumigation Chambers  
 Home Inspection and Insurance Service  
 Packing and Forwarding  
 Nation-wide Long Distance Moving  
 (*Allied Van Lines*)  
 Lift Vans for Foreign Shipments  
 (*Bowling Green*)  
 Motor Vans for Local Moving

**1701 Florida Avenue  
Washington 9, D. C.**

Telephone ADams 4-5600  
Cable BOWLINGVAN

E. K. MORRIS, President; H. RANDOLPH BARBEE, First Vice-President; JAMES M. JOHNSTON, Vice-President and Treasurer; FREDERIC N. TOWERS, Vice-President and Counsel; P. M. DEMING, Vice-President; C. E. McNEIL, Jr., Secretary; S. WEBSTER ADAMS, Assistant Vice-President; DONALD W. TOLSON, Assistant Secretary; A. RUSSELL BARBEE, Cashier; RAYMOND O. BABB, General Superintendent.

#### Directors

E. K. MORRIS, <i>Chairman</i>	
BRUCE BAIRD	JAMES M. JOHNSTON
H. RANDOLPH BARBEE	C. E. McNEIL, JR.
DANIEL L. BORDEN	CARROLL MORGAN
M. F. CALNAN	DONALD F. ROBERTS
P. M. DEMING	FREDERIC N. TOWERS
HENRY P. ERWIN	C. G. WARFIELD
D. P. GAILLARD	ROBERT W. WILSON

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 8)

allowing every Government agency which has any concern in the international scene to have its own representatives abroad as to attempt to set up a gigantic integrated foreign economic agency which would, by its very nature, be a rival to the Department of State for the control of basic foreign policy.

6) Experience has shown that the establishment of separate United States Missions in a foreign country to deal with economic matters not only leads to duplication of effort and uneconomic use of manpower and funds, but also provides the foreign country with an opportunity to play off one mission against the other to its own advantage.

7) Officials dealing with a single "action" program are inclined to concentrate their efforts in carrying it out without making an allowance for the adverse repercussions this may have on other U.S. objectives of possibly greater importance. The inter-connections between major problems cannot be overlooked. Also, there is always a chance that what may be regarded by us as a relatively minor issue is considered a major one by a foreign government. Because of these considerations alone, the effective carrying out of our foreign policy requires an integration of objectives, arranged according to priorities, and a centralization of authority in Washington, as well as the field, for the coordination and over-all direction of available instruments to achieve these objectives. Moreover the need for such control is increasing in direct ratio to the growing sensitivity of foreign governments to U.S. "advice," "persuasion" and "conditional aid."

8) The assistance programs, as a general proposition, confer additional bargaining power on the United States. Full advantage should therefore be taken of this power even though the actions desired on the part of a foreign government may have no direct connection with the implementation of the aid program.

9) Complete, prompt and reliable reporting to Washington upon all phases of developments in a foreign country can be more effectively performed when there is a centralized administration of all United States programs in such a country. This is particularly true at the present time when the political, economic and military elements are even more closely interwoven. As a corollary, the consolidation of reporting and operating responsibilities contributes to the improvement of over-all operations since it places the operating phases in a broader context, thereby permitting the evaluation of day-to-day operations.

10) One of the weaknesses of the present MSA which might be carried over into a single foreign economic administration is that staffing has all been done on an *ad hoc* basis. Initially, because of the urgency of the situation and the vastness and newness of the challenge, it was possible, as has been mentioned above, to obtain the services of top-flight men. However, in the past year or so many of them have been leaving the field and returning to their own businesses and professions. It is only natural that this should

(Continued on page 12)

**FRANCIS SCOTT KEY APARTMENT HOTEL**  
600 20th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Four squares West of White House  
 One room, kitchen and bath, completely furnished apartments,  
 air conditioned. NATIONAL 8-5425

Coffee Shop

REASONABLE PRICES

Excellent Food

**CAPT. & MRS. MARSHALL McKIBBIN, Mgrs.**



**NOW... to all concerned  
with telecommunications**



### **The facts about Microwave and VHF Radio Relay Systems**

THE primary importance of telecommunications . . . to governments as well as commercial groups . . . is today unchallenged.

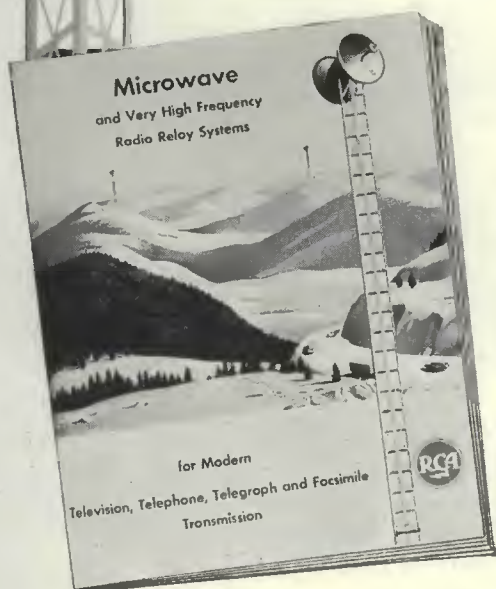
Radio relaying is the modern method of long distance transmission for telephony, telegraphy and television. The rate at which radio relaying is being used in preference to wire and cable is evidence of its great technical and economic merit.

RCA offers 11 different types of radio relay systems specifically suited to all the various classes of telecommunication transmission from television down to a few telephone or teletypewriter channels. There is an RCA Radio Relay System for every need.



RCA's position in microwave and the other high-frequency radio relay systems is that of pioneer and leading authority. RCA engineers are prepared to advise upon and install the appropriate system for every requirement.

Whatever your interest in telecommunications, you'll find instructive reading in the new RCA book, covering all phases of microwave and VHF radio relay systems.



### **You'll find valuable information in this Free 58-page book!**

. . . Authoritative data on the whole subject; the growing use of radio relay systems in many countries; the classes of service (television, telephone, telegraph, teletype); the correct systems for each service; and all the rest!

#### **FREE BOOKLET— Mail Coupon**

RCA International Division, Radio Corporation of America  
RCA Building, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.  
Gentlemen: Please send me your free 58-page book which fully describes microwave and VHF radio relay systems.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

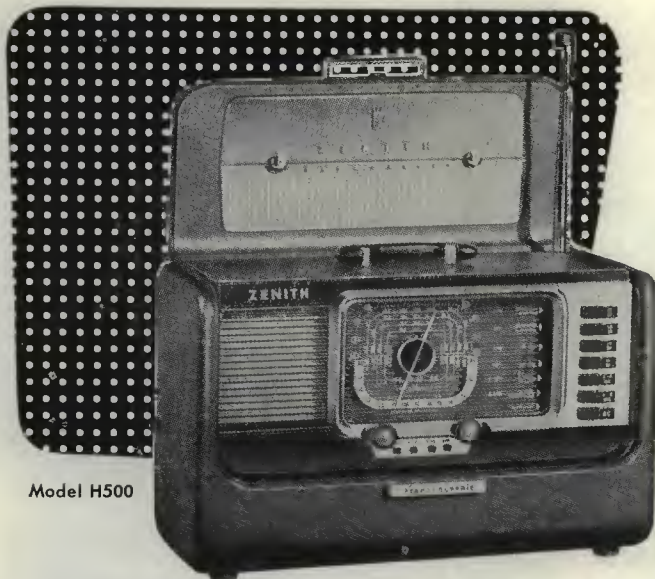
Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



**RCA INTERNATIONAL DIVISION**  
**RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA**  
RCA BUILDING  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.





Model H500

# ZENITH Quality

**can be seen and heard!**

These two masterpieces prove again that *beauty of design* and *advanced engineering* make Zenith the world's leading manufacturer of home radios! Write for full details, or send your order . . . *today!*

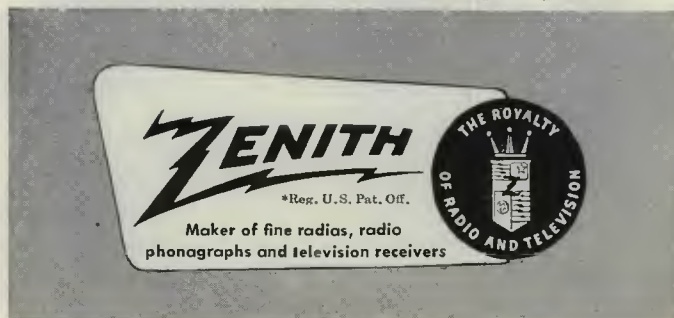
H500—ZENITH SUPER TRANS-OCEANIC—most powerful portable made — takes you 'round the world in seconds. Six shortwave bands, plus famous Zenith Long Distance\* Standard Broadcast!



J762RT—RADIO & PHONOGRAPH IN ONE ATTRACTIVE TABLE-TOP COMBINATION

Three different bands!  
Zenith Long Distance AM  
. . . plus 2 International  
Shortwave Bands . . . plus  
famous Cobra-Matic\* Record  
Ployer for 7, 10 or 12-  
inch records—16, 33½, 45  
or 78 RPM—actually any  
speed from 10 to 85 RPM!

ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION • Chicago 39, Illinois



## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 10)

be so since even at the increasingly higher salaries for this particular form of Government activity there is no career incentive.

11) To take a realistic view, however unpleasant it may be, there is little chance that in the foreseeable future the United States will be able in its own national interests to terminate economic aid in some form or another with the resultant need of continuous analyses of economic conditions in countries requiring such aid. This means therefore that a permanent staff, experienced and trained for this type of work, should be built up as a part of the regular Foreign Service of the United States. It is essential that this very important phase of the Government's activity be carried out by a balanced organization that includes juniors as well as seniors. Moreover, just as in the existing branches, Foreign Service criteria will have to be established to judge recruitment, training and promotion of the members of the Service. It is essential that in any long-term planning for aid analysis and administration, a staff should be recruited which will be capable of understanding through direct experience the day-to-day problems of foreign countries.

In conclusion, therefore, it is suggested that we return to the basic and traditional constitutional practices that under the direction and on behalf of the President, the Secretary of State should formulate and carry out the foreign policy of the United States.

In order to execute his responsibilities, the Secretary of State has been furnished with two essential tools which are the Department of State at home and the Foreign Service abroad. If these are not adequate, they should be strengthened and sharpened so that they can fulfill their purpose.

Certainly the authority delegated to the Secretary of State in foreign policy and relations should not be dissipated by the erection of permanent organizations which are only nominally under his direction and therefore in effect not responsible to him.

Accordingly, if the premise be accepted that our whole future economic policy and our future information policy will require techniques and methods of operation different from the past and that these new techniques and methods will be continuous in character rather than temporary to meet an emergency as originally planned, it is recommended that there should be a complete reappraisal of the Department of State and the Foreign Service, their functions and organization. Whether this reappraisal be conducted separately or as part of the larger reappraisal of the whole executive now understood to be in process by a special committee appointed by the President-Elect is immaterial, but the basic principle of unity and quasi constitutional responsibility of the Secretary of State must be recognized.

Sincerely yours,

SELDEN CHAPIN  
Ambassador

EDITOR'S NOTE: Ambassador Chapin adds that this letter on the profoundly important question of responsibility for foreign economic relations was the joint effort of senior Foreign Service members of his staff.

### RETIRING? COME TO ASHEVILLE

Finest all year around climate in the United States. Cool summers. Mild winters. Elevation 2200 feet. Retired colony now here. Write C. B. King, Dillard Realty Co., Asheville, N. C.





# These Famous Procter & Gamble Products Are Available Everywhere in the World!

THE SAME Procter & Gamble products which are preferred in many millions of American households are available to all Americans in foreign service through the P & G Export Department. Thus, no matter

where you are located, the commissary of your consulate, legation or embassy can stock these products for your convenience. At home and abroad you can enjoy the superior quality of Procter & Gamble products!

**CAMAY**—A softer, smoother skin with your first cake.

**IVORY SOAP**—99<sup>44</sup>/<sub>100</sub> % Pure . . . It Floats. Ivory is the most famous soap in the world for skin care.

**IVORY FLAKES**—The fast flake form of pure mild Ivory. For cleaning dainty things safely.

**IVORY SNOW**—The only granulated soap that's Ivory-mild. Perfect for everything you wash with special care.

**TIDE**—For the cleanest wash in town.

**DUZ**—For white, white washes without red hands. Now gives whiter washes than ever before.

**LAVA SOAP**—Cleans extra dirty hands cleaner—faster than ordinary soaps.

**JOY**—P & G's sensational new liquid Sudsmaker. Dishwashing Magic in a bottle! Perfect, too, for nylons and all fine washables.

**CRISCO**—America's largest selling shortening. Pure, all-vegetable. It's digestible!

**SPIC and SPAN**—P & G's marvelous once-over cleaner—for walls and woodwork . . . no rinsing, no wiping.

**DREFT**—The first of the new "miracle suds." As safe for hands and fabrics as pure drinking water.

**OXYDOL**—New Oxydol gets clothes "deep clean" with just one rinse.

**THE PROCTER & GAMBLE DISTRIBUTING CO.**

Export Dept., 22 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York



## IMPORTANT NEWS!

### Collective Security

### Group Insurance

For:

*Foreign Service Officers  
Foreign Service Staff Officers  
Permanent American Employees  
of the Foreign Service*

The Board of Directors approved these new benefits for members, to be effective with the insurance year beginning March 1, 1953:

1. An additional 10% of group life insurance without any increase in premiums. Maximum policies will have a value of \$15,000.
2. Children who are unmarried, dependent, full time students will be eligible for hospital-surgical benefits until they reach age 23 years.
3. Members who have belonged to the Protective Association and paid premiums for at least 10 years prior to reaching age 65 will be given the option of retaining membership for the purpose of carrying a limited amount of group life insurance, maximum \$2,000, at a premium of \$30.00 per thousand.

A circular regarding these plans and a revision of the pamphlet of October 1951 will be mailed to members within a few weeks.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE  
PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION  
Care of Department of State  
Washington 25, D. C.

*Drugs—Vitamins—Toiletries*

**Specialized Service at a Discount to  
Foreign Service Personnel**

**RIVERSIDE PHARMACY, INC.**

2125 E STREET, N.W. — At Virginia Ave.  
Phone: DI. 7-4120 Washington 7, D. C.

*Buy With Confidence!*

**Finest Bourbons-Scotches  
Champagnes and Wines**

*Call DIstrict 7-4882*

**RIVERSIDE LIQUORS**

2123 E STREET N.W.

Opposite State  
Department

Next to Riverside  
Pharmacy

## Twenty-Five Years Ago

By JAMES B. STEWART

THE NEW YEAR HAS COME. On January 26, Tsao Wang the kitchen god (a paper image arranged above the cooking boiler) is despatched each year, by burning, on his journey to heaven. He is regaled with sweetmeats so that when he comes before the great Jade Emperor, to make his report, he will have nothing but sweet words to speak of the family over whose hearth he has presided for the past year. The wish of the family is expressed in the following lines:

“Come god-of-the-Kitchen,  
whose surname is Chang,  
Now here is your pudding,  
and here is your t’ang;  
When you get up to Heaven  
it will make us all glad,  
If you tell what is good,  
and omit what is bad.”

As the kitchen god “goes up in flames” the family offers up their supplications in the form of requests for some material gifts. These are the lines dedicated to the occasion:

“When sweetmeats are offered to  
the genius of the hearth,  
The New Year has come  
for all it is worth.  
The little girl asks for flowers,  
The boy wants crackers and mirth,  
The old lady desires a wig  
for a splurge,  
And out of spite the old man  
(who pays the bill)  
breaks his bowl on the earth.”

(From *The Cult of the Kitchen God* by Leroy Webber, Consul, Chefoo)

IN GAY PARÉE: These officers went to Paris in 1927 to attend the American Legion Convention: WILLIAM F. DE COURCY from Marseille; WILLIAM C. BURDETT from Brussels; ALBERT M. DOYLE, Rotterdam and JOHN P. HURLEY, Vienna.



A son, CALVERT, was born at Tokyo on November 7, 1927, to DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY and MRS. EUGENE H. DOOMAN. A daughter CATHERINE, was born at Funchal on November 22, 1927, to VICE CONSUL and MRS. JOHN H. LORD. A daughter, ELIZABETH CLAIR, was born at Catania on September 23, 1927, to CONSUL and MRS. ILO C. FUNK.

A TWO GUNNED ENVOY: It was the rule of the Court that upon the passage of the royal family, bystanders should uncover, and persons on horseback should dismount and uncover. Now THOMAS SUMTER, JR., appointed in 1809 by President Jefferson to be his Minister to the Court of Brazil,

JOIN DACOR—incorporated November, 1952. A permanent Association of former Foreign Service officers which provides insurance and other benefits for members. Send \$5 to: **Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired; 3816 Huntington St., Washington 15, D. C.**



uncovered on a certain occasion but he did not dismount. The easy going sovereign, Dom Joao, was undisturbed by Mr. Sumter's breach of etiquette, but not so Dona Carlota Joaquina his impulsive consort. On appropriate occasion she ordered the guard to oblige the American Minister and the British Minister to dismount. They succeeded in removing the Englishman from his saddle, but Sumter drew a pair of pistols and threatened to shoot if even touched. The guards retreated, but a second and similarly unsuccessful attack was made a little later. Sumter's attitude was considered gross disrespect by the populace, and Mrs. Sumter was stoned in public.

The unfortunate affair was finally adjusted and Dom Joao, who was friendly to Sumter and to the United States, issued a decree exempting foreign ministers from the troublesome formality of getting out of their saddles, and only requiring them to remove their hats. (Consul Digby A. Willson in the JOURNAL.)

#### THE FOREIGN OFFICE PUZZLED ITS BRAINS.

"All Ministers now bear the high-sounding title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and I asked a diplomat why they were so styled. This is the explanation he gave me.

"A century or so ago the doyen in Lisbon was the British Minister, the French Minister then, by virtue of seniority, being in line of succession. Reasons of high politics required that the British Minister should remain the doyen, but the Minister died, and the new man, instead of being at the top, would sink to the bottom and France would score. That tragedy must be averted at any cost. The Foreign Office puzzled its brains. Finally an inconspicuous clerk with imagination offered the solution. Ministers at that time were simply Ministers Plenipotentiary, why not commission the new man as an Envoy Extraordinary, as well as Minister Plenipotentiary, because it stood to reason that an Envoy Extraordinary (whatever that meant) must be of a higher grade than a mere Minister, and would outrank all other Ministers, and consequently would have to be the doyen. This brilliant suggestion was accepted and it worked!" (Sir A. Maurice Low in the *Morning Post*, London.)

P.S.

COERT DU BOIS writes from Stonington, Connecticut: "When the JOURNAL arrives, MARGARET and I first look for the Retired List and then for your column."

### BUY A HOME IN WASHINGTON

SALES



RENTALS

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

## STORY & Co.

REAL ESTATE

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

732 17th St. N. W.  
cable address "Story"

MEtropolitan  
8-4100



A NAME OF *International Fame*



Friendly hospitality awaits Foreign Service men and their families at this distinguished hotel in the nation's capital. Its central location is convenient to the White House, embassies and government buildings. Famous for luxurious comfort, fine food and service. The Mayflower is the residence of many noted personages . . . the scene of internationally-important events and the favorite meeting place of society. Exclusive Men's Bar. Gay Cocktail Lounge.

COMPLETELY AIR-CONDITIONED

## The Mayflower

WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. Mack, Vice President & General Manager

HILTON MANAGEMENT • CONRAD N. HILTON, PRESIDENT



### With Accent on the Americas

Linking busy ports of North and Middle America, the Great White Fleet contributes to better understanding and friendship through constant development of freight and passenger traffic. As both travel and trade increase, United Fruit, with experienced, able personnel and modern, fast liners, will continue to maintain service of the highest standard to both shipper and traveler.

## GREAT WHITE FLEET

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

New York 6: Pier 3, North River  
New Orleans 4: 321 St. Charles St.  
Chicago 2: 111 W. Washington St.  
San Francisco 7: 1001 Fourth St.



The Know-How, Skill and Integrity  
 which gave the World these famous  
**Firestone "Firsts"...**



FIRST  
 COMMERCIAL  
 DEMOUNTABLE  
 RIM  
 1907

FIRST  
 ANGULAR  
 NON-SKID  
 TREAD  
 1908

FIRST  
 GUM-  
 DIPPING  
 PROCESS  
 1920

FIRST  
 BALLOON  
 TIRE  
 1923

FIRST  
 GEAR-  
 GRIP  
 TREAD  
 1938

FIRST  
 BLOWOUT-SAFE  
 PUNCTURE-PROOF  
 TUBELESS TIRE  
 1951

Assure You of the Best  
 In Safety, Service and  
 Economy when you buy  
**Firestone**  
 Tires for your car.

FOR more than fifty years, Firestone has been making these and many other important contributions to the rubber industry. As a result of this Firestone leadership in research, development and production techniques, vehicle operators all over the world have benefited with Firestone tires and other products which give greatest safety, service and economy — for car, truck, tractor, motorcycle or airplane. See your nearest Firestone dealer and learn how *you* can save with the right Firestone tire for every job.

DELUXE  
 CHAMPION

SUPER-  
 BALLOON

Copyright, 1952, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

**Your Safety Is Our Business At Firestone**



## The Meaning of the Ruling in the Vincent Case for the National Interest and the Foreign Service

No group of government servants is more convinced of the need for vigilant security procedures than the Foreign Service. Yet the Loyalty Review Board's letter to the Secretary in the Vincent case, reprinted below, is causing bewilderment and misgiving in our ranks.

It is disturbing not only because it recommends dismissal for a veteran officer who had already been cleared by the Department's Loyalty Security Board, but because it implies doctrines which would prevent the Service from doing its full duty. Those who read it will doubtless have questions about all of its conclusions. This analysis concerns a few of the main points fundamental to the operations of the Service.

We believe the members of the Foreign Service share a simple and rather stern conception of their duty in reporting to their government: to tell the truth as they see it about people, policies, and conditions in the countries where they are stationed. Under this guiding principle they have a positive obligation to report on the difficulties and deficiencies as well as the strong points of any government to which they are accredited, whether we are on friendly terms with it or not.

This seems to us as elementary as the reason for the existence of a Foreign Service. Yet, as we read this letter of the Board, it has an implication in direct contradiction of this principle. Members of the Service far from Washington and the sense of things at home who read this letter as a guide to their performance may

well feel themselves cast adrift without a compass.

The panel notes that "throughout a period when it was the declared and established policy of the Government of the United States to support Chiang Kai-Shek's government" Mr. Vincent expressed "studied criticism" of that government and "studied praise" of the Chinese Communists.

We are not sure what the Board meant to imply by its studious use of the word "studied." Surely the key to the case in everyone's mind is whether Mr. Vincent was merely calling things as he saw them, or whether he was distorting his recommendations and suppressing truth in the interests of a Communist conspiracy. If the Board found a probability of the latter, its letter should have said as much. The point is far too important to be conveyed by implications; if there is evidence to support so grave a charge it ought to have been cited more specifically.

To us, as it stands, the letter means that any Foreign Service officer reporting confidentially to his superiors may cast a doubt on his own loyalty if his reports contain criticism of a friendly government. It also seems to mean that he will have to be ultra-cautious in admitting the strength of the opposition.

In our system of government ultimate political accountability rests with the elected heads of Government and the top executives whom they appoint to run the agencies and Departments. If policies fail or alliances disappoint, the means do not

*(Continued on page 41)*

December 12, 1952.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State

In Re: Case of JOHN CARTER VINCENT  
Chief of Mission, Tangier, Morocco

Sir:

Under the provisions of Regulation 14 of the Rules and Regulations of the Loyalty Review Board, a panel of the Board has considered the case of the above named employee. The members of the panel reviewed the entire record in the case and heard the testimony of Mr. Vincent in person and argument of counsel on his behalf.

Without expressly accepting or rejecting the testimony of Louis Budenz that Mr. Vincent was a Communist and "under Communist discipline" or the findings of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary (a) that "over a period of years John Carter Vincent was the principal fulcrum of I.P.R. pressures and influence in the State Department" and (b) that "Owen Lattimore and John Carter Vincent were influential in bringing about a change in the United States Policy in 1945 favorable to the Chinese Communists", the panel has taken these factors into account.

Furthermore, the panel calls attention to the fact that Mr. Vincent was not an immature or subordinate representative of the State Department but was an experienced and responsible official who had been stationed in China from April 1924 to February 1936 and from March 1941 to August 1943, and who thereafter occupied high positions in the Department of State having to do with the formulation of our Chinese policies.

The panel notes Mr. Vincent's studied praise of Chinese Communists and equally studied criticism of the Chiang Kai-shek Government throughout a period when it was the declared and established policy of the Government of the United States to support Chiang Kai-shek's Government.

The panel notes also Mr. Vincent's indifference to any evidence that the Chinese Communists were affiliated with or controlled by the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Vincent's failure properly to discharge his responsibilities as Chairman of the Far Eastern Subcommittee of State, War and Navy to supervise the accuracy or security of State Department documents emanating from that Subcommittee, was also taken into account.

Finally, the panel calls attention to Mr. Vincent's close association with numerous persons who, he had reason to believe, were either Communists or Communist sympathizers.

To say that Mr. Vincent's whole course of conduct in connection with Chinese affairs does not raise a reasonable doubt as to his loyalty, would, we are forced to think, be an unwarranted interpretation of the evidence. While we are not required to find Mr. Vincent guilty of disloyalty and we do not do so, his conduct in office, as clearly indicated by the records, forces us reluctantly to conclude that there is reasonable doubt as to his loyalty to the Government of the United States.

Therefore, it is the recommendation of the Loyalty Review Board that the services of Mr. John Carter Vincent be terminated.

Very truly yours,

HIRAM BINGHAM  
Chairman  
Loyalty Review Board.



# Bedford Indiana Perspective



By MARTIN F. HERZ, FSO

I have spent ten days of my home leave as a reporter on the Bedford, Indiana *Times-Mail*, in the heart of the "isolationist" Middle West. Bedford is a town of 12,800 inhabitants, with a little industry but located in a completely agricultural area. It happens to be the home town of Senator Jenner, but it did not vote more or less overwhelmingly for him than many other small towns in Southern Indiana. My stay was during the period immediately before and immediately after the November elections.

Bedford is a prosperous little city, and one of its greatest problems is its expansion into the surrounding portions of Shawswick township. The Monon Railway ("The Hoosier Line") has two passenger trains and numerous freight trains thundering across the main square everyday but otherwise the center of the city has thoroughly urban characteristics. Bedford has a radio station of its own, a parking problem, and a forest of television antennas over its roofs. It is in many respects a typical small Middle Western town. Politically, it is a bit to the right of average: the last time Lawrence County voted for a Democratic president was in 1912, and at that time it was only because the Republicans split.

During my stint on the *Times-Mail*, I met a very large number of Bedford residents. Some of them knew that "Mr. Herz here is with the State Department in Paris, on his vacation and just looking around here," but most of them knew nothing about me. I was a stranger to all whom I met, but Indiana people are friendly and will chat with strangers without hesitation. I attended Kiwanis and Rotary luncheons, covered a labor union meeting for the *Times-Mail*, went out inspecting the damage from forest fires, became

a sidewalk interviewer on the day after the elections, and was taken along by the publisher of the paper to lunches and meetings of various kinds.

## *Benefit of the doubt*

A State Department man is met with much courtesy and kindness in Bedford, but he is on his good behavior and people can't help wondering whether there is anything wrong with him. He is probably not a Communist, the chances are overwhelmingly against his being a traitor, but he may be a "pink" and perhaps not thoroughly alive to the danger of communism. In the course of my stay in Bedford I had many friendly talks about our foreign policy, and they invariably started out with some observation that our foreign relations are certainly in a sorry mess.

So strong is the conviction that the U. S. Government has made disastrous mistakes in foreign policy and that there have been many traitors in the State Department, that any questioning of these premises would have been fruitless. But then, one would not have to go to Bedford, Indiana, to find this particular attitude. What I found interesting and perhaps significant, were the *limits* of this attitude of distrust in an area that is rather more-than-average critical of the State Department. Take for instance the case of Senator Jenner himself. While I was in Bedford, I heard him make a speech in which he said the Administration was deliberately pulling its punches in Korea because it wished to prolong the war, and that "they are not against communism in Washington—they are for communism."

Now, in talking with people who greatly approved of Senator Jenner and who certainly voted for him, I found a majority who would readily couple their approval with the observation that Jenner was probably exaggerating in



the heat of the electoral campaign. But as the publisher of the *Times-Mail* put it in an editorial the day after election day, what counts is results: he compared the situation in the State Department to that in an office in which money has been disappearing. "*Suspicion settles on one or two persons, but no charge is made because proof in open court would be difficult if not impossible—yet there is a very positive feeling about the guilty parties. Nothing happens except that the guilty person becomes aware that he is under suspicion and the pilferage stops.*"

That expresses very well the local feeling about McCarthyism: that not all the charges may have been proper, that perhaps none of them would stand up in court, but that in a larger sense they are all justified because many things have gone wrong and somebody must be responsible, and if a few innocent people in the State Department and elsewhere suffer, that is too had but unavoidable. I am not justifying this attitude, but its strength was greatly impressed upon me during my stay at Bedford.

I made an experiment at one time to see whether dramatizing the Department's own security program would help, for there seemed to be no awareness at all that the Department has been quietly checking its own employees from the point of view of security. A fellow I talked with voiced the belief that "most" of Senator McCarthy's and Jenner's accusations were well-founded. "Certainly Fingelberger was a traitor," I said, naming a completely imaginary individual. "Yes, Fingelberger sure was. And he wouldn't have been found out if it hadn't been for McCarthy." "Well," I would reply, "That's just it. The State Department's own security people ferreted Fingelberger out, and he was one man who hadn't been named publicly at all." To this, the answer would be that the State Department didn't publicize its own loyalty program enough. And the implication was that if the Department had put out more publicity, perhaps its critics would have gotten less.

#### *Limits of Isolationism*

What other limits are there to the attitude of wholesale condemnation of our foreign policy? One rather elementary one is that the word "isolationism" has gone out of fashion and that even the most isolationist-minded politician I met wouldn't call for the immediate withdrawal of American troops either from Korea or from Europe. As a matter of fact, due to the focussing of the electoral campaign on Korea, I found few people who were concerned about our presence on the European continent. In sidewalk interviews I conducted immediately after the election results became known, I found not a single person who thought our troops would or should be withdrawn from Europe. Of course, the sample was a very small one.

A somewhat heartening observation was that the words "American Foreign Service" have acquired no negative connotation, at least not at Bedford. The State Department is

Martin Hertz (left) at his temporary desk at the *Bedford Times-Mail*, with publisher Stewart Riley. Martin Hertz is a former member of the JOURNAL'S editorial board. During his home leave in 1949 he also spent 10 days with a small town newspaper—at that time at Lexington, Ky.—and wrote about the benefits of this type of experience in the article "The Lexington Experiment" which appeared in the March 1949 issue of the JOURNAL. He is now political officer at the Embassy in Paris.

one thing, and the Foreign Service another to most people—but not always logically: I myself was somewhat more suspiciously regarded when introduced as a "State Department man" than when introduced as "with our Embassy in Paris."

Ignorance about foreign affairs is profound, and only exceeded by lack of interest in news from abroad. For this, in my opinion, which I frankly stated to the paper's publisher at my departure, the local newspaper must bear a certain amount of responsibility. The *Bedford Times-Mail*, which to nine-tenths of its readers is the only paper they see, carries no foreign news on its front-page practically as a matter of policy—except an occasional item about Korea, because some local residents have their kin there; and even on the inside pages, the amount of foreign news printed is very small.

But what makes this fact significant is that the *Times-Mail* is considered one of the best small-town papers in Indiana, and that its publisher is not a narrow-minded, small-town Babbitt but quite on the contrary a man of the world, who has studied in Paris, visited Europe five times and traveled widely also in other parts of the world. If his paper carries little foreign news and buries nearly all of it in obscure places, that is due to the publisher's expert knowledge of what his readers want. He himself reads the *New York Times* and subscribes to several highly informative national magazines.

One of the most startling revelations to me during my stay at Bedford was thus that one can be intelligent, well-informed, honest and still basically an isolationist—and the fact that this was a startling revelation shows only how much I needed to become exposed to the political atmosphere of a small Middle Western town. The present transformation of isolationism back to nationalism-plus-conservatism is, indeed, one of the most important phenomena about our country in the field of foreign affairs, and its observation at first hand therefore highly desirable.

This transformation of isolationism into something else was also in a different way quite clearly apparent in conversations at Bedford: While all who attacked the Government over its foreign policy declared themselves partisans of General MacArthur, in actual fact most of them stood very strongly against any risk whatever of widening the area of the Korean War. From my very limited observations, I came away with the feeling that "weakness-plus-provocation"

*(Continued on page 41)*





# THEMES LETTERS

By RICHARD L. BRECKER

Nearly a dozen eminent literary names have, at one time or another, graced the rolls of the American Diplomatic and Consular Service, particularly those of the mid-nineteenth century. The rate of literary eminence seems to have declined perceptibly in later years, a fact which might be attributed to any number of things including promulgation of the merit system of appointment in 1895. But in the early days of the Republic such obstacles did not present themselves. A diplomatic or consular commission offered prestige, travel and even financial security to promising or established authors and was a Presidential favor sparingly given and usually graciously received.

Joel Barlow, poet-lawyer of the trying years following the American Revolution, earns the distinction of being the first "man of letters" to serve his country as an envoy abroad.<sup>1</sup> One of Timothy Dwight's so-called "Connecticut Wits," Barlow got his chance at international diplomacy in 1795, when he was sent as Special Minister to Algiers to negotiate for the release of American prisoners held by the Barbary corsairs. Years of previous negotiation had proved fruitless and American patience was wearing thin. By the time Barlow was ready to commence his mission over 150 Americans were being held captive in squalid slave-pens, some of them performing household duties in the Algerian ruler's palace.

Having lived for seven years in France, where he was held in high esteem and had been made an honorary citizen, Barlow appeared to be the ideal man for the job since at least tacit cooperation of the French Government was essential in dealing with the unpredictable and temperamental Dey. Barlow spent half a year preparing for his mission, getting advice, learning a few polite Turkish phrases and buying an enormous quantity of presents. Although he

found the Dey to be a "man of most ungovernable temper . . . unjust to such a degree that there is no calculating his policy from one moment to another," and Algiers "the most detestable place one can imagine," he carried off his assignment with success, securing not only release of the prisoners but the enduring friendship of the Dey himself. This feat took nearly two years.

In 1811, following publication of his monumental epic poem "The Columbiad," Barlow was called again to his country's service, this time as Minister Plenipotentiary to Napoleon. U. S. relations with both England and France had strained almost to the breaking point. France, however, had given diplomatic evidence of a possible change in attitude and it was thought that Barlow might be able to translate this into a written accord, simultaneously establishing and collecting indemnities for damages suffered by American commerce.

The Connecticut bard was not so fortunate as he had been in Algiers. Napoleon was busy planning for his Russian campaign and could not find time to see him. Finally after a year of informal dealing with the Emperor's foreign minister, Barlow was suddenly summoned to meet the "Corsican" himself at the small Polish town of Vilna. Napoleon, meanwhile, was suffering a crushing defeat at Moscow and in his haste to retreat and escape assassination at the hands of his own troops could not be bothered with Barlow who had drawn back from Vilna to wait for him in Warsaw.

During the weeks of waiting at Vilna and then Warsaw the weather had turned to sub-zero and Barlow's health deteriorated rapidly. On Christmas eve, 1812, he died in the village of Zarnowiec, while on his way back to Paris. Although he had failed to conclude a formal treaty, Barlow's efforts were not wholly in vain. During the previous year he had effected the release of a number of American vessels held by the French and had arranged for the abrogation of many restrictions on American shipping.

Barlow's two foreign assignments had been essentially special missions. This was not true of the posts held by

<sup>1</sup>Philip Freneau, "poet of the American Revolution" occupied a translator's clerkship in the State Department for a few years, but the position was little more than a political sinecure from his friend Jefferson and involved no foreign duty.



Washington Irving, America's first "man of letters" to win an international literary reputation. Irving's diplomatic career consisted of two separate "tours of duty;" the first as Attaché to the American Legation in Madrid and Secretary of the Legation in London; the second, ten years later, as Minister to Spain.

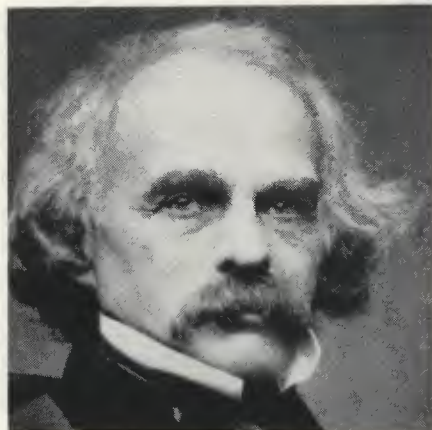
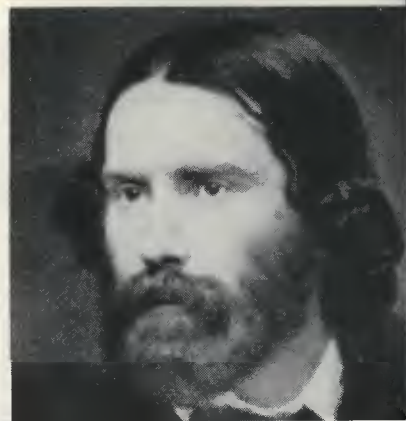
Although Irving was officially "attached" to the American Legation from the day of his arrival in Madrid in February, 1826, until he left for London in August 1829, his activities during this time had very little to do with the conduct of foreign affairs. The honorary appointment had been arranged for him by his friend the American Minister, Alexander Everett. Well-aware of Irving's fast-growing literary reputation, Everett had induced the author of the "Sketchbook" to come to Spain to undertake an English translation of Navarrete's just-published "Voyages of Columbus." Irving soon abandoned this project, but for the next three years, during which he traveled extensively throughout Spain, he devoted his energies and talents to the writing of his own "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus" and the delightful Spanish tales and histories which were collected and published in 1832 under the title "The Alhambra."

In 1829, with a change of Administration at home and Everett's recall, Irving suddenly found himself transferred to London as Secretary of the Legation. The transfer had been arranged in Washington by an old family acquaintance, Martin Van Buren, who was to appear on the London scene himself two years later as Jackson's appointee to the post of Minister, although the Senate did not confirm the appointment and Van Buren was never officially in charge of the Legation. During nearly three years in London, Irving did much to strengthen Anglo-American diplomatic relations not only in his roll as chief aide and adviser to Minister Louis McLane but also as Charge d'Affaires of the Legation for ten months when McLane took ill. In April, 1832, after having been away from his own country for seventeen years, Irving fulfilled his annually-repeated resolution to retire from diplomatic life in order to return home and get back to writing again.

The break with diplomacy was only temporary, however. After ten years at home, where he was acclaimed and feated as America's most famous author, Irving was offered the post of Minister to Spain. Both President Tyler and Secretary of State Daniel Webster were his ardent admirers and his knowledge of Spain and many close associations with that country were thought to commend him highly for the assignment.

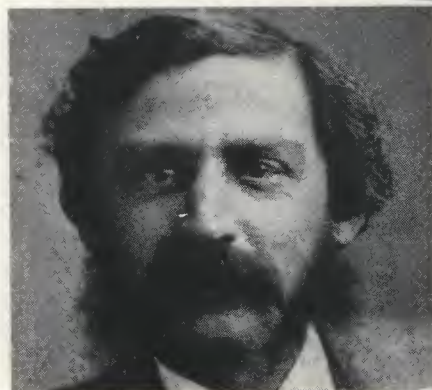
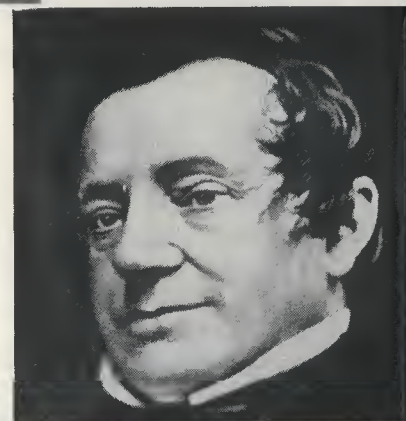
Irving accepted and returned to Madrid in July, 1842, presenting his credentials to the Regent and the child Queen, Isabella II. For the next four years he carried out his ministerial duties with devotion and eclat, composing numerous penetrating despatches on the Spanish scene, political and otherwise, and enjoying the petty intrigues and regal splendour of court life. Few major decisions had to be made, but those that were had to be concluded on the spot for communications with Washington were embarrassingly inadequate. At one point it took ninety-four days for a message to reach him with the news that Secretary of State Upshur had died and was being succeeded by John C.

Minister James Russell Lowell. Assigned to Madrid followed by an assignment as Minister to the Court of St. James.



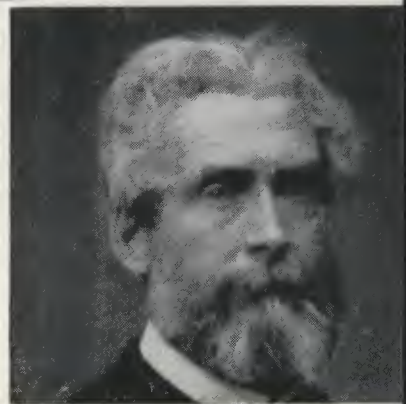
Consul Nathaniel Hawthorne. Assigned to Liverpool for four years.

Minister Washington Irving. Assigned as Attaché to Madrid, Second Secretary to the Legation in London, and later as Minister to Spain.



Consul Bret Harte. First assigned to Crefield, near Dusseldorf. Consul at Glasgow for five years.

Minister John Lothrop Motley, assigned to Vienna.





Calhoun. Near the end of his four years he encountered one period of nine months during which not a word was heard from the State Department (despite the fact his own resignation had been tendered months before and war with Mexico had broken out in the meantime).

Another complaint to which he addressed himself with no little indignation was his failure to collect any travel or expense money as reimbursement for having to follow the Court and the diplomatic corps to their annual summer retreat in Barcelona. But despite such grievances, which he registered forcibly with little or no results, Irving surrendered his post not out of any ill-feelings toward the prosaic side of his job, but because he felt he needed more time to complete the life of Washington upon which he had already embarked before returning to Spain. That he left behind many friends and a deep impression is evident in the expression of regret at his departure from the youthful sovereign herself. "You may take with you into private life," she said, "the intimate conviction that your frank and loyal conduct has contributed to draw closer the amicable relations which exist between North America and the Spanish nation, and that your distinguished personal merits have gained in my heart the appreciation which you merit by more than one title."

Whether Irving's success as a diplomat had any salutary influence on the appointments of other authors to posts abroad cannot be proved with certainty, but the fact is that the next four decades brought into the diplomatic and consular service three of America's major literary figures as well as a few of the minor ones. Hawthorne, Howells and Lowell each served their country in this way, the first two as consuls, the last as Minister to Spain and England. Two noted historians, John Lothrop Motley and George Bancroft held several ministerial posts apiece. The prominent traveller and author, Bayard Taylor, was appointed Minister to Germany in 1878, sixteen years after a brief tour as Secretary of the Legation at St. Petersburg, while John Hay, one of the leading literary figures of his day as a result of his "Pike County Ballads," served in Paris, Vienna, Madrid and London, eventually becoming Secretary of State. Herman Melville tried several times to get a consular post but never quite made it.

Although Hawthorne had made an "inward resolution" not to accept any office from Franklin Pierce if the latter became President, he apparently changed his mind soon after the election. A campaign biography which he had written at Pierce's behest had helped elect his friend of 30-years-standing to the highest office in the land and Pierce wanted to return the favor. A consular commission was a suitable plum for this purpose and Liverpool was the ripest of those available. Hawthorne accepted, was confirmed by the Senate shortly after the inauguration, and set sail with his wife and three children in July, 1852.

At the age of forty-nine, Hawthorne was already a well-known literary figure in England, a situation which made him a welcome guest in many distinguished circles to which, as an ordinary consul, he might not have had access. At the same time he carried out his consular duties with considerable diligence, insisting upon seeing personally just about everyone who visited the Consulate with a complaint

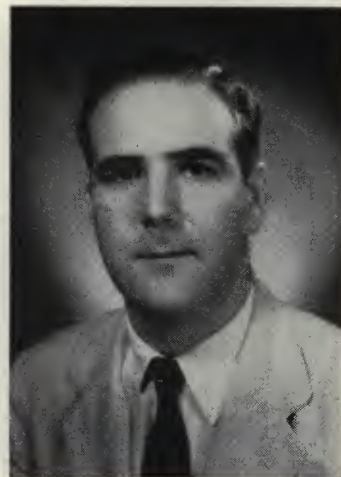
or grievance. He found himself incessantly out of pocket as a result of having to help stranded Americans, exiles, needy Englishmen, or Englishmen pretending to be Americans in order to make a soft touch. His office, located in a smokey quarter near the Liverpool docks, was besieged by sailors seeking redress for injuries received on American ships or officers preferring counter-charges. Much of his time was spent in police courts, hospitals, coroners' offices, funeral parlors and cemeteries, for life in the American merchant marine had reached an all-time high of lawlessness. "There is a most dreadful state of things aboard our ships," he wrote in his notebook; "Hell itself can be no worse than some of them." He brought the matter repeatedly to the attention of the State Department in his despatches and even proposed certain specific reforms to be enacted into legislation. He also wrote about it to Senator Charles Sumner, but the latter, busy with the burning question of abolition, could not find time to reply.

While he applied himself conscientiously to his job, Hawthorne found the consular work irksome and difficult, particularly since it occupied so much of his time that his creative efforts all but ceased. He was also unhappy about the number of appearances he had to make at official functions or dinners, which he called "the invention of the devil." And he hated nothing more than having to make a speech. These factors, combined with a slight reduction in his income resulting from a law passed during the middle of his term standardizing consular emoluments, induced him to resign his post at the end of four years. Pierce's offer to transfer him to Lisbon as Charge d'affaires could not make him change his mind and in the autumn of 1857 he turned his post over to his successor and went to Italy with his family.

Hawthorne did not consider his four years at Liverpool wasted despite the creative hiatus. From the assorted earnings of his office he had been able to save \$30,000—considerably more than he could have made by writing. But, back in Concord, his friend, Henry David Thoreau, took a rather contemptuous view of the whole idea. "Better for me," the author of "Walden" wrote in his journal, "to go cranberrying this afternoon for the *Vaccinium Oxycoccus* in Gowing's Swamp, to get but a bucketful and learn its

*(Continued on page 46)*

New Yorker Richard L. Brecker, formerly vice consul and information officer at Bombay is now Chief of the Exhibits Branch of International Information Center Service. Prior to this assignment, he was briefing officer for I.I.A., on the General Manager's Executive Staff for the International Information Administration.





# THE IMPACT OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE FOREIGN SERVICE

By RICHARD H. STEPHENS

Few aspects of contemporary foreign relation are so much in the limelight today as the machinery within the U. S. Government for the conduct of these relations. Over the past decade, this has been the subject of a continuing series of studies both within and outside the Department of State. The earliest of these, undertaken during World War II, resulted in the post-war reorganizations of the Department and in the Foreign Service Act of 1946. The most recent and most valuable, benefiting as it did from previous surveys like those of the Hoover Commission and Rowe Committee, was completed by the Bookings Institution in June, 1951 for the Bureau of the Budget.<sup>1</sup> Its principal recommendations, with certain exceptions, appear to have been adopted and are gradually being put into effect. But basic problems remain. As the thoughtful article of Thomas S. Estes in the March, 1952, *JOURNAL* intimates, these studies have failed to evolve a definition of the executive and non-technical administrative functions in the foreign affairs sphere. Nor is it yet clear what administrative concepts may appropriately be applied to aid in the realization of U. S. foreign policy objectives. This article represents a modest, limited attempt to attack these problems.

A comprehensive review of the wealth of published material on this subject, written by Arthur W. Macmahon of Columbia University, may be found in the September, 1951 *American Political Science Review*. In nearly all these books and surveys, there appears a striking characteristic of most suggestions for the improved administration of U. S. foreign affairs. It is that underlying assumptions of values to be sought are never questioned nor are the basic objectives of administration clearly set forth. In the concern over mechanisms and efficiency, little or no attention is paid to fundamental value-judgments such as the relative weight to be attached to efficiency, democratic responsibility, individual rights or spontaneity. At the risk of sounding somewhat theoretical, it may be added that this situation seems to be the result of two things. First, it merely reflects the present uncertainty as to the values around which human life and society in general could best be organized. Secondly, foreign affairs have reached such a point of complexity and scope, affecting various groups each with its own set of

values, that organizational structures can no longer cater to any one group but must aim at satisfying as many as possible. This, in essence, is the meaning behind the commendable efforts in recent years to "streamline" the State Department and make it fully responsive to its new responsibilities. It also explains much of the current criticism of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 which, to some, appears partial to the career officer group.

## *Objectives of Department*

In more concrete terms, one might simply quote the truism that U. S. foreign policy now affects everyone. Consideration of the impact of post-war improvements in administration on the Foreign Service must, accordingly, involve a discussion of the interests and objectives of all the other groups at home and abroad who have a vital concern in the functioning of the United States in the field of foreign affairs. The values sought by each must be stated. That this has not been done in any of the excellent studies of foreign affairs administration of recent years reflects a basic dilemma in this sphere. U. S. foreign policies and the activities of U. S. Government agencies overseas now cover so vast a range that the specification of the "objectives" or values to be realized by the Department of State, in meaningful and measurable terms to all the various groups of participants or outsiders, is an almost impossible task. This limiting factor appears at every turn, even though often unrecognized, in discussions of the ideal structural organization of the Department.

In the Brookings report, an intelligent, constructive analysis of the problem with suggested alternative solutions, one discerns this dilemma in values. This report makes three main recommendations with regard to personnel management: (1) greater decentralization of personnel authority and responsibility under the initial direction of a special administrative assistant in the Executive Office of the President ("in order to decentralize one must first centralize"); (2) creation of a single, simplified foreign affairs personnel system; and (3) emphasis on "program staffing" as distinct from "career staffing" as a means of assuring mobility and interchangeability of personnel. It contains many other valuable insights and proposals in the broader field of foreign affairs organization which merit the study of career officers and others interested in this important subject.

<sup>1</sup>"The Administration of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Operations," U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price \$1.00.



Throughout this report, as in earlier ones like that of the Hoover Commission, one perceives the underlying assumption that structural simplicity, uniformity, mobility and efficiency are the ends or ultimate values to be sought. The real problems involved in administering the many thousands of men and women employed by the State Department and program-operating agencies like M. S. A., I. I. A., the Defense Department, etc., added to the vastly expanded overseas operations of the U. S. Government during the past decade, are generally cited as the reasons for unified personnel structures and greater efficiency. But "efficiency" for what? "Efficiency" or uniformity as ends in themselves? An "efficient State Department?" Yes, unquestionably. But how to reconcile the conflicting concepts of what is "efficient" in the minds of the many groups concerned, in terms of values that are meaningful to *them*? Each seeks something different, or is affected in a different way, and, therefore, what is efficient to one is not efficient to another. While this may sound somewhat abstruse, it is a very practical consideration. This is the quandary which would seem to indicate that current attempts to formulate an ideal structural arrangement for the State Department—even those that seek through uniform, all-embracing structures to ease or eliminate these deep-rooted conflicts in values—are leading up a blind alley. Human nature and the demands on the State Department are too complex to permit of any simple, "total" solution to the problem of organization.

In his survey of recent literature on foreign affairs administration, Mr. Macmahon commented on the tendency "to assume that some stroke of structural magic will produce simplicity, undivided responsibility, and decisiveness" in the conduct of U. S. foreign relations. This goes to the heart of the matter. In the post-war concern over mechanism and organizational improvements, in the oft-repeated objective of establishing a "unified, single personnel system" for overseas operations, we have tended to forget that we are dealing with diverse situations and with real people, actual men and women, not so many blocks of wood of different shapes and sizes to be slipped into slots and shifted here and there. Even though the "continuing development of potential leadership personnel" is mentioned in the Brookings report as a primary objective, the criticism seems just that the human element—the study of actual



This article was adjudged the winner in the JOURNAL'S recent foreign affairs contest. The judges for the contest were: Walter A. Radius, Edward Page, Gerald Drew, and Edward T. Wailes. Consul Richard H. Stephens spent five years in the Army after his graduation from the Univ. of Utah. His first assignment in the FS was in Paris immediately following the war, next a tour in Porto Alegre. He is currently assigned to Sydney, Australia.

human behavior—has been overlooked in this otherwise excellent survey of possible administrative arrangements. There appears a tendency to overestimate what organization and administration can do, given the fact that human beings are by nature, diverse, variable, different and, sometimes, downright "cussed."

#### *Administration Concerned with Values*

The limitations on administration can best be seen in the observation that individual behavior is controllable only within narrow limits, even in a completely totalitarian society. A wide range of influences, past and present, purely personal in nature and lying outside the activities and plans of the organization, affect and often determine a person's actual behavior. Questions of organization and "administrative efficiency" are, therefore, directly related to questions of value and, in particular, to one of the fundamental values of Western civilization—that of the dignity of the individual human being. This consists of the desire of the individual not to be manipulated as a mere tool. Knowledge of administration, however, is knowledge of how to manipulate other human beings, how to get them to do the things you want done. Thus, the administrator or executive cannot escape the task of moral choice, of the relative merit to be assigned to different values, in deciding questions of organization and personnel management. A discussion of administration ultimately resolves itself into one of values. Unless fundamental assumptions of value are brought to the fore, such a discussion may become meaningless. This failure to assess values appears to be a major source of weakness in past studies of administrative organization.

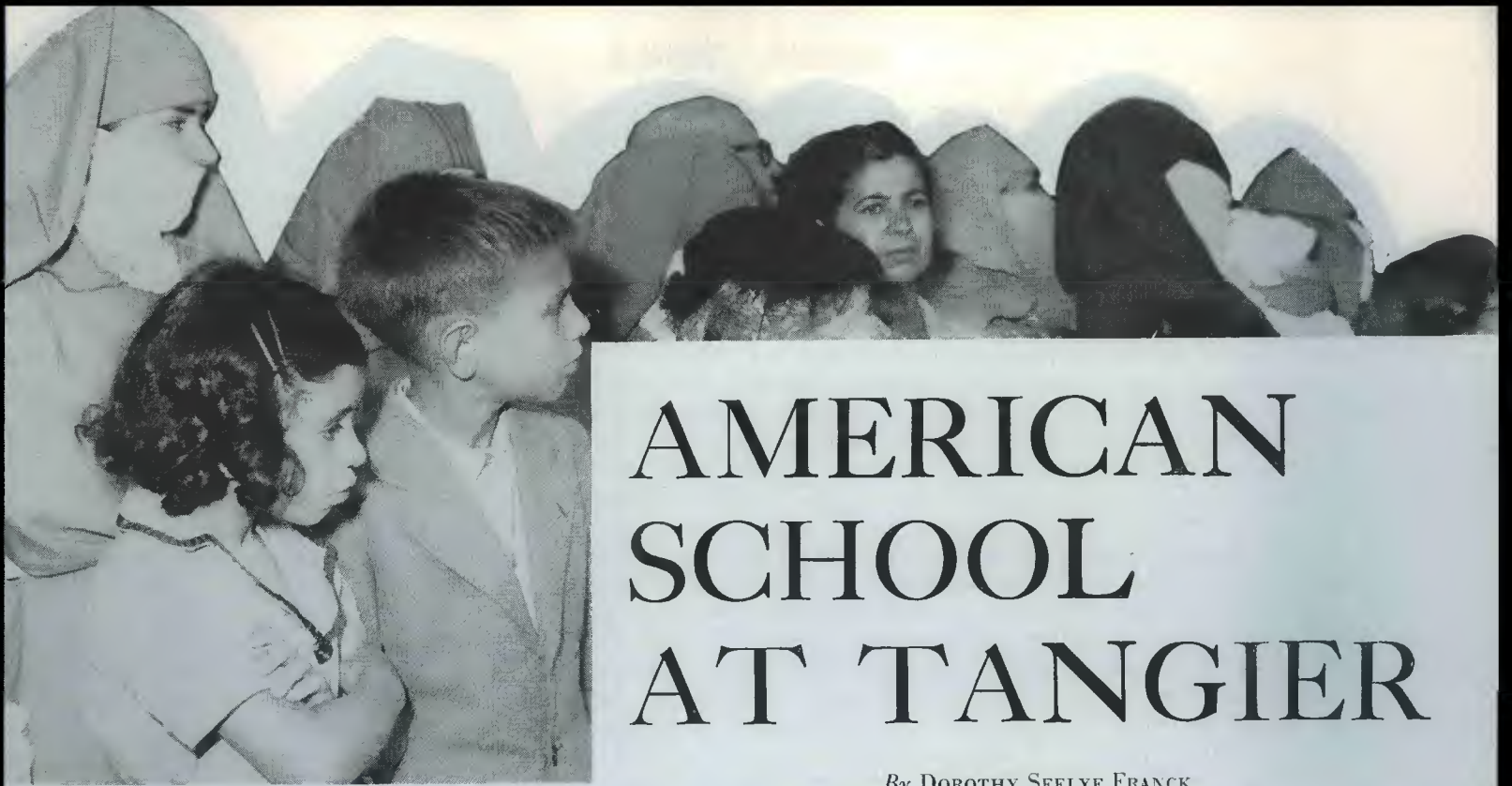
The occasional reference in letters appearing in the JOURNAL to a "trend" toward more and more detailed, centralized administrative direction within the State Department and Foreign Service mirrors this underlying conflict in the value-judgements. On the one hand, there is the undoubted need for standardized procedures, clearer lines of authority and greater speed and efficiency in the conduct of our foreign relations. Significant strides forward have already been made in this direction. On the other hand, a feeling persists that the individual is being sacrificed to the need for economy or efficiency, that he is being submerged, evaluated in terms of his "ability to adjust to administrative discipline," relegated to the increasing status of a mere tool. A reconciliation of the opposing viewpoints, both of which have merit, cannot be found by ignoring their existence, but rather by confronting them and dealing with them in a spirit of frank inquiry and reciprocity.

#### *Human Factor Vital*

One of the first steps, it would seem, is to attempt to define the objectives of administration and alternative bases around which the overseas activities of the United States might be organized, particularly as they affect the recruitment, training and assignment of individual men and women. A headline in the *New York Times* of June 20, 1952 reading "U. S. Irking Europe by Swarm of Aides" and subtitled "'Overorganization' Found Bad for American Influence on Economic Recovery" indicates the desirability of

(Continued on page 52)





# AMERICAN SCHOOL AT TANGIER

By DOROTHY SEELYE FRANCK

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware but established in a city governed by 3 nations; offering a predominately American curriculum but with a student body composed of children of 11 nationalities speaking 7 different languages; started with a "budget" of \$300 but with future plans for a school plant to house a full grammar and high school program—that's the American School at Tangier.

Behind these contradictions lies an idea, the need and support of the Moroccan community, and the determination of the American colony in Tangier.

The idea was first expressed concretely five years ago in flowing Arabic, when five educated ladies of Morocco, a doctor, an artist, a businessman, a journalist and several religious leaders petitioned the President of the United States asking for an American University in North Africa.

"We already see," the petition read, "the good fruit that many Oriental countries received from the American universities . . . established there . . . We are convinced that American culture suits our mentality.

"We are touched at the magnanimous efforts of the United States to spread science and culture in different parts of the globe. All these factors are urging us to beseech your Excellency—to open an American University in the International Zone of Tangier . . . We assure your Excellency that there are people among us who are ready to sacrifice something for culture and for the tighening of relations between the American and Moroccan nations—Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Peace be with you!"

The document was translated in Tangier, pouched to Washington, read with interest up the line to the President and down—and filed. Every American official sympathized with the plea, but the United States government has no authority to start a university—despite the belief prevailing abroad that it can do anything.

But what the United States government couldn't do, the

small American community in Tangier could—and did.

Less than three years ago the American Club of Tangier with the blessing of the American Legation, \$300, and one teacher opened a "school" in two rooms on the sixth floor of an apartment building.

Between the opening of this first "school" in the spring of 1950 and its reopening in October, the American community and its friends in Tangier and the French zone of Morocco had: contributed to an operating fund of about \$16,000; secured the support and assistance of the American government in the form of a grant of \$10,000 to pay the salary and expenses of an American principal and to cover cost of books and supplies purchased in the United States; remodelled a villa on a sunny residential street close to the ancient walled city; found students who would attend the school.

The latter objective was achieved easily. Within days of the first word-of-mouth announcement, enough students and parents appeared to crowd the library on registration day. They came from the enclosed courts of ancient houses in the Medina and from swank apartments on the boulevards, from Moslem families whose veiled women seldom left their doors, from homes where Spanish, Arabic, French and Portuguese were the "home" language. On that opening day in October, 1950, when the school reopened in its present Villa with a staff of 7 teachers, 60 pupils were accepted. Among the children, ranging from the smallest kindergarten to the tallest "graduate student" working on the Calvert Schools' seventh grade curriculum were 24 Moroccans, 16 Americans, 11 British, 6 Spanish, 5 French, 2 Latvian, 1 Portuguese, 1 Hungarian, 1 Greek, and 1 Indian. For every one pupil accepted, three were turned away—there just wasn't enough room.

The reason for this spontaneous and overwhelming response is not hard to understand. Within the International



Zone of Tangier, schools are the separate responsibility of each national or religious group. The French and Spanish schools are already overcrowded. The Jewish schools provide only elementary education. Most of the Muslem schools are devoted entirely to the study of their religious book, the Koran. More than half the children have no school to go to. As a result, 90% of the native population is illiterate and only a handful get the chance to acquire the knowledge needed to help their people.

Then, too, this was the *first* American school to open in a city which boasted, prior to its establishment, 9 educational institutions supported by the French community and government, 2 by the French government and the Jewish community, 1 by the Italian government, 2 by the Spanish government and the Catholic community, and 3 by private donations and the Istiqlal Party.

The eagerness for learning evident in the overwhelming response on registration day is being met with a curriculum based on the American philosophy of education: that a school must meet the needs of the child in his community.

Specifically, the school has a curriculum based on that of Pennsylvania because the first principal, Mrs. Alexander Davit, wife of the second secretary of the American Legation, knew Pennsylvania's school system and teachers in it who could guide her. The curriculum established by Mrs. Davit was developed further during the 1951-52 school term under the supervision of Miss Elizabeth Cooper, a trained and experienced expert in the field of International education. Besides her public school experience in the State of California she brought to her assignment specialized training gained as Assistant Director of the American schools in San Jose, Costa Rica, and Lima, Peru, and Director of the American schools in Managua, Nicaragua, and Cali, Columbia. Through the cooperation of the Department, Miss Cooper was loaned to the school for a period of eighteen months. The curriculum is based on the general principles of freedom, cooperation, and an understanding of the interrelationships of people and of nations. The important ideas of American democracy are taught through classes in American history, literature, and social sciences. Though the themes are American, the variations are designed to prepare the children for fuller roles in their own communities and in the international community.

In this respect the American school differs from others in Tangier. The school does not try to Americanize the children or fit them into any preconceived pattern. On the contrary each child is helped to develop his own potentialities and relate them to the diverse world in which he will live.

The purposes of the kindergarten program, for example, are to acquaint the child with English through conversations, games, music, and supervised play; to inspire interest in learning; to give children of all nationalities a chance to play and learn together. There are no special classes for non-English speaking pupils. Individual teaching and the influence of English speaking children soon make them fluent.

---

Mrs. Dorothea Seelye Franck grew up in Beirut where her father taught at the American University. He seven years' of government service included one with O.S.S. in Cairo and several with the Department working on Middle East cultural and political affairs. In 1948 she retired to domesticity and free-lance writing on the Muslem world. Her brother, Talcott Seelye, is 3rd secretary of the Embassy in Jordan.

This program was concretely expressed when the kindergarten children presented for the school's enjoyment the North African premiere of "The Giant of Diddlemudill." It featured Abdelaziz Antair as the announcer, Tony Greenish as the stranger, Saad Fasi, King Torres, Sarita Asualy, Karen Gray and Agnes Munoz as the five gnomes.

When children register, no questions are asked about their religious or political background. And, so far as any of the adults know, no children argue about nationality or religion. On the contrary, the children play happily together, and the wholesome attitudes developed in school between children of Moroccan, American, and European homes has already begun to be reflected in the parents' attitudes.

The tuition fee, originally \$5 a month, has been raised to \$15, the actual cost of instruction per month, for the current year. For 15 students last year, chiefly Moroccans, there were scholarships. This year scholarships are provided for all enrolled Moroccan children who need them to continue their studies at the school.

These scholarship children reflect the varied nationalities, backgrounds, and home situations from which the students of the school come. Among them is Aicha el Khatib, first grader. Her home was in Spanish Morocco, but political circumstances forced her father to live in Tangier where he has no job. A graduate of the University of Madrid, he gives private lessons but can not afford the modern education he wants for his daughters.

Janis and Adres Baltgalvia, two other scholarship chil-



At the American School, American, European, and Moroccan children play happily and constructively together.

dren, are sons of refugees from Latvia awaiting their American visas. They live in a small boathouse, neat and clean. They learned English in a few months and are now teaching their mother. Twelve year old José Delgado Chacon, another scholarship student, had spent only two years in school before a private sponsor started paying his tuition last October. A plumber's assistant to his father, José used to work

(Continued on page 58)



# TAKING THE CURE



## AT VICHY

By J. Rives Childs

A great many people have heard a reference to the "taking of the cure at Vichy" and have probably wondered what it all meant. If they are in any way like myself before I first went to Vichy they probably concluded that the cure involved an indiscriminate drinking of Vichy "Celestin," the bottled water which, together with Petain, have most contributed to Vichy's fame or, if you are thinking of Petain, infamy, if you will. The general impression on the part of the public about any watering place is that you go and drink as much water as you may feel inclined, and amuse yourself with such distractions as may be available, while having a rest and vacation as you would at a seaside resort or in the mountains. If you are thinking of the cure at Vichy in these terms you are very far from the truth.

In 1946 I was happily persuaded to go to Vichy to follow the cure there seriously. I had been plagued for years with a bad liver, the result of suffering from most of the hundred and one intestinal disorders to which one falls heir while living in the countries of the Near and Middle East. So successful was the cure that I have returned every year since to the great advantage of my health and general well being. There is no longer any doubt in my mind of the inestimable advantages of the Vichy cure, despite the scepticism of some American physicians concerning the general curative values of watering places.

This scepticism was not always prevalent. When I was a boy growing up in Virginia at the turn of the century, the Virginia Springs, of which there were a score or more in the western part of the state, attracted summer visitors from far and wide. To-day only a few are left such as Greenbrier, White Sulphur, Hot Springs and Warm Springs in Virginia. The social aspect of the springs was of course always a great attraction, as it is in fact at Vichy to-day, but in the hurry

and bustle of our modern life visitors rush there for a weekend of golf and perhaps the greater number come and go without ever going near the springs themselves.

At Vichy the *curiste* is the rule rather than the exception. During the season from May until the beginning of October most of those to be seen in the streets of Vichy are carrying their glass in their hand on their way to one of the fountains: Chomel, Grande Grille, Lucas, or Hopital, to drink the water prescribed by their physician in the amount and at the time recommended by him.

At the Virginia Springs the cure appears to have been more casual and less well regulated. I have a copy of Appleton's "Handbook of American Travel" for 1860 in which twenty-three springs in Virginia alone are listed, preceded by "Advice to Invalids," from which the following is taken:

"Before we let our health-seeking tourist loose at the Springs, it may not be amiss to give him some general counsel touching the life it will be well for him to lead there. . .

"He should procure medical advice. It will be the wisest and safest plan, and may save him in the end time and money."

This is equally good advice for the visitor to Vichy. It would be just as well not to go to Vichy at all as to fail to put oneself in the hands of one of the resident physicians there. A list of these is obtainable from any hotel, with indication of the languages spoken by them. I had the good

(Continued on page 55)

Ambassador to Ethiopia J. Rives Childs is a frequent contributor to the JOURNAL. A veteran of thirty years in the FS, his assignment to Ethiopia was preceded by three years as Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Yenan, and a Departmental assignment.



---

# EDITORIALS

---

## SECRETARY ACHESON

We are confident that history will record Dean Acheson as the source and pivot of great undertakings and as one of the great American Secretaries of State. We who have worked with him are proud to have shared a decade of service with him, respect him as a representative of American citizenry, and feel a warm affection for him as a human being.

On January 20, 1952, he will bring to a close a term of exactly three years as Secretary of State, plus an earlier association with the Department as Assistant Secretary and Under Secretary which commenced in 1941. For a brief period in 1947-48 he returned to the practice of law, but even then he remained active in government, a member of the Hoover Commission and the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-United States.

In the presence of Mr. Acheson's vitality and creativeness one tends to lose sight of his relative seniority in foreign affairs, yet he has probably had more continuous experience in international relations in the last twelve years than any of the Foreign Ministers of the Major Powers. Further, during his term, no less than four Secretaries of State—and a host of lesser policy framers—have come and gone.

The past decade has witnessed the transformation of our foreign policy. When the bombs at Pearl Harbor shattered our isolationist tradition, few could have foreseen that this country would inspire and lead a post-war world coalition. When our armies were being hastily demobilized in 1946, not many students of American diplomatic history could have predicted with confidence that our country—having shunned the League of Nations—would become a moving spirit of the United Nations, the armorer of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the mainstay of collective security.

Who would have foreseen the Truman Doctrine in Greece and Turkey? Who could have foretold that the United States would conceive the vast plan of grant aid to foreign nations and mobilize the political skill and perseverance to carry it through successive congresses and administrations? Can we forget the surprise and the pride with which the world saw America rise to the Communist challenge in the blockade of Berlin and in Korea?

We cannot attribute to any one American this new pattern of American responsibility. Many Americans great and humble helped create it. In part it was thrust on us by historical circumstance and the pressure of an unfriendly coalition. But it was not inevitable. Without men of vision and skill and courage, we might not have recognized the need nor acted in time.

Mr. Acheson proved himself such a man. As Under Secretary in 1946 he told the Congressional Committee forthrightly that Communist policy was "aggressive and expansionist." He drew the fire of M. Molotov in return. Despite his forebodings, he struggled during the period of the so-called "strange alliance" to prevent deterioration of the world into the divided and hostile condition we know today. But he was under no illusions.

*(Continued on page 57)*

## SECRETARY DESIGNATE DULLES

Much has been made of the point that John Foster Dulles, President-elect Eisenhower's choice as Secretary of State, is both the grandson and nephew of past Secretaries of State.

This is a significant fact, in that his heritage carried with it unique opportunities to absorb into himself a consciousness of, and a feeling for, foreign affairs.

But more significant to our country's future than Mr. Dulles' brilliant endowment is the fact that Mr. Dulles' achievements, even if he were not to become our next Secretary of State, are such that he would continue to be known as one who has consistently made outstanding contributions to American foreign policy.

At an age slightly younger (19) than that of our youngest FSO, Mr. Dulles, prior to his graduation from Princeton, acted as secretary to the Hague Peace Conference in 1907. His active participation in world affairs then spans 45 years, from the attempts to insure peace prior to World War I through his service as special representative to the President during negotiations leading to the Japanese Peace Treaty signed less than a year ago.

Not only may Mr. Dulles lay honest claim to unequalled length of service. The breadth of his participation in international affairs is unique, covering all the major geographical areas, and involving negotiations in both political and economic matters. He was a member of the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, and a special agent of the Department in Panama, negotiating local support in defense of the Canal; in the Eastern European area he served as legal adviser for the Polish Plan of financial stabilization (1927); in the field of economics, he served on the War Trade Board (1918), as a member of the Reparations Commission and Supreme Economic Council (1919), and as U.S. representative at the Berlin Debt Conference (1933).

Between the Hague Peace Conference and his work on the Japanese Peace Treaty, he contributed toward peace as counsel to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in 1918, as Chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, formed in 1940 by the Protestant Churches, as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the San Francisco Conference, and as a delegate to the U.N. As adviser to several of his predecessors, he attended many meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

We may append to this recitation of achievements two addenda: he was a soldier in World War I, and has served in the United States Senate.

John Foster Dulles will not move into the Secretary's office merely as the grandson and nephew of two Secretaries of State. His own achievements have warranted his selection and prepared him to discharge ably this most difficult of assignments.

Those of us, both here and abroad, who help to carry out our foreign policy, welcome the opportunity to serve under such an illustrious man.



## Foreign Service Scholarship Announcement

The American Foreign Service Association wishes to call attention to the various scholarships which are available for the year 1953-54. All applications for these scholarships must be presented for consideration not later than May 1, 1953. The Committee on Education of the Foreign Service Association is responsible for the selection of the successful applicants under the Charles B. Hosmer and Foreign Service Association scholarship, the William Benton scholarship, the Wilbur-Franck scholarship, as well as the scholarship offered by the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service scholarship is judged by an advisory committee which is composed of two officers of the Manufacturers Trust Company in New York City and two high ranking Departmental officers.

Each of the scholarships available has certain conditions of eligibility and applicants should carefully note these features. Those scholarships which are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education for review will be judged with respect to each candidate, not only as regards scholarship but also on the basis of extracurricular activities, the character, aims, and purposes of the applicant, as well as his financial need.

The **Charles B. Hosmer** and the **American Foreign Service Association** Scholarship for 1953-54 has been increased from \$600 to \$1300 through the generosity of an anonymous donor. At the discretion of the Committee on Education, the scholarship may be divided between two or more applicants who are children of active and retired members or of deceased former active members of the American Foreign Service Association. These funds may be used only in meeting expenses in connection with regular undergraduate courses at a college or university within the United States.

The **William Benton Scholarship**, established through the generosity of former Assistant Secretary Benton, provides \$1,000 and is available to children of any officer or American employee of the Foreign Service or in the field service of the Department of State abroad for use in meeting expenses of undergraduate or graduate studies at any college or university in the United States. At the discretion of the Committee on Education, the total amount of this scholarship fund may be divided between two or more deserving applicants.

The **Wilbur-Franck Scholarship**, which is available through the generosity of Mr. Brayton Wilbur and Mr. T. G. Franck of San Francisco, principal officers of the foreign trading firms of Cornell Bros. Company, Ltd., and Wilbur-Ellis Company, provides the sum of \$1,000 to be awarded on the same terms as those governing the availability of funds under the William Benton Scholarship cited above.

Each applicant for the foregoing scholarships must include information covering the following particulars:

Age and sex of applicant; a full statement concerning the education and courses of study pursued by the applicant up to the present time, including scholastic ratings; the courses of study and profession which the applicant desires to follow; whether or not the applicant contemplates the Foreign Service as a career; the need of the applicant for financial assistance (this should include a statement whether the applicant will be able or not to complete or continue his education without the aid of this scholarship); the institution at which the applicant proposes to make use of the scholarship if granted; and evidence that the school experience of the applicant covers the work required for admission to the institution selected. A small photograph of the applicant must be included. The application may include any further information which the applicant deems pertinent and which, in his or her opinion, should be taken into consideration by the Committee.

*A scholarship application is enclosed to JOURNAL subscribers in the field whose JOURNALS are delivered by pouch. Foreign Service members in the U.S.A. may obtain blanks by writing the Association headquarters, 1908 G Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.*

The **Foreign Service Journal Scholarship** for 1953-54 provides the sum of \$500 and is open to children of active or retired members of the Foreign Service who are either members of the Foreign Service Association or subscribers to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within these categories. This scholarship is primarily intended for children entering preparatory schools in the United States, preference being given those commencing the final year in such schools. If no suitable applicant of preparatory school age is found, this fund may then be awarded to a college or university student.

The conditions under which the **Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship** is handled are somewhat different than those outlined above. Applications should strictly conform to the requirements as outlined in the following paragraphs and should be addressed to the Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, care of the American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Scholarship applications prepared for the Oliver Bishop Harriman fund which are unsuccessful in this competition will be considered by the Committee on Education for the other scholarships which are offered by the Foreign Service Association, if eligibility is established.

The Committee calls attention to the following conditions, which should be borne in mind by applicants for the Harriman Scholarship. The amount available for this purpose last year was approximately \$750. At the discretion of the Advisory Committee, this scholarship may be divided among two or more recipients. Funds awarded under the scholarship may be used only in defraying expenses at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school. This school may be selected by the recipient. No payments may be made until recipient has been finally admitted to the particular educational institution selected.

It may be recalled that the deed of trust instituting the scholarship provides that in the selection of recipients the Advisory Committee shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

"(a) The recipients shall be selected from among the children of persons who are then or shall theretofore have been Foreign Service Officers of the United States; and the moneys paid to a recipient from the income of the trust fund shall be used by the recipient in paying his or her expense at such American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school as may be selected by the recipient.

"(b) The scholarship may be awarded to a single recipient or may be divided among two or more recipients in such proportions as the Advisory Committee shall determine.

"(c) The candidates for the award of the scholarship shall apply therefor in writing to the Advisory Committee at such times and at such places as may be designated by it on or before May 1 in each year. Such applications shall be accompanied by letters from the parent or guardian of the candidate and by such other data or information as from time to time may be required by the Advisory Committee. Each application shall be made in duplicate.

"(d) Each candidate shall submit evidence that his or her school experience covers the work required for admission to the American educational institution selected by him or her.

"(e) No payments from the income of the trust fund shall be made to a recipient until the recipient shall have been finally admitted to the university or other institution which he or she may desire to enter and payments of such income to any recipient shall continue only so long as the Advisory Committee shall direct."

The application should be accompanied by a letter, likewise in duplicate, from the parent or guardian of the applicant.



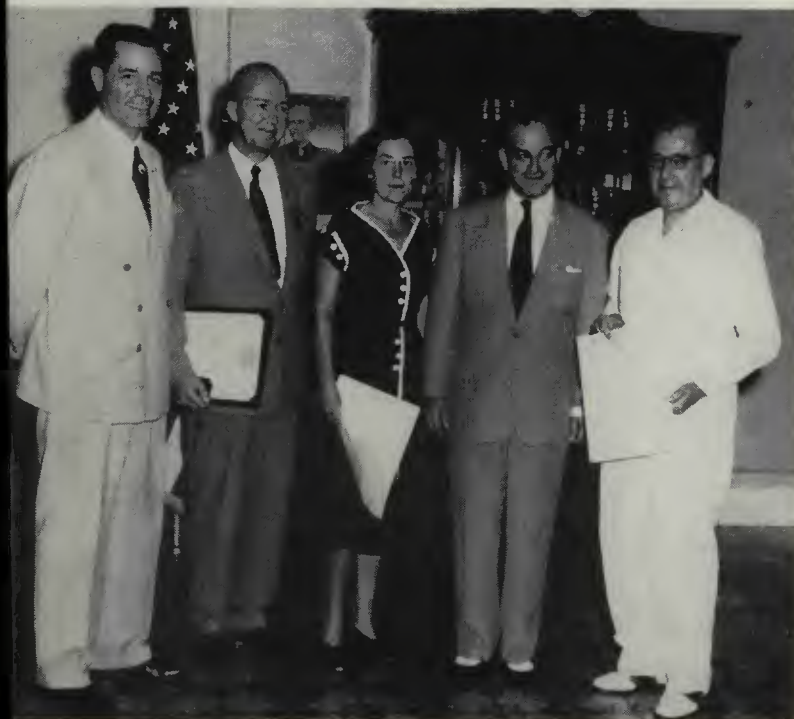
# Service



Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson congratulating Vice Consul Frank C. Niccoll on his Honor Award, with in-class promotion, in Austria.



Pictured at a reception given by FSO and Mrs. Franklin C. Gowen honoring Mexico's Foreign Minister, Senor Manuel Tello, are, from left to right: Counselor Alfonso Castro Valle, Mrs. Chih Tsin-feng, His Excellency Senor Manuel Tello, Mr. Gowan, Mrs. Gowen, Ambassador Feng, and Hon. Fernando Lanz Duret



Ambassador Willard L. Beaulac presented Honor Awards to three persons in Habana. Photographed from l. to r. are: Earl T. Crain, Acting Counselor of Embassy; Attache Ray L. Harrell, Mrs. John Watson, assistant to the Ambassador, Ambassador Beaulac, and Mr. Jaime de Sola.



Members of the Kabul Embassy staff and Afghan Ali Khan, secretary to the Prime Minister; Sardar; David Nalle; Harry Lock; James D. Moore; George O. Warner; James Summerhouser; Col. J. Kasperski; David Miller.

Front Row: Miss Sally Spence, Mrs. Hayes; Col. Foreign Minister; Mrs. Horner; H.R.H. Shah Nasser, Charge d'Affaires a.i.; Mrs. Pattison; H. E.

The Staff of the Embassy in Baghdad. l. to r. Thomas B. Summers, Mr. Philip W. Ireland, Ambassador McNenny. Second Row: Mr. David D. Newsom, Charles Bodger, Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Mr. John Ralph Barrow, Lieutenant Colonel Thorliam R. Beckett, Mr. Haden E. Boswell, Mr. Horner.





# Glimpses



*Courtesy of David Nalle*

Back Row: Major Richard Jones; Sardar Mohammad Faruq Khan Saraj, President of the Olympic Association; Michael Spence; William McNeal; William Hayes; Major C. Newman; Charles Edmundson, Walter Nicholson, A.

John B. Pattison; Mrs. Edmundson; H. E. Ali Mohammad, Prime Minister; Mrs. Mackenzie; John E. Horn; Ali Khan; Mrs. Moffett; Col. A. F. S. Mackenzie.

Front Row: Dr. Lewis H. Rohrbaugh, Mr. Ali Saib, Colonel Burton Y. Berry, Mr. Baher Faik, Colonel Wilbur James Crane Eveland, Lieutenant Commander Walter B. Smith, Mr. Francis N. Magliozzi, Mr. Arthur Beverly Allen, Mr. W. Monroe, Jr. Third Row: Mr. Richard A. Kerin, Mr. Wilbur W. Davis, and Mr. Daniel Lewis.



Consul Frederick D. Sharp III, receiving the Braniff Cup from Mr. Ernesto Salinas, Manager for Braniff Airlines for Ecuador. Mr. Sharp was the recipient of four cups for championship golfing during the month of October 1952.



At the official opening of the USIS in Benghazi, Consul Bolard More welcomes Rashid-al-Kikhya, the Nazir of Agriculture.



Members of the Bremen American Consulate General staff and their wives organized a "Bremen Little Theater Group" which produced successfully "Born Yesterday." Pictured are: Billie Dawn (Mrs. Clara Bethel), Paul Verrall (Sam Kaiser), Ed Devory (Paul Bethel), Harry Brock (Joseph Radford)



# The Starling

By Horatio Mooers

*In a dark and ugly corner of an old stone kitchen  
There lived a Starling in an iron cage.  
All the long winter no ray of sun touched his prison  
But with Spring at times a shaft of happy light changed  
To gold the bars of his cage and the tiny perch where he sat.  
Then the bird was glad and a song of the blue sky was born in his heart.*

*"It is almost the Month when comes My Lady of the Sun!" cried the Starling,  
"And though longing to greet her, even so would I stay her coming by yet  
One month, by one week or even one hour! Though I love her dearly, she will remain  
so short a while and then be gone."*

*Crouched on the blackened tiles of the kitchen floor, a huge Cat with  
Disdainful eyes peered upward where the Starling sat alone in the shadow.  
"So you would avoid that which brings you pleasure!", sneered the Cat,  
"Fool! I come and go as I please and of all things I have more than enough;  
Presently I will leave this sorry cave to lie, full length, every  
Muscle at ease, in the warm glow of the hearth fire above; and when  
Your Sun Lady does appear, I, not you, will follow her course across  
The blue horizon (where your wings will never more carry you); bask in  
Her warmth and without her leave if I choose. Stupid bird to defer the  
One pale joy that comes so rarely to the rotting perch where you cling!"*

*The Cat yawned, stretched her great body slowly until it shivered in  
Every muscle, and went noiselessly from the room. Fingers of ice  
Clutched the Starling's heart and he laid his head beneath his wing,  
Saying (reverently):*

*"It is almost the week when comes my Dear Lady of the Sun, yet with all  
My soul would I delay her coming a short while for why must time pass  
so swiftly for the happy and linger, linger for the sad?"*

*At these words, the old house seemed miraculously to hear and its walls  
To echo the Starling's thoughts; but as there could be no answer, the  
Bird buried his head still deeper, whispering (that none but she might  
Hear):*

*"Truly, it is almost the Hour when comes My Dearest Lady of the Sun . . ."*





Montreal, Canada, has its own distinctive character

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

For a delightful new experience in your life,  
next time ask for Seagram's V. O. Canadian Whisky.

You'll treasure the clean taste, the light body and the pleasingly different flavour  
of this superb whisky. The minute you taste it, you'll know 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*





By ARTHUR L. PADDOCK, JR.

It may be a little late for this kind of thing, and my only excuse is that my village journal is just catching up with me. I recently heard of a foray into private enterprise so unique that I feel I must relate the tale. It proves there still is the opportunity to build a better mousetrap, that initiative and enterprise still pay off.

Consider, please, the story of Martin Schaffner, aged 29 years, elementary school education only, master only of his local "Sweetser Dootch" dialect, a successful garage operator on the shores of Zugersee in central Switzerland.

For as long as Martin Schaffner can remember, his one love has been airplanes. The way the Lord built him, it seems doubtful that he could ever qualify as pilot or crewman, for Martin Schaffner tips the beam at well over 300 pounds. But he loved them all the same.

Back in 1944, a spanking new United States Army Air Force bomber, a B-17, with one engine out of action, was returning from a mission somewhere over Nazidom. Instruments failed and the aircraft did not respond to manipulation. The pilot ordered his crew to bail out. The controls were set and when that B-17 came to earth, it fell spang in the center of the marvelously blue Zugersee, or Lake of Zug. It made a big splash and settled to the bottom in some 25 fathoms of water.

All this took place before the mystified eyes of a number of Swiss townfolk, among whom was Martin Schaffner. Be it here understood that however modern and well developed the Swiss society and economy, whose male citizens are required to pass three weeks of military training each year until they are 45 years of age, the emphasis in Switzerland—until lately, that is—has been upon foot troops and supporting arms, such as artillery and engineers. Not many Swiss have ever seen an aircraft up close, let alone have been inside one. So it is not hard to understand how the imagination of Martin Schaffner was fired up by this

singular event of 1944.

But as that great behemoth of the air slid quietly beneath the serene blue waters of the Lake of Zug, Martin Schaffner dreamt of the day when she would be his, a plaything, a toy, a beauty and a joy forever. He husbanded his money, and in the spring of 1952, when he had saved 40,000 Swiss francs (roughly \$10,000 in Yankee dollars) he hired a team of divers and commenced salvage operations.

Eight long weeks of trial and error, of hook on and slip off, of hope and despair. Finally, when the power was turned into the winches, the aircraft began to rise. Slowly, inexorably, the prisoner was wrested from the deep. The aircraft was lashed to pontoons and tugged to a dock. Martin Schaffner had won.

By this time, all the lads and lasses for miles around had become stimulated by what was going on. One cad suggested that the chief interest was in whether the small boat which Herr Schaffner used would continue to float after he stepped into it, but Herr Schaffner laughed this off. He knew that secretly they were as anxious as he was to see that airplane.

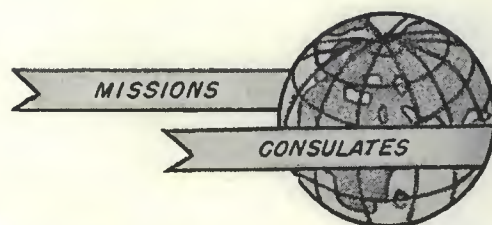
On the first Sunday that the plane saw the sparkling summer sunshine after eight years in the murky depths, half of Zug and the neighboring towns turned out. The aircraft had been hauled ashore and mounted on blocks so that Martin Schaffner could examine it. The flimsy fence about the premises was all but down when Martin responded to the pressures of an inquisitive and insistent public. Result: first day, over 4,000 visitors, at 1.10 francs for adults and half that for kiddies. Estimated take: 3,300 francs. Ten days of this and Martin's out-of-pocket expenses would be met.

(Continued on page 51)

Arthur L. Paddock, Jr., born in Somerville, New Jersey, served in the U. S. Army for four years before entering the Foreign Service. Since then he has been stationed at Genoa, Addis Ababa, and is now in Bern.



# NEWS FROM THE FIELD



## DATELINE: NAIROBI, KENYA, NOVEMBER 5

By JOHN A. NOON

With the aid of a short-wave receiver on the roof of America House, a score-board and ladder and 800 guests, an outstanding success was scored by IIA Nairobi during an election open-house held in the USIC library of America House from 9 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, November 5th.

Despite the early conclusion of the contest, 10 a.m. East African Time, interest in the outcome of the election staggered the most optimistic expectations of the Nairobi staff. During the morning hours the library was frequently filled to overflowing and there was a crowd waiting to get in to view the scoreboard.

Lunch hour brought a new upsurge in attendance and large numbers continued to drop in all afternoon, long after the result was known. The last guest finally left at 6:35 p.m. and an exhausted staff closed the doors on an exciting day.

Over 800 visitors were welcomed to the Center in all and the jammed switchboard handled over 300 inquiries. In fact, the response of East Africans to the election underlines the tremendous effectiveness of projections of America to the people of this area.

To achieve this projection, the staff reproduced to the fullest possible measure the atmosphere of election headquarters on the night the returns roll in. We wanted to provide East Africans with the opportunity to participate in a



Hastily scrawled posters, hot off the wires, gave the guests a vote by vote account of election results.

glamorous and exciting facet of the American political scene. The focus of attention was the scoreboard. Given central position was the huge roster of states together with their electoral votes. As results came in, staff members mounted the latter to shift the electoral score to the proper party column.

The election affair was an open-house and not a street-side party. The display window was covered with newsprint hearing two very inquisitive question marks. Under this cover, the display presenting *The New President of the United States* was prepared for quick completion once the result was known and this came with unexpected suddenness. Off came the veil of secrecy, revealing the photograph of the President-elect and the Eisenhower photo story.

Planning the technical arrangements for receiving election returns required wrestling with Nairobi's slender hudget. Contracting for IPS service through Cable and Wireless facilities would have been prohibitive. Sample telegrams were carefully drafted, their cost computed, and sent to the Consulate General of Johannesburg with the query, "Can you supply the data according to specifications?"

When the reply was favorable, the times of open channels Nairobi-Johannesburg were checked and reported and a fast messenger service arranged. Everything appeared to be in order but there is an old adage about the best laid plans of mice and men. For unexplicable and we are certain,

A familiar American scene reproduced in Nairobi.







Michigan's electoral votes move to the Republican column.

quite valid, reasons, the information was not received. Consul Richard I. Phillips thoughtfully offered the use of his shortwave receiver. Placed on the roof of America House, it brought in the results needed to keep our large audience interested and happy. As the RPAO took down the news flashes, Edward, IIA's faithful messenger, made countless trips up and down four flights of stairs to carry the results to eagerly waiting crowds in the library. Additional assistance also came from the *East African Standard* and the RPAO acknowledges the immeasurable help given by the Acting Editor, Mr. Dudley Hawkins and Mr. George Boyd, News Editor, in making available their Reuter dispatches.

The challenge of staging a community service function with a limited staff was successfully met despite last minute redeploying of staff necessitated by technical difficulties. Owing to the need of posting the RPAO to the roof to man

Shirley B. Smith, Public Affairs Assistant, tears off the veil of secrecy . . . it's Eisenhower.



the receiver, the task of welcoming guests fell heavily on Shirley Smith whose principle duty was expected to be supplying the "inner man" with tea, coffee and biscuits. However, the staff quickly regrouped and with the assistance of Americans in the audience all went well.

All in all, we feel the election open-house crystallized friendly feelings for the United States by providing the opportunity for identification with America by participation in an American activity. In the library co-mingled Americans, Europeans, Asians and Africans whose meeting was motivated by their common interest in the American political scene.

## ANKARA

This year's Ankara social season was off to a good start with a fancy headdress ball given on November 8 at the Residence by AMBASSADOR and MRS. MCGHEE. On hand were principal Government figures, the Diplomatic Corps and a good representation from Ankara's large American colony. Two orchestras provided music for dancing and the imaginative headdresses, ranging from beautiful antique Turkish tiaras to one creation involving an icebag and a martini (complete with olive), contributed much to the pleasure of the evening.

Ankara in the summer is traditionally quiet and placid with everyone who can do so leaving for the greater beauties of the Bosphorus and the Marmara Islands. For the Embassy, however, summer was considerably enlivened by a steady stream of VIPs. Included among the military visitors were NATO COMMANDER in CHIEF RIDGWAY, Commander in Chief Allied Forces Southern Europe ADMIRAL CARNEY, Commander in Chief US Forces in Europe GENERAL HANDY, Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic Fleet ADMIRAL MCCORMICK, Commander of the US Mediterranean Fleet ADMIRAL CASSADY and GENERAL WYMAN, who has recently set up headquarters at Izmir as Commander in Chief Land Forces for Southeast Europe. Among the civilians were SENATORS LONG and MORSE, AMBASSADOR ANDERSON from SRE Paris Deputy MSA CHIEF KENNEY, Assistant Secretary of Defense ROSENBERG, Secretary of the Army PACE, Secretary of the Navy KIMBALL and Secretary of the Air Force FINLETTER. SENATOR LONG pulled the visitor's feat of the year by swimming the Bosphorus, in company with the AMBASSADOR and members of his family, from Istanbul on the European side to the AMBASSADOR's summer residence at Kandilli in Asia.

The Embassy in August bade farewell to its popular COUNSELOR and his wife, GERALD and HELEN KEITH, at the same time welcoming new COUNSELOR WILLIAM M. ROUNTREE and his wife and daughter and COUNSELOR for POLITICAL AFFAIRS TONY SATTERTHWAITE with wife and son. Other recent new arrivals include GENERAL SERVICES OFFICER LYLE BAYLESS, HELEN WIMBERG, ALVA RIIS, LAURA COOLEY, JOAN MORAS, ROSE MARIE KICYOS, VIRGINIA BOYD, FREDERICK ROBERTS, and VLADIMIR PERRY.

High spot in the Ankara sports season was a baseball game which took place one sunny September afternoon between the Nylon Sox, Embassy girls' team, and the Embassy men's team, known simply as Embassy. The Nylon Sox won by a score of 31 to 27 providing the upset of the season in the Shish-Kebab Softball League. The Embassy men had been competing with seven teams, composed of members of the various American missions in Turkey, without, to put it mildly, signal success, as a result of which they were challenged by the Embassy girls and the challenge



was accepted. The men agreed to use no spikes and to bat left-handed or in case of south-paws right-handed. By the end of the sixth inning Embassy led Nylons by twelve runs. Time was called and the men decided to let the Nylons catch up in order to give them a real whipping in the last inning. At the end of the first half of the seventh Nylons led 31 to 25. With the Nylons cheering squad waving its pennant, an old nylon sock on a clothes hanger, and thundering "Nylons, Nylons, tighten up your seams!", the men were able to ring up only two more runs, losing in the final score of 31 to 27. After the game teams and spectators adjourned to ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER WALT HART's house for a collective wetting of the whistle.

*Edward L. Waggoner*

### BENGHAZI

The JOURNAL's Benghazi correspondent wishes to apologize for having been so uncommunicative for so long. I arrived in Tripoli last May 15th expecting to spend two weeks there on consultation before proceeding to my post in Benghazi. Upon alighting from the plane I found myself Acting PAO in Tripoli as PAO LES LEWIS was in the hospital with an operation. His assistant WALLEY THOMPSON had just been hospitalized with jaundice and only other American on the USIS Tripoli staff was Secretary-Stenographer GRACE KORTH.

For four months I remained in Tripoli as LES LEWIS was transferred to Tunis in July. Libya has been a jinx for USIS personnel, four out of the six Americans having been hospitalized with violent accidents or serious illness.

In addition to LEWIS's operation and THOMPSON's jaundice. GRACE KORTH broke her knee cap while learning to ride a bicycle and was out for three months and PUBLIC AFFAIRS ASSISTANT LARRY BROWN overturned in the USIS Benghazi carryall, smashed his pelvis in three places and broke two fingers. He was out for three months also. The new PAO in Tripoli, ED BROWN, and ARTHUR HOPKINS are keeping their fingers crossed.

I finally made it to Benghazi the end of August and opened the new USIS office here on October 23, 1952.

Benghazi, co-capital of the new United Kingdom of Libya (which celebrated its first birthday on Christmas eve) is a new Foreign Service Post. CONSUL BOLARD MORE opened an American Consulate in Benghazi in December, 1950, and has seen a tremendous increase in the number of official Americans in Benghazi, particularly during the last few months. In addition to a new USIS office, more than 12 American Point 4 technicians and teachers are now in Cyrenaica, and more are expected in the near future.

And finally MARILYN and ARTHUR HOPKINS are expecting the first American baby to be born in Benghazi—late this November.

*Arthur Hopkins*

### MUNICH

The Munich Consulate Wives' Club is continuing its excellent work in helping worthy charities by donating \$100 to the Heart Fund in the United States. Last year the Club was awarded a fine scroll in recognition of its contribution to the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund. The Club has also helped several local German orphanages and needy persons. In addition to doing welfare work, the wives meet every second Wednesday for a sociable afternoon of bridge and canasta. Present officers are: President—MRS. PAUL H.

PEARSON; Treasurer—MRS. ERIC G. LINDAHL.

Square dancing every second Thursday evening has been attracting many Consulate folk. While few claim to be experts, it comes naturally to many and everybody has a good time. Organized by MISS LUCY LENTZ, these informal dances have proved most popular.

The Consulate's amateur (!) players, the Candlelight Mummies, presented their second production of the season entitled "Katastrophe in Khartoum," "Tapirs in the Breadfruit," on the occasion of HARRY W. HEIKENEN's transfer to the dark continent. Included in the cast were WILLIAM GRAVES, ROBERT BRUCE, and WILLIAM TURPIN. Present at the first presentation (the skit ran for two nights) were CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. CHARLES W. THAYER. Scripts may be had on request.

Transfers in Munich have come thick and fast in recent months. Among those scheduled to leave: ROBERT E. FERRIS to Barcelona; ELEANOR CARLSON to Addis Ababa; BILL TURPIN to Belgrade; JANE BRALEY to Kohe; and LYNN KING to Ba Paz.

*Daniel Sprecher*

### GUAYAQUIL

The past several months have brought to the Consulate General in Guayaquil several sporting triumphs. MRS. JEAN FIELD SHARP, wife of FREDERICK D. SHARP, III, in August was a finalist in the Guayas Province women singles, women's doubles and mixed couples. In September she became one of the Women's Doubles Champions of Ecuador. Not to be outdone, CONSUL SHARP in October came off with four cups for his top-notch golfing. He is the winner of the Perez Bestball Foursome Cup, Greens Committee Cup, Runner up on 2nd Flight National Championship and won 3rd place in the National Handicap Tournament. His latest prize is the much coveted Braniff Cup which he received from Mr. Ernesto Salinas, Manager of Braniff Airlines for Ecuador. Mr. Sharp and Mr. Salinas were friends in Mexico City when both were stationed in that city. The athletic husband and wife team recently traveled to Quito as part of Guayaquil's team in an interclub golf match between the two cities. The two of them accounted for 4 out of the 7½ points scored by Guayaquil!

Recent arrivals to Guayaquil include VICE CONSUL LYLE F. LANE and his wife JACLYN. They replace CONSUL ROBERT A. STEVENSON, his wife, DOROTHY, and three children, who are missed very much by their many friends in the Consulate General and the community. BOB is completing the Intermediate Officers' Course at the Institute and has been assigned to Dusseldorf as Political Officer. MRS. JANET SHAW, wife of VICE CONSUL ROBERT T. SHAW, arrived from Washington in October bringing with her newly born BARBARA SHAW to show to her beaming father. FSS GEORGE T. COLMAN, JR. has joined the Foreign Service following the footsteps of his father, GEORGE T. COLMAN, SR. who is Consul in Belem. Guayaquil is his first post.

MRS. HARRIET MEYER, wife of CONSUL GENERAL PAUL W. MEYER, has organized a choral group which includes most of the Consulate General's staff and several other Americans in the community. The group is under the able leadership of MR. GEORGE RAJKI, a prominent musician who is a refugee from Communist Hungary.

*Raymond E. Gonzalez*

*(Continued on page 42)*



# THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

## NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **Sword & Swastika, Generals and Nazis in the Third Reich;** Tilford Taylor, Simon and Schuster, N. Y. \$5.00

2. **Mahatma Gandhi: Peaceful Revolutionary;** Haridas T. Muzumdar, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York \$2.00  
A somewhat biased but lucid explanation of the precepts of one of the noblest figures of our times.

3. **Canada: The Golden Hinge;** Leslie Roberts, Rinehart and Co., N. Y. \$3.50

Sometimes with small regard for the sensibilities of his neighbors to the south, Mr. Roberts paints a lively portrait of a peace-loving and prosperous people whose march to greatness seems foreordained.

4. **Korean Tales:** Lt. Col. Melvin B. Vorhees, U.S.A., Simon and Schuster, New York \$3.00

In spite of Col. Vorhees' current difficulties with the Army Censor, the reader will be thankful for this extremely well-written collection of essays on war, its terror, its commanders and little people, its humor and heartache.

5. **The Last Resorts:** Cleveland Amory, Harper and Bros., New York \$5.00

An amusing history of flamboyance among the very rich who peopled the "right places" of a generation or two ago.

**British Foreign Policy,** by Elaine Windrich, *Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, n.d. ix, 268 pages, \$5.00.*

Reviewed by GEORGE H. REESE

Dr. Windrich's book undertakes to trace the position of the British Labour Party in the field of foreign affairs from the beginnings of the Party, at the opening of the present century, through the General Election of 1951. It is, in brief, a chronicle of the Party's attempts to put Socialist doctrine to work in the conduct of international relations when it was in power, and to advocate international dealings on Socialist principles when it was in opposition.

This exposition of the ideological bases of Labour foreign policy serves as a timely reminder of the forces of pacifism, class war, and distrust of capitalism which are perennially present, though dormant, in Socialist thinking, and which consequently influence the formulation of Labour policy. Dr. Windrich notes, however, that attempts to push the concepts of pacifism and class war to the fore in Labour thought have always been those of a minority, never strong enough to change the official Party policy of collective security and international cooperation. The author says in summary that the Labour Party has maintained a continuity in the application of its principles in foreign policy,

while it has learned that no government finds the same freedom of action in foreign affairs that it has in domestic affairs.

Although doubtless valuable as a tool for ready reference, the book can hardly attract the general reader. The reviewer finds the treatment predominantly, even monotonously factual, and not enough relieved by analysis, or interpretation, or a discursiveness which would at the same time lighten the narrative, and enrich the study.

**Geography In The Twentieth Century,** edited by Griffith Taylor, *Philosophical Library, Inc., New York 1951, 630 pages. \$8.75.*

Reviewed by DR. LLOYD D. BLACK

In keeping with its subtitle, "A Study of Growth, Fields, Techniques, Aims and Trends," this book is one of several current and forthcoming works on geographic philosophy. Although of primary interest to the professional geographer, it has some merit for the foreign affairs specialist. Economic and technical cooperation activities in most countries of the world are forcing an increasing awareness of the potentialities and limitations of the environment. Stimulating discussions by the editor, who "is himself quite willing to be classed as one of those geographers who is to some extent tarred with the determinist brush," provoke serious thought as to the relative roles of man ("possibilism") and environment ("environmentalism") in economic development.

Part I deals with the Evolution of Geography and its Philosophical Basis; Part II with the Environment as a Factor; and Part III with Special Fields of Geography. The twenty-six chapters were written by twenty authors—seven Americans, six Canadians, five English, one Polish and one Czech. Griffith Taylor, one of the most original and controversial of geographers, wrote six of the twenty-six

Isaiah Bowman summarized his views on Settlement by the Modern Pioneer. This chapter climaxes a long interest in pioneer settlement begun when he was Director of the American Geographical Society. "The pioneer fringe is a laboratory . . . . There men test their capacity to go farther. There governments determine how far aid may be extended in the endless process of reappraising the earth as new plants, machines, ideas, strategies, and transport facilities open new vistas of opportunity."

Yale Professor Karl Pelzer's chapter on Geography and the Tropics will evoke sober reflection by those readers who think of the tropics as infinitely rich in resources. It will open new vistas to those who think of the tropics only in terms of hardship posts.

University of London Professor Charles B. Fawcett provides an interesting chapter on Geography and Empire. The late Ellsworth Huntington has written on Geography and Aviation. The author of over thirty volumes, including *Pulse of Asia* (1907) and the famous *Civilization and Climate* (1915), he has analyzed physical, social, and political changes induced by the airplane.

A final chapter by the editor calls attention to the provocative label "Geopacifism" that he first introduced in 1947 in his book "Our Evolving Civilization, an introduction to Geopacifism." He calls it "humanized geopolitics." The term does not connote pacifism, for "as long as we have thieves we must have police; and as long as Fascist and extreme



national ideas persist, we need strong forces of an international type to check them." Geopacifism is the antithesis of geopolitics; it is a system for orderly development and world peace.

A substantial portion of Geography in the Twentieth Century is irrelevant for foreign service personnel and the quality of the chapters inevitably varies when twenty authors are involved. Despite these limitations, people with sufficient intellectual curiosity to read this volume will be rewarded with numerous challenging ideas that could prove useful in their everyday work.

**The Law of Seamen (Vol. 2.)**, by Martin J. Norris. Baker, Voorhis and Company, Inc., New York, 1952. 505 pages.

Reviewed by FRANCES M. DAILOR

When I read Volume I of *The Law of Seamen* (FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, August, 1952) I wondered why it was so numbered since, as far as I could see, the book covered the entire field. But now I see that I was wrong. There could be and there is a second volume. The scope of this one is not so wide, confining itself to a detailed discussion of the bases upon which suit may be brought for illness, injury or death suffered by a seaman while in the service of a vessel.

In this volume as in the first, there are pages upon pages of citations, alphabetically by case and alphabetically by subject to say nothing of hundreds listed in the footnotes. The book is readable and thorough, even redundant, in its explanations of the various types of responsibility. It should be useful to lawyers for both ship operators and seamen, and of interest to many others who are concerned with the subject.

**Yearbook of International Organizations (Annuaire des Organisations internationales) 1951-52 (Fourth Year)**. Brussels, Union of International Associations, 1951. 1,229 pages. Hafner Publishing Company, New York, \$7.00.

Reviewed by DENYS P. MYERS

Here are notices of 951 intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations of international scope as compared with 380 noticed in the first comprehensive *Annuaire* of the Union of International Associations issued in 1908-09. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations was considering issuance of such a yearbook, but desisted and backs this publication, which will be in French in its next issue. The series is therefore the unique compilation of its kind, and besides is an indispensable reference work. The notices in these pages are summary but give the essential information as to purpose, structure, membership, etc. The United Nations system (Part I) identifies 22 units, specialized agencies and bodies; Part II accounts for 101 intergovernmental organizations; Part III records 832 international nongovernmental organizations. The previous issue covered 200 fewer units, while 183 of the 1950 crop failed to report for this edition. Obviously, organization across borders along lines of functional interests is both booming and experimental, and this particularly justifies this Yearbook. The excellent tables in Part IV are both finding lists and informational nuggets. The chart of nongovernmental relations with the United Nations is particularly useful for any one trying to follow the fate of this type of human gregariousness.

The Union's Service Centre for International Non-Governmental Organizations issues the *NGO Bulletin* to enable the inquirer to keep up to date on the bumper crop production in this field.

**Survey of United States International Finance 1951**, by Gardner Patterson and Jack N. Behrman. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J. 299 pages. \$2.25.

Reviewed by GEORGE A. TESORO

This Survey covers a much broader field than its title seems to indicate. In addition to the purely financial aspects of the United States foreign relations, the volume summarizes and analyzes all other relevant facts of our foreign economic policy: economic, military and technical assistance, public and private foreign investment, Reciprocal Trade Agreement program, and what the authors call the strategic aspects of our commercial policy (export controls, stock-piling, international commodity arrangements etc.). The Survey covers also the operations of the International Bank and of the International Monetary Fund, and has one chapter on European economic integration and one on the United States balance of international payments. The Summary gives an excellent birdseye view of the international economic developments which took place during 1951.

The declared objective of the Survey is to give an accurate and orderly reporting, by summarizing the facts so as to bring out trends, progress toward stated goals, shifts in policies, and important conflicts and inconsistencies. In spite of some unavoidable gaps due to the fact that some aspects of the foreign economic affairs of the United States are not made public for national security reasons, the authors of the Survey fully succeeded in their goal, by giving an intelligent and complete summary of the developments covered. The broad outline of these developments are summarized with commendable accuracy and painstaking documentation, on the basis of the information available to the public, which in some fields is quite fragmentary. In a few instances, classified information not available to the public may have

(Continued on page 59)



"There's not a thing wrong with your subconscious, Mrs. Pilton. It's your conscious mind that's off its trolley."



# NEWS from the DEPARTMENT



By Lois Perry Jones

## *Change of Administration, Circa 1932*

In 1932, when the Democrats came into power after 12 years of Republican administrations, President Roosevelt lost no time in exercising his right to appoint Chiefs of Missions.

During his first six months in office, President Roosevelt appointed 36 new heads of missions; of these, 22 were political, 14 career. During his first year, the total rose to 42 changes—27 political, 15 career.

At the present time, all but one of our Ambassadors, Ministers, and other Chiefs of Mission now representing the United States abroad were appointed either by Roosevelt or Harry S. Truman. The lone hold-over, who will have served under four presidents when President-Elect Eisenhower is inaugurated, is our Ambassador to Egypt, JEFFERSON CAFFERY, an FSO who was Herbert Hoover's Minister to Colombia at the time of the last change in parties.

On the day when President Roosevelt first took office, there were 53 Chiefs of Missions. Twenty-nine of these 53—not quite 55%—were career Foreign Service Officers. Today, in the closing days of the Truman Administration, 73.6% of our 74 Chiefs of Mission are career officers.

In 1932, hardly a week passed before President Roosevelt began making changes. WALTER E. EDGE, Ambassador to France, was the first to go, being replaced by JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS. J. REUBEN CLARK, JR., Ambassador to Mexico, was shortly replaced by JOSEPIUS DANIELS. Third to move along was ANDREW W. MELLON, whose place at the Court of St. James was assigned to ROBERT WORTH BINGHAM.

Today only three of the new chiefs of missions appointed by Roosevelt in his first year in office (March 4, 1933, through February 2, 1934) are still holding top diplomatic posts:

AMBASSADOR CAFFERY, who became Assistant Secretary of State during Roosevelt's first year, has since served as Chief of Mission in Cuba, Brazil, France, and Egypt.

CLAUDE G. BOWERS, appointed Ambassador to Spain in 1933, became Ambassador to Chile in 1939, a post he has held ever since. LINCOLN MACVEAGH, appointed Minister to Greece in June of 1933 and now Ambassador to Spain, served, during the Democratic administration, in Iceland,



Lewis K. Gough (center), National Commander of the American Legion, spoke at a recent meeting of the State Department Post. He stated that the way to deal with differences of opinion which in the past have arisen between leaders of the Department and the Legion is to discuss them openly. Deputy Undersecretary Carlisle H. Humelsine, (left) pointed out that the Department has 8,000 veterans on its payroll, a number which represents more than half of the American employees. The Department, he added, is always ready to discuss with Legion representatives those national problems on which both organizations are working. At the right is Ben Crosby, Commander of the State Department Post.

the Union of South Africa, Portugal, and as the Ambassador to the wartime governments of Yugoslavia and Greece in Egypt.

While top-level changes took place, our present Career Ministers were quietly at work on the lower echelons. ALBERT NUFER was commercial attaché at Habana, WILLARD L. BEAULAC was 2nd Secretary at San Salvador, while PAUL C. DANIELS served as vice-consul at Managua. WALDEMAR J. GALLMAN and GEORGE F. KENNAN were 2nd and 3rd secretaries, respectively, at Riga. Assigned to the Department were CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL, LOY W. HENDERSON, and RUDOLPH E. SCHOENFELD. J. RIVES CHILDS was 2nd secretary at Tehran while ANGUS WARD was Consul at Tientsin and JOHN CARTER VINCENT Consul at Dairen.

## *Change of Administration, 1952*

This year, the election returns had scarcely been made official before resignations began to be accepted by the President. The first accepted was that of ASSISTANT SECRETARY EDWARD G. MILLER, JR.; next came that of WILLIAM O'DWYER, Ambassador to Mexico, effective December 6. The third to resign was STANLEY WOODWARD, Ambassador to Canada, who retired after 25 years of service. PHILLIP C. JESSUP's resignation, dated October 16, was made public the first week of December and will take effect January 19, the day before President-Elect Eisenhower takes office.

(Continued on page 47)

Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, is shown taking the oath during exercises which marked the swearing in of the educator as U. S. director of technical cooperation in Liberia under the Point Four program. Shown from left to right are: George Riddiford, foreign personnel branch, Department of State; Stanley Andrews, technical cooperation administrator, Department of State; Dr. Davis, and Acting Secretary of State David K. Bruce.



## VINCENT CASE (from page 17)

lack for changing them or their authors. But if ever the reporters in the field or career civil servants at home must function in a climate of fear, or in conformity to dogma, the American people, and those who are politically accountable, may never know in time whether a policy has failed or a friendship has turned sour. If the supreme Loyalty Board accepts a principle capable of such vicious extension, then the most loyal reporters cannot report loyally.

Suppose we project the Bingham Board principle into other situations: Consider, for example, our reporters in shooting war areas like Malaya or Indochina; or those within the Communist domain at Prague or Moscow. Should they withhold information which reveals the strength of the Communists, such as good discipline among their troops, or the successes of their political warfare?

If officers stationed in China in the 1940's suggested the possibility that the Chinese Communists might prove too strong for Chiang Kai-Shek, was this reason enough to doubt their loyalty?

What about our representatives in Korea? Could a man be pilloried because he warned of the growing strength of the Communists in North Korea at the time we considered withdrawing troops from South Korea?

The Board "calls attention to Mr. Vincent's close association with numerous persons who, he had reason to believe, were either Communists or Communist sympathizers." Nothing is said about the *when*, *where* or *why* of these associations but it is implied that these contacts were not blameless. It seems to us that they cannot be divorced from the circumstances. It is an historic fact that as a Nation all of us were associated with Communists in fighting World War II with a Communist ally. Our Foreign Service today cannot do its business in many parts of the world, including the UN, without rubbing elbows with Communists. Its officers would not be good reporters if they did not know what was in the Communist mind and even anticipate it.

The Board's letter does not dispose of a fear it excites: that a man may be suspected merely because his opinions do not stand up when considered free of the mortal compulsions of the war period and with leisured hindsight. We hope no officer will ever be found disloyal because he lacked a foresight which could be found in no man, or because our national effort to work with a particular group did not succeed.

In addition to its disturbing implications for Foreign Service reporting, the letter inevitably provokes speculation as to the Board's judicial standards and proceedings.

We know that the Board is concerned only with the imprecise zone of "reasonable doubt"; that it does not presume to judge guilt or innocence; and that it is not a judicial tribunal; yet we can only read its letter with minds conditioned to the common law concept of evidence. When we are told, therefore, that the Board has "taken into account" certain "factors" including the testimony of a recanted Communist and the adverse findings of the McCarran Committee, but has done this without "expressly accepting or rejecting" these "factors" we are left pondering the difference between "facts," as they are evidenced in a court of law, and "factors" as in this case. Are we to conclude that any Foreign Service officer or employee accused of disloyalty by anyone must expect the Board to accept the accusations

(Continued on page 60)

## BEDFORD INDIANA PERSPECTIVE (from page 19)

is not necessarily the temper of the former isolationists in this rock-ribbed area, as some have charged during the recent campaign.

### *The narrow focus*

Because foreign affairs had become a primary campaign issue, observing the Middle West during the election campaign was rather unfortunate. Nearly all the interest was concentrated on Asia and particularly on Korea, where local boys are fighting. But the lack of information on world affairs in general was such that in many cases the voters just had to take the campaign speakers' words for it that conditions were what they said they were. Senator Jenner seemed sincere when he condemned our foreign policy as a whole. That was to many the most important reason for voting for him: "He knows the danger."

How about the local people, then? Do they know the danger? It is not for me to criticize the people of Bedford. I went there to learn and I was well received, and I again recommended most highly the vantage point of a newspaper for this kind of a survey since a newspaper office comes into contact with all strata of the population and all aspects of the local situation and a reporter can most easily meet people and talk with them and get to know their thoughts and attitudes.



"Well, you read the circular airmail. 'Determine local reaction to recent US Presidential elections'."

But the answer to the question, "Do the people really understand the Communist danger?" must in my opinion be in the negative. Despite the widespread feeling that Washington is blind to the danger and that the Government has been "soft" in its handling of the Russians, there is very little understanding of just what has happened abroad to make communism not only an external but also an internal threat to many countries. The angle of local subversion, espionage and treason is well enough understood. So is the military danger of Soviet Russia, although some of the people I talked with seemed inclined to consider it a bluff that could be called without too much difficulty. But that communism has captured mass movements, that it has organized them militantly into great expressions of voluntary ef-

(Continued on page 44)



## SYDNEY

The Fourth of July reception given by CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. DONALD W. SMITH is perhaps old news. It was a good party, enjoyed even by members of his staff, including the greeter-at-the-door-and-name-announcer, your present reporter. The reception comes to mind because it was there that some of us met "BILLY" HUGHES, a wisp of a man with tremendous vitality who ranked high among Australian statesmen for over half a century.

William Morris Hughes died on October 28, a month after his eighty-eighth birthday. He had been a member of the Australian Federal Parliament since it began in 1901, and one of the liveliest of MPs even in his last years. Prime Minister during the first World War and a member of cabinet many times, he was credited with having begun both major Australian parties, and with having left them both.

At the Versailles conference Billy Hughes was a sharp thorn in President Wilson's side, with his demand for Australian control of New Guinea instead of the international trust Wilson wanted for former German colonies. Hughes won through the compromise mandate arrangement. Wilson on one occasion is said to have threatened to pack up and go home in protest over Hughes' obstinate and sometimes vituperative opposition.

Billy Hughes, "The Little Digger," was loved and hated by people all over the world. Australia has lost a strong and colorful personality, but his dynamic role in Australian federal development and the Versailles settlement will not be forgotten.

Since the last report from Sydney many personnel changes have occurred. Your reporter and wife produced a child named JENNIFER KILARA in February. BILL and MARION KEOUGH, one named MICHAEL in the same month. Some others, anonymous, are on the way. This is a prolific post—for twenty-two American staff members, fifteen of whom are married, there are thirty-one plus children.

The adult community has also changed. The ROBINSONS have been on home leave and have returned with new shoes and new vigour. KENNETT POTTER, the new executive officer, arrived in August from Ciudad Juarez. MRS. POTTER and the two children are not here yet, but Ken's homesick descriptions have been glowing. CYNTHIA BURNETT was transferred to Manila some months ago. She reports happily that her new post is teeming with handsome bachelors. HERB WEINER, our only bachelor, says he is not hurt by the implied comparison since one man cannot be expected to "teem."

GILLESPIE (Gep) and FRANCESCA (Sec) EVANS, their two children, a collection of wierd "mobiles," workshops and boundless energy are here from VOA New York. GEP is PAO.

Melbourne and Canberra should report for themselves, but the one-man posts deserve a word. JOHN O'GRADY, that red-headed Irishman, ELSIE, and the two children have been transferred from Adelaide to the Department. JOHN and ELSIE were so popular in Adelaide that the lamentations at their departure could be heard in Sydney. BOB OUVERSON and his family came through Sydney en route to replace John. Adelaide should again be happy. CY THEIL has gone from Brisbane and CHARLES CARSON and family have come

from Portugal to replace him. With the EDWARD INGRAHAMS in Perth, our one-man posts are well manned.

Home leave is in the offing for a number of people. CONSUL GENERAL SMITH, BARBARA and the boys leave in the fairly near future. A large part of Sydney will be out to wish them a happy voyage. HERB WEINER is due soon. MARION ANDERSON expects home leave and transfer. She's said privately that she wishes to go to Jidda, but has not told the Department because it might prejudice her chances. JOE MAY, our radio contact with the outside world is scheduled. SANDY and JEANETTE MENTER waited for one more Melbourne Cup race, but are now more or less ready to go.

The hot weather is returning again, accompanied so far however by great quantities of rain. People are making week-end exoduses (or exodi) to the beaches. The Melbourne Cup, the annual racing classic, occurred on November 4. We originally expected a revolt because we thought election returns might come in at the same time and the radio in the back room could handle only one broadcast at a time. Amicable relations have been resumed however, and we expect peace and harmony until the Davis Cup matches in a few months.

*North Burn*

## SINGAPORE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY JOHN M. ALLISON and MRS. ALLISON stopped off in Singapore on their tour of Southeast Asia. Their visit received more newspaper publicity than that of any other visiting American in more than a year.

Later in the month DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WILLIAM C. FOSTER and party arrived to spend part of two days conferring with Commissioner General for the United Kingdom in Southeast Asia, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD

Arriving the day before the Fosters was REAR ADMIRAL (ret.) PAUL L. MATHER who, as Director of the Regional Office of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, will have headquarters in Singapore. He has the personal rank of Minister.

One of the most popular American couples in post-war Singapore left for the States by *Comet* after a three and one-half year tour. They are COMMANDER and MRS. GORDON CORNELL. Commander Cornell was the assistant U. S. Naval Attache in Singapore. His replacement is COMMANDER EDWIN M. WESTBROOK, JR., who arrived from Hong Kong on the *Carthage* with his wife MARJORIE and two sons. Commander Westbrook served in submarines throughout World War II including two months of patrol duty off the East Coast of Malaya.

FSS ADELAIDE M. CULP, records supervisor, left for home leave in the States after a series of parties.

ACTING PRESS OFFICER MILDRED SMITH and her fiance, whom she met during her first 48 hours in Singapore, will be married December 13. He is JOHN LEPINGWELL of Good-year Rubber.

VICE CONSUL JACK MCGUIRE's wife is recovering from an appendectomy.

FSS NATHALIE TURBULL returned recently from a holiday in "beautiful, unspoiled Bali." She was one of several who made the trip on the Air Force plane, piloted by MAJ. CHARLES W. FIKES and CAPT. KIRKWOOD MYERS.

*Robert J. Boylan*



## LAGOS

Early in October we had a very busy visitor, TCAer LAMAR FORT, from Liberia. We took Mr. Fort around to meet various Ministers and Agricultural officers before he took off upcountry in the pursuit of agricultural knowledge. He must have had a good time because when he left he told us that he could not remember having ever had such a pleasant time. His only complaint was that he didn't have enough time for sleeping and resting. Unfortunately, while he was here he fell victim to Nigeria's two curses—"tummy palaver" and malaria.

On Thursday, October 23rd, OFFICER in CHARGE BOB ROSS and the MRS. flew up to Accra to visit the Consulate people there on a combined business and pleasure trip. Ross came back on the 27th and his wife lingered on in Accra until the 30th. It was an agreeable change from Lagos because of the pleasant company, a beautiful beach nearby and relatively dry climate of Accra. The business side of the visit was the taking up of the courier pouch and consulting with the Accra staffers. Once each month someone from the Lagos staff gets a day or so in Accra while carrying the pouch, and it is a nice change. The Ross' only regretted they had waited thirteen months to make the trip.

Everyone is beginning to groan at the thought of the approaching hot season. October gave us just about the last of our relatively cool days and a few days of introduction to the miserable days to come. The onslaught of the heat rash season is a pleasant prospect to no one, but we are hoping the newly-arrived air conditioners will help.

Information Officer RUDY AGGREY and BOB ROSS lent a helping hand to the local Baptist girls' school at their annual sports day. RUDY stood forth in all his splendor to present the prizes to the girls who won their events, while ROSS stood out in the hot sun acting as Chief Judge. It was a lot of fun although RUDY will forever be on the blacklist of the daughter of one of the servants of the school—this little four year old could not understand why she didn't get a prize too.

Amcongeng staffers enjoyed a Halloween beach party despite a few minutes of rain which came along. The rest of the night was spent in sitting around a fire eating weiners and potato salad. AGGREY and HELEN ZAMULKO furnished a momentary diversion when they sneaked off and returned out of the moonlight dressed as "juju men," complete with rattles and bedsheets.

Latest news tells us that we will have a new Consul General after November. After almost seven months of putting up with a pale substitute everyone on the staff is eager to see what the new boss will be like. We only hope that he won't want to turn the office upside down—at least until the hot season is over.

The news may appear in another place, but PAO JACK JONES and his wife gave the staff a new little addition named GREGORY early in October. Both GREGORY and his ma are doing fine.

HELEN Z. got laid low with an attack of malaria which kept her in bed a few days but she seems pert as ever now.

AGGREY went upcountry for two and a half days to show some films and say a few thousand words to the local folk. Excepting for one hitch of being stuck in the mud with the Jeep stationwagon he had a good trip.

*Bob Ross*

## PORT AU PRINCE

On February 25 AMBASSADOR HOWARD K. TRAVERS departed Port au Prince for the U.S. Naval Hospital in Bethesda for treatment of a back injury. At this writing he is still there having undergone two operations. He is expected back soon.

Three days later FIRST SECRETARY ROBERT S. FOLSOM arrived to replace JOHN BURNS. He was informed at the airport that he was CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES a.i., and has been filling this position ever since. MR. FOLSOM began his Foreign Service career in Port au Prince in September 1941 as Third Secretary.

ATHLYN B. WALLER left Port au Prince March 16th and is now assigned to the Embassy in Tokyo, Japan. FSS VICE CONSUL ADRIAN HALL left Port au Prince for Washington on April 2. FSS HELEN BRADY left the file room on May 31 and after leave took over her new post in London. VICE CONSUL WALTER MURPHY arrived from Italy on July 3 and went to work dividing his time between the Visa and the Economic Sections. MARJORIE SUTTON, FSS of Denver, Colorado, came to Haiti on August 14 to replace LARRY SUTIN in the Accounting Section. LARRY was transferred to Sao Paulo, Brazil. DISBURSING OFFICER HELEN GREEN was transferred to Ottawa on September 7, being replaced by MRS. GERTRUDE LEONARD who arrived from Costa Rica on August 17, 1952. FSS MIRIAM HUNEYCUTT, left Haiti on August 31 for Rio via Washington.



Eugene A. Schnell, Information Officer of the American Embassy at Manila, bravely samples that famous Filipino delicacy, the "balut," while Alice Halsema, wife of the Chief Information Officer, and Mary Busick, wife of the Public Affairs Officer (at Mr. Schnell's left) look on. The scene was a "despedida" for Mr. Schnell given by USIS employees prior to his departure October 6 on home leave.

Among the military the following changes took place:

COMMANDER LEIGH C. WINTERS, USN, was detached on April 4, 1952 as Chief of the Naval Mission. He is at present Executive Officer of the U.S.S. TALLADEGA (APA 208).

COMMANDER WILLIAM TREFNY, JR., USNR, arrived on March 16, 1952 to take COMMANDER WINTERS' place. Previous to his arrival he served in the Pentagon, where he was Head, Material Branch in the Pan-American Affairs and Naval Mission Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. During 1942 and 1943 COMMANDER TREFNY was U.S. Naval Liaison Officer to the Chilean Navy stationed at Concepcion, Chili.

FSO DAVID POST can be called the Haitian Golf Champion as he won the open tournament in June on the only golf course in Haiti, that of the Petionville Club.

*Homer Gayne*

*(Continued on page 44)*



## MILAN

At Milan the most newsworthy event is the breaking into the news as a painter of JOSEPH E. WIEDENMAYER, CONSUL.

This is what the Yakima Sunday Herald said of him: "A versatile American diplomat with a hobby has won the Milan title of 'Painting Consul.' He is Joseph E. Wiedenmayer of South Orange, N. J., U. S. Consul in Milan for the last several years.

"His new nickname stems from a devotion to studying 'something typical of each country to which I am assigned.'

"In Argentina, he gave his spare time to learning about the Criollo (Creole or Argentine-born European population). In Spain he became a devotee of Flamenco music, the emotional Andalusian gypsy music so popular in the Iberian peninsula.

"While painting was a natural in Italy for a man with such leanings, Wiedenmayer chose tempera, the difficult medium used by Leonardo da Vinci in his famed 'Last Supper.' After studying under Adriano Bogoni, Milan artist, Wiedenmayer now has his own studio. He hopes to have a private exhibit of his works next October.

"Two of his temperas, done on wood, which he shows to friends, are 'Music in Naples,' and 'Time.' Both are essentially Italian in subject. One picture is a tambourine, a bottle of red wine and a mandolin with the famous Naples bay and Mt. Vesuvius in the background. The other synthesizes Italian history with a medieval crest, a Renaissance hour-glass and a shiny modern day silk top hat. Hills and castle towers are in the background."

## MONTREY

On October 2, 1952 at a dinner party for the members of the Consulate given at his home CONSUL GENERAL GERALD A. MOKMA presented a Silver Button and Certificate to GUADALUPE TRISTÁN RANGEL commemorating his twenty years of service at this Consulate.

MR. MOKMA also took the occasion to welcome PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER and MRS. RICHARD C. SALVATIERRA and Visa Clerk EDNA M. MAC DONALD, recent arrivals from Havana.

Another high light of the evening was MR. MOKMA's comments to departing staff members, MR. ROQUE BENJAMIN DELGADO who has resigned as assistant to Public Affairs Officer, VICE CONSUL WILLIAM A. JUST who has left for his new assignment in Washington, MISS ELEANORE M. SCHROEDER who leaves soon for Managua and VICE CONSUL and MRS. OWEN L. STEELE who have received leave orders and who will probably receive transfer orders while they are vacationing in the United States.

Owen L. Steele

## IN MEMORIAM

YOST. Mrs. Irma C. Yost, wife of Bartley F. Yost, retired Foreign Service Officer, and mother of FSO Robert L. Yost, died at Pasadena, California, on October 8, 1952.

CHARLES. Mr. Joseph E. Charles, Intelligence Advisor to the Bureau of European Affairs, died in Washington on November 21 when he was struck by two cars. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery. He is survived by his wife and daughter, Persis.

fort, did not seem to be understood at all.

Take, for instance, an editorial which appeared in the *Times-Mail* while I was there. It took the line that when a candidate (in the recent presidential elections) spoke of communism as an "egalitarian idea that has great appeal for the miserable masses of humanity," he showed that he understood nothing about communism; because, in the words of the editorial, "communism is not an idea at all. It is a highly disciplined conspiracy, military at times, diplomatic at times, to get nations into its clutches and bind them in its shackles." That communism *as an idea* could hold great appeal for the underprivileged and that it could *at the same time* be a well-disciplined conspiracy, was not even up for discussion.

Something follows from this: It is that if one considers communism "not an idea at all" and solely a conspiracy, then there need be no battle of ideas in fighting it, only anti-subversive measures and military bluff-calling when necessary. Then what we say and do in the world in other fields is incidental and not really important. Then the living standards of people abroad, the sweep of anti-colonialism in Asia, the performance at home of American democracy and its good faith in its foreign relations—all these are just frills and distracting details.

Although I did not go to Bedford, Indiana, to debate foreign policy with the local people, and in fact studiously refrained from any arguments during the election campaign, I did not up to the end resist the temptations of giving the other side to some of the views that were expressed to me. And the reaction was a very heartening one. It showed that people were quite willing to be impressed with arguments that show that foreign affairs are a complex business, that many factors must be weighted in reaching a decision, and that wrong decisions could quite possibly have seemed right to reasonable and patriotic people at the time when they were made. When facts about foreign affairs were made available to intelligent people whom I met in Bedford, those people seemed quite receptive to them and interested. I found no animosity or impatience in any discussion of foreign problems.

About the greatest surprise to me was the live and sympathetic interest displayed when the influence of McCarthyism on the political reporting of Foreign Service Officers was touched upon. That a reporting officer might eventually be led to play it safe and to keep unorthodox thoughts and observations to himself, struck all as a danger, and a real danger of which they had not been aware. And it was in this respect, however suspiciously I may have been regarded otherwise, that I as a visiting Foreign Service Officer encountered the greatest sympathy and understanding during my stay at Bedford.

## MARRIAGES

LLOYD. Miss Janet M. Maguire was married to FSO John Lloyd II, on November 29, 1952, in Conway, N. H. Mr. Lloyd has been assigned to Bangkok as Third Secretary.

WHITE-FITCH. Miss Doris Jean Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Fitch, Jr., of Washington, was married October 18, 1952, to Rollie H. White, Jr. Mr. White is currently assigned to the Department.



## 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:

*"That is very good service indeed. . . . I understand from others who have had more experience that you are noted for such service."*

*"Please accept my most sincere thanks for the speed and efficiency with which you and Security have handled my rather confused application for insurance."*

4. Other policies: *The Annual Government Service* policy covering fire and theft, and extended coverage in residence abroad, and during shipment. Travellers' baggage. Automobile insurance. All risk policies on works of art, collections, valuable antiques, jewelry, furs, and other valuables.

N.B. REDUCED INSURANCE PREMIUM AS WELL AS REDUCED OCEAN FREIGHT ON SHIPMENTS IN SECURITY STEEL LIFT VANS.

## Security Storage Company of Washington

*A Safe Depository for Over 60 Years*

OPEN AND ROOM STORAGE  
COLD STORAGE FOR FURS AND FABRICS  
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

1140 Fifteenth St., N. W.

*Affiliated with The American Security and Trust Co.*

### DIRECTORS

C. A. ASPINWALL, <i>President</i>	H. L. RUST, JR.
DANIEL W. BELL	CHAUNCEY G. PARKER
PHILIP LARNER GORE,	CORCORAN THOM
<i>Vice-President &amp; Gen. Manager</i>	LLOYD B. WILSON
GEORGE E. HAMILTON, JR.	



It's vital, while serving your country in the foreign service, that you have a dependable link with home to look after your financial interests in a personal and intelligent manner.

You will have this link if you maintain a banking connection with American Security and Trust Company. Your financial affairs will be handled in a very personal way by a staff trained in every phase of banking and trust service.

Call on us at any time for information and advice.

## American Security & TRUST COMPANY

15th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Daniel W. Bell, President

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION  
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



# AMERICAN EASTERN

IN

## TRADE

## SHIPPING (OWNER & AGENT)

## DEVELOPMENT

IN

## NEAR-MIDDLE EAST EUROPE

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK  
CIRCLE 6-0333



**L**ONG active in promoting commerce among the peoples of the Americas, the Chase National Bank today is in the vanguard of those institutions which are fostering Pan-American relations by the promotion of trade and travel.

**THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK**  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*

### BELLES LETTRES (from page 22)

peculiar flavor . . . than to go Consul to Liverpool and get I don't know how many thousands of dollars for it, with no such flavor."

Hawthorne's appointment to Liverpool had encouraged another friend, Herman Melville, to seek a similar assignment. The author of "Typee" and "Moby Dick" was comparatively well-established by this time and Hawthorne and other friends of President Pierce promised to help him secure a consular post. An interview was arranged with the President and the Secretary of State, Caleb Cushing, but despite the latter's strong recommendation on his behalf, no post lucrative enough for Melville's purposes could be turned-up. He was tentatively offered Rome and Antwerp, neither one of which suited him, and he was unable to get Honolulu (the Sandwich Islands) which he wanted. Eight years later, under a new administration, he tried again. Sumner strongly recommended his appointment to President Lincoln, and Geneva, Glasgow and Manchester were mentioned as possibilities, but the sudden outbreak of war two weeks after he had seen the Secretary of State dashed his hopes once more. He was also unable to secure a Naval appointment, possibly because of official opposition resulting from his previous exposure in "White Jacket" of brutal practices in the U. S. Navy.

William Dean Howells, later to become a leading member of the famous New England literary circle, had better luck than Melville. Taking a page out of Hawthorne's experience, the young newspaperman from Ohio had written a campaign biography of Lincoln. Most of the material in it was compiled by an associate and Lincoln later had to make a number of factual corrections, but the effort, nevertheless, earned him Presidential gratitude as well as an appointment as Consul to Venice.

Still unknown to most of the reading public when he embarked for Venice in the fall of 1861, Howells waited-out the four years of civil war at home by learning Italian, reading Dante with a genial priest, getting married, and collecting notes for a series of sketches on "Venetian Life" which ran in the *Boston Advertiser* during 1864 and later were collected in book form. Although he was officially commissioned to watch Confederate privateers, there is no evidence that this or any other phase of his consular work interfered with his full submergence into the artistic life of the fabulous city of lagoons. In 1865 he returned to New York to join the staff of the *Nation* and the next year moved on to the *Atlantic Monthly* becoming editor-in-chief in 1872.

During the nearly four years of Howells' tenure there, Venice was under Austrian occupation and the Consulate was supervised by the American Minister to Vienna, John Lothrop Motley. Howells' notes tell of the delightful hours he spent with the famous historian drifting in a gondola and discussing literary life in England. Motley's own diplomatic career was at mid-point, having comprised during his lifetime three separate assignments, the first a very brief one in 1841 as Secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, the second from 1861 to 1867 as Minister to Austria, the third in 1869-70 as Minister to Great Britain. For one reason or another all three turned out to be unsatisfactory experiences,

(Continued on page 48)



The first of the new Republican diplomatic appointments (to be confirmed by the Senate) was made when President-Elect Eisenhower designated WINTHROP W. ALDRICH his choice for Ambassador to England to succeed WALTER GIFFORD. MR. ALDRICH, chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, was described in a *New York Times* editorial as having the qualities of "devotion to duty and absolute and unswerving rectitude."

#### *Intra-Regnum and Pre-Inaugural Notes*

The complications of the inter-regnum extend to the White House social calendar, noted a *New York Times* correspondent. If the new President takes office January 20, how can the full social calendar of six state dinners and four state receptions be worked in before Lent, beginning February 18?

Inauguration: all hotel rooms booked, listings requested of rooms in private homes; tickets to the parade—\$3 to \$15. Tickets to the Inaugural Ball—only 6,000 of them—\$12 for a single admission, \$300 for a box for eight. A request to replace a likeness of George Washington with those of President-elect Eisenhower and Vice-President-elect Nixon on 2,000 sets of special inaugural auto tags was made by the Citizen's Committee. Newcomers to D. C. during inauguration and after will be directed through and around city by its new system of colored route markers—blue for north, red for south, etc.

#### *In the JOURNAL Office*

More money for articles! The JOURNAL Board is offering to pay up to five cents a word (up to 3,000 words) for approximately six first-rate articles in the coming months. Wanted and needed are articles of wide-spread interest to the thousands of men and women who help formulate and carry out our foreign policy aims. Such articles might be concerned with service problems, sidelights on our foreign relations with various governments, problems of interrelationships between State and UN, MSA, TCA, Congress, etc.; they might consist of expert reporting from the many posts which break into the news on occasion.

COL. HARRY A. MCBRIDE, one of the earliest of the JOURNAL's editors, is the gentleman responsible for the JOURNAL's December cover. COL. MCBRIDE, who now presides over the treasures at the National Gallery of Art, generously helped us arrange for its publication.

Students at the War College this year are reading LOUIS J. HALLE JR.'s "Message from Thucydides," reprinted from the JOURNAL's August issue.

Wanted by the managing editor: more human interest pictures for "Service Glimpses," more "Story of the Month" material, in the vein of *Atlantic Monthly's* "Accent on Living," more short articles and sketches.

#### *Ambassadors and Ministers*

Visiting the Department were WILLARD BEAULAC, Ambassador to Cuba, EDWARD J. SPARKS, Ambassador to Bolivia; LOY W. HENDERSON, Ambassador to Iran; GEORGE MCGHEE, Ambassador to Turkey; JOHN E. PEURIFOY, Ambassador to Greece; and HENRY S. VILLARD, Minister to Libya.

GEORGE F. KENNAN, Ambassador to Russia, arrived in town while AMBASSADOR MYRON S. COWAN left for Belgium

and AMBASSADOR ELLIS O. BRIGGS for Korea. Preparing to leave was JACOB D. BEAM, who will be acting head of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow with the personal rank of Minister.

At the speakers tables: AMBASSADOR FRED L. ANDERSON, Deputy Special Representative, MSA, Paris, who outlined the "sly, subtle dangers which the recent Congress of Moscow . . . blue-printed for us" for the Overseas Writers Club, and AMBASSADOR WALTER THURSTON, who spoke before the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs.

#### *The Distaff Side*

MRS. DEAN ACHESON was honored by the wives of Foreign Service Officers at a luncheon given December 3 at the National Press Club. Chairman of the luncheon committee was MRS. VINTON CHAPIN. Among the 200 wives present were MRS. DAVID K. E. BRUCE, MRS. JOHN M. ALLISON, MRS. HENRY A. BYROADE, MRS. JOHN D. HICKERSON, and MRS. GEORGE W. PERKINS. Others present were MRS. BEN H. BROWN, MRS. CHARLES BOHLEN, MRS. GERALD DREW, MRS. ADRIEN FISHER, MRS. EDWIN M. MONTAGUE, and MRS. ROBERT F. WOODWARD.

MRS. JOHN MOORS CABOT, here en route to Pakistan and MRS. CAVENDISH CANNON, en route to Portugal, were also present. MRS. ACHESON spoke appreciatively of the cordial friendliness with which she and her husband had been received by Foreign Service families both here and abroad, and at the loyalty shown to her and her husband.

#### *Local Disturbances*

Fire, stones, and dynamite threatened three U.S. buildings in Baghdad, Lebanese Tripoli and Tokyo this month.

In Baghdad rioting mobs set fire to a USIS building and attacked two police stations. They broke into the USIS building, dragging furniture and papers into the street, where they were set on fire. Office personnel were unharmed.

In Lebanese Tripoli, eight youths were arrested following the stoning of the USIS center by a mob shouting Communist slogans. No damage was done to the center.

A twenty four hour police guard was stationed around the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, following a threat to dynamite it. The threat came from Toru Eigo, self-styled leader of the "National Socialist Labor Party."

#### *People*

The first week in November was a big one for ALVIN M. BENTLY, former FSO. On the 4th he was elected Republican representative from the Eighth district in Michigan by a 40,000 margin. On the 8th he was married to Miss Arvilla Duescher.

Another winner was JOHN J. COUGHLIN, attorney in the Department, who won a round-trip, all-expenses-paid trip for two to the Pasadena Rose Bowl game on New Years. MR. COUGHLIN won out over approximately 200,000 contestants in the *Washington Post* "Pick the Winners" (in football) contest.

DR. CLEON O. SWAYZEE, formerly chief of the Division of International Labor and Social Affairs, was appointed Di-

(Continued on page 57)



especially the last since it involved Motley's recall after his refusal to resign. There seems to be little doubt, however, that the dismissal was influenced by President Grant's feelings toward Motley's sponsor, Senator Sumner, who had incurred the President's wrath because of opposition to the administration's Santo Dominican policy. Motley's equally famous contemporary, George Bancroft, served as Minister to Great Britain from 1846 to 1849 and as Minister to Germany from 1867 to 1874, completing his ten-volume "History of the United States" during the latter term.

James Russell Lowell succumbed to the attractions of a diplomatic assignment in 1877. Already a celebrated author and editor, Lowell, like some of his literary predecessors, earned his appointment as the result of a brief political sally—in this instance during the Presidential election of 1876. Serving as a member of the Electoral College from Massachusetts, Lowell swung his vote to Hayes in the closely-fought battle with Tilden. His reward was an invitation to become Minister to Russia or Austria. These two posts he rejected, but when Spain was offered instead he accepted, having harbored for a long time a desire to "see a play by Calderon." Lowell spent nearly three years in Madrid, performing his duties to the credit of his country, studying Spanish and Spanish literature, and ingratiating himself, as had Irving thirty-five years before, with Spanish society and the Court. The diplomatic problems he faced during these years were insignificant, a fact which gave him leisure to indulge in many "voluntary" reports such as a 2000-word

document on the marriage of Alfonso XII to Princess Mercedes and a despatch describing an afternoon at a bull-fight.

In January, 1880, Lowell was informed that he had been nominated by President Hayes as Minister to the Court of St. James. Despite a pronounced antagonism towards the British which had been evident in many of his earlier writings, Lowell embraced his new assignment with an air of forgiveness and good-will and was soon well-loved and appreciated by his English hosts. He was in constant demand as a speaker at dinners or other ceremonies and his close friends included many of the leading personalities in English politics and letters. His diplomatic duties were carried out with satisfaction to all but a group of sensitive Irish-Americans who objected vigorously to his handling of the so-called Fenian disturbances during 1881 and 1882, but the State Department found no reason for censuring its popular Minister on these grounds.

In February, 1885, Lowell's wife, who had been gravely ill since the last year of their stay in Spain, died. A few months later the new Cleveland Administration appointed its own Minister to London and Lowell returned to America to live-out the remaining six years of his life in Cambridge.

The author of the "Biglow Papers" may have summarized his views towards diplomatic life in the following lines from "The Pious Editor's Creed."

"I du believe it's wise an' good  
To sen' out furrin missions,  
Thet is, on sartin understood  
(Continued on page 50)

## Anywhere in the world you want to move...

MERCHANTS' expert handling and packing assures you safe, secure transportation for all your valued possessions . . . fully insured at nominal extra cost.

### "OVER 60 YEARS OF QUALITY SERVICE"

- Ample, safe storage in our own fireproof Washington warehouses.
- Strong, sturdy lift vans for shipboard - tailored to the dimensions of your shipment.
- Lift van remains your property when you arrive at your post.
- All moving and storage worries disappear when you leave everything to Merchants.

Telephone EXecutive 3-7770

# Merchants

TRANSFER & STORAGE

JOHN L. NEWBOLD, PRES.

920 E STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 4, D.C.

Cable address: "Removals"







*Impeccably Tailored with  
Hundreds and hundreds  
of hand-stitches!*

**SSS**

# Spring Worsteds

If it's a textile gem . . . if it's new . . .  
if it's hard-to-find—SSS lines always HAVE it!  
Starting right now, woven especially for your unique  
needs (great durability)—superb gray SAXONY.  
Absolutely 24-hour correctness and undisputed  
authority. Silver, Bankers and charcoal gray.  
Of course, if you prefer flannel—we have the  
acknowledged finest—Garnett of Bradford, England.

**\$45.90**

## Sport Jackets

**\$32.50**

100% Imported Pure Cash-  
mere and Camel blend  
in the wanted camel shade.

Sport jackets of Cash-  
MINK—without imitation!  
5 shades, by Princeton . . .  
**\$42.90**

PLUS more numbers in im-  
ported and domestic fabrics,  
more than you'll see in a  
lifetime **\$26.90 to \$42.90**

## SLACKS

**\$13.75**

Fabric jewels of world . . .  
tailored by SSS master  
craftsmen! Conventional  
models with Snugtex waist-  
band . . . dropped belt loops  
. . . deep pleats.

Hockanum Sheen Gabar-  
dines (purest worsted)—  
many shades. Garnett of  
Bradford, England. Barnai  
Gabardines. Pure, pure Aus-  
tralian worsteds.

• *No Agents or Outlets in Washington, D. C.  
Communication with us direct is a must!*

# WALTER H. SWARTZ CO.

**501 EAST PRESTON ST.  
BALTIMORE-2, MD.**

HOURS: DAILY—8:00 to 5:00 ★ SATURDAY—8:00 to 1:30

### IN ORDERING:

BE SURE TO ADVISE US  
THE FOLLOWING  
FOUR MEASUREMENTS:  
CHEST, WAIST, SEAT AND  
YOUR HEIGHT

### Order NOW

NYLON CORD TROPICALS  
at \$19.97

SILK-ACETATE TROPICALS  
at \$27.97



# Beautiful Flowers

For Every Occasion

AT POPULAR PRICES

CHARGE  
ACCOUNTS  
INVITED

## Circle Florists

5634 CONN. AVENUE  
EM. 3-6465

1606 K ST., N.W.  
ME. 8-6742



Mohammed ibn Ali repairs telephone lines high above the sands of Saudi Arabia. He has been trained by the Arabian American Oil Company along with hundreds of other Saudi employees who now are able to handle highly technical jobs.

Arabian American  
Oil Company

DHAHRAN  NEW YORK

The Most Unusual Shopping Service  
Of Its Kind  
In The  
World

### NEW AT NEY'S

Now, you can order your groceries, cosmetics, drugs, laundry and household necessities from Ney's. Phone or write for our special price list. Ask for a copy of "Electrical Living in Foreign Countries." It's free.

DO YOU HAVE A COPY OF OUR LATEST 1953 CATALOGUE? WE WILL GLADLY SEND IT TO YOU.

1144 18th St., N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Cable Address: NEIGH  
STerling 3-3244

New York Office—369 Lexington Avenue, Suite 302—LE. 2-9554



BELLES LETTRES (from page 48)

an' orthydox conditions:-  
I mean nine-thousan' dolls. per ann.,  
Nine thousan' more fer outfit,  
An' me to recommend a man  
The place 'ould just about fit."

Bret Harte's appointment as Consul to the small Rhenish town of Crefeld, near Dusseldorf, came during Lowell's second year as Minister to England. At forty-two, Harte had already passed the zenith of his literary career by some eight years and was now, thought nationally famous, almost destitute. Seizing upon any opportunity to gain financial security, he accepted the Crefeld Consulship eagerly, but within a few months of his arrival there in July, 1878, made known his dissatisfaction with the work as well as with the post. The work problem he handled expeditiously by hiring a young German to do it all for him. His dislike for Crefeld and its inhabitants he assuaged by spending as much time as possible in London and Paris, attempting, at the same time, to establish new outlets for his writings and lectures. Yet despite his despondency, rheumatism, dyspepsia and neuralgia—all of which he suffered in varying degrees—he was not without an occasional flourish of whimsy or humor in his despatches. In response to one Department circular, calling for a report on weather conditions, he replied: "In mitigation of the fact that it has rained in the district in the ratio of every other day in the year, it may be stated that the general gloom has been diversified and monotony relieved by twenty-nine thunderstorms and one earthquake."

In October, 1879, following doctor's orders, Harte requested a change of station. President Hayes obliged by reassigning him to Glasgow, which he soon found "very smoky, very damp . . . but a relief to Crefeld." The new post also brought him closer to the many London friends he had made during earlier visits and he proceeded to strengthen and broaden these friendships to such an extent that only a small fraction of his time was actually spent in Glasgow. Fortunate in having a vice-consul in whom he could entrust nearly all affairs of the office, Harte became known among his colleagues as "Consul of the United States at Glasgow, resident in London." One story told of how, upon arrival one day at Glasgow during the fourth year of his Consulship, he put his head out of the train window and asked, "What station is this?"

Rumors and stories of this kind eventually reached Washington. A gentle warning was followed-up suddenly by word that Harte was being removed from office for inattention to duty. There is some question as to whether this action was a political gesture on the part of the new installed Cleveland Administration or a genuine disciplinary measure. In any case Harte's extended sojourns in London do not seem to have had any dire effect on the operations of the Glasgow Consulate. The Consulate historian later wrote: "Although it is said that Consul Bert Harte, while in charge of this Consulate, was often absent from his post, the business of the Consulate was kept up to date and the records carefully entered and compiled." Harte turned the Consulate over to his successor at the end of August, 1855, after five years in office. He spent the remaining seventeen years of his life in England writing again but producing nothing which materially enhanced his literary reputation.



Careful examination of the aircraft and its contents revealed an estimated 400 gallons of high-octane airplane gasoline, worth approximately seventy-five cents a gallon on the Swiss market. Estimated receipts for sale of gasoline: 1,350 francs. Although the bomb load had been dumped, presumably upon the enemy, there lay in place several belts of .50 caliber machine gun ammunition, in first class order. The Swiss Air Force gobbled them up at once; ammunition of that type does not grow upon trees these days.

Martin Schaffner's inquisitive mind now began to ponder the imponderable. What could he do with this thing? Someone suggested that he turn the aircraft into a kind of restaurant, the sort of thing that was popular along the Lincoln Highway in 1928. More materialistically minded souls suggested that a blow torch could be applied to the shimmering beauty, the result to be sold for scrap, a mighty important and expensive commodity in Switzerland—as elsewhere—these days. Martin promised to take these and other ideas under advisement and to render a decision in good time. Meanwhile, he had some of his risk money back, more was coming in from others who wished to view the fallen thing, and his garage was as busy as ever.

I wish I could say that this is the end of the story. But there is yet another fact that it behooves me to tell you about. Into each life, it has been said, some rain must fall. Martin Schaffner is no exception.

Martin's rainfall was—and is—the Swiss Customs Service. These ever-present gentlemen, who can smell out a new asset

as mother does a bargain sale, called up Herr Schaffner and asked Martin to dig into the pockets of his enormous jeans and pay up the duty. This was a facet that Martin Schaffner had not considered. He reasoned that under the law, abandoned property in deep water fell within the confines of the flotsam and jetsam laws. Ah, no, replied the customs man, not when the goods are abandoned in inland waterways which are not officially navigable.

So, Martin Schaffner's hand dug deep and he came up with the duty.

Moral: If you would raise a B-17 (circa 1944) from the watery deeps, choose one reposing in an officially navigable body of water.

## THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

A SUMMARY OF ITS PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS

By FRANK L. AUERBACH

*Foreign Affairs Officer, Visa Division, Department of State*

104 pages — \$1.50

I don't know how anyone working on immigration and naturalization problems could afford to be without this excellent guide.

—Walter M. Besterman, *Legislative Assistant, House Sub-Committee on Immigration and Naturalization*

COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY

20 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York

**WORLD WIDE  
Symbols of Quality**



**SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.**

26 Broadway,  
New York 4, N. Y.



an early attack on this problem. The essence of the difficulty seems to lie not only in the very scope of U. S. activities abroad, but also in the fact that a solution, if one exists, has been sought in terms of *organization* rather than *human behavior*, in terms of technique and efficiency rather than the quality and character of the men and women charged with the long-term conduct of our foreign relations.

Another way of saying this is that, in the final analysis, the effectiveness of the United States in its new world-role depends, to an important degree, on the caliber of the individuals to whom certain foreign affairs responsibilities have been entrusted, within the broad framework of the will and desires of the American people. In its admirable summary of the "factors basic to the conduct of foreign relations today," the Brookings report deals with the interaction between domestic and foreign policy. It mentions the need for anticipation of events, for foresight and vision, as one of the most important elements in foreign policy formulation and execution. It is on this score (and let us have the courage to say so) that the most valid criticisms of the existing Foreign Service may be made. But, in its emphasis on organizational improvements, the Brookings study does not attack the problem of how the "flair for anticipation" may be made more general, along with the other human elements or personal traits that may enable the United States to handle its foreign relations with increasing steadiness, discernment and skill. Instead, it appears to be suggested that U. S. foreign affairs activities will

always be characterized by sudden and rapid organization of programs, dramatic changes of emphasis and direction, requiring a personnel organization designed principally to promote flexibility and facilitate "the speedy recruitment and retention of highly specialized and motivated staffs."

Certainly, this will continue to be a major need, but let us hope that, with added experience, the United States will gain a greater measure of wisdom and foresight in the conduct of its foreign relations so as to render these emergency programs less and less necessary. Above all, let us guard against personnel systems that meet one type of need while failing to consider the impact of these structures on the men and women within them. In particular, they must be so designed as to attract the best available talent by the promise of superior rewards for superior ability. They must encourage the emergence of mature, experienced, spirited policy makers, negotiators and administrators within a career service. To do this requires faith in the possibility of individual growth, under the stimulus of responsibility and recognition, as opposed to an outlook that seeks only the further perfecting of organizational techniques.

#### *Democratic Administration*

What is needed is a new democratic theory of administration that will be concerned less with technique and efficiency and more with the fostering of other values, personal in nature, increasingly related to the effective and fruitful conduct of our foreign relations. In the past, we have insisted that democratic tradition has no relevance to the problem

(Continued on page 53)



**SEARS**  
ROEBUCK AND CO  
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.

**SEARS CATALOG . . .**  
Convenient, economical "home-town shopping" for you. Over 100,000 items . . . for you, your home, workshop, car or garden . . . at prices the same overseas or at home.

# WRITE NOW!

## for Sears 1953 Spring and Summer Catalog

For a limited time only . . . the big,  
**NEW Sears Catalog** available to you!

Yes, you've probably wanted a personal copy of Sears Big Catalog for a long time . . . one you could have for your very own! Well, now's your chance!

This is another of the many special services Sears provides for Foreign Service Personnel.

Just drop a card or letter to Sears giving your name, address, etc. and your Catalog will be on its way to you by quick return mail. Send no money . . . there is no obligation. But, write today!

Write direct to:

A. H. Dubeck, Service Mgr. Overseas Personnel

# SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

P.O. Box 6812

Dept. 379D

Philadelphia 32, Pa.



of "getting the job done." Foreign affairs, by the fact that they deal with different cultures and customs, deep-seated national sensibilities and animosities, vital strategic considerations, delicate problems of adjustment in strange environments, require that the human factor be kept uppermost. Administrative concepts, appropriate to an operation like T. V. A., cannot be transferred "in toto" to the foreign affairs sphere. New ideas are needed instead, combining the thought and care that went into the Foreign Service Act of 1946 with the more recent studies in the United States of administration and executive management.

In such a theory, efficiency, economy and uniformity, instead of being ends in themselves, might henceforth be made to serve democratic values like decentralized responsibility, personal growth, self-rule, the encouragement of initiative, individuality and spontaneity. We should seek a more critical use of the term efficiency, thinking rather in terms of the end to be served. One of these ends might appropriately be the creation of a corps of foreign affairs officers capable of giving the United States the steadiness, foresight and wisdom, insofar as these can be obtained in an imperfect world, that are indispensable in that sphere where decisions often affect vital questions of national security and survival.

**Broadened Concept of Foreign Service Officer**

The principal danger in present suggested solutions to problems of administrative organization is that they would tend to give us a highly mobile corps of foreign affairs specialists, each competent within his own field, but incapable of taking a general view, one reflecting wide experience and broad insight. In order to avoid this unintended result, the tempting vista of a uniform service with "career ladders" leading to the top in a variety of specialized fields must be resisted. Such specialized talents are highly essential. What the United States appears to need most in the foreign affairs area is not only specialists and experts, however, but *officers*, each with his own specialty perhaps, but broadly trained and capable of doing the manifold tasks and filling the higher places in *all* those agencies concerned with foreign policy. Few have put this need so well as the first Director General of the Foreign Service, Mr. Seldin Chapin: ". . . we must mobilize for the Foreign Service the very best brains and character in each generation and train them at a markedly higher level of requirements than was done in the past." Translate the words "Foreign Service" to include all agencies concerned with foreign affairs and the true need of the U. S. Government in this field becomes clear.

Fortunately, much has been achieved toward this end in the post-war years. The broadened concept of the "Foreign Service Officer" resulting from the Hoover, Rowe and Brookings studies indicates a general awareness of the need for an abler, larger and more broadly trained body of foreign affairs officers. This is a major goal of the present personnel improvement program. By the adoption of administrative concepts that promote decentralization of responsibility, that offer opportunities for personal growth and development even at the expense of narrow concepts of economy and efficiency, we shall move more rapidly in

(Continued on page 54)

# CHASE and COMPANY

Telephone: HUDSON 3-8990

1669 Wisconsin Ave. Cable Address:  
Washington 7, D. C. CHASE, WASHINGTON

Mrs. C. Alden Chase Mrs. Henry Field  
Mrs. J. Graham Parsons Mrs. Hayden Channing

RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE

VIRGINIA WASHINGTON MARYLAND

## Need Money?



**YOUR CREDIT UNION  
CAN HELP YOU..!**

Loans arranged quickly  
Low interest rates  
Repayment thru allotment

Total Shares  
**\$1,252,157**  
Total Loans  
**\$999,472**

A place to save . . . .

**STATE DEPARTMENT  
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION**



. . . . A place to borrow

## An American Education for Your Child



Kindergarten  
through  
ninth  
grade

Wherever you may be stationed, Calvert "School-at-Home" Courses can provide, by mail, a sound, modern education for your child. Easy-to-follow lessons. No teaching experience needed. Guidance by Calvert teachers available.

**All books, supplies provided.** Calvert Courses are widely used by State Department families. Fundamentals are emphasized to assure a thorough elementary education. Children all over the world have been educated by the Calvert method. *Unique Crafts Course.*

**Start any time.** Calvert-taught children transfer to other schools successfully. *Send for catalog.* Give child's age and school grade.

**CALVERT SCHOOL**  
130 E. TUSCANY ROAD, BALTIMORE 10, MD.



the direction of a corps of professional foreign affairs officers adequate to its enlarged responsibilities and tasks. At the same time, the problems involved in providing the "structural framework"—the clerical, fiscal, technical and administrative services—for the overseas operations of the U. S. Government require resolution. It is here that the Brookings report recommendations are of especial value and timeliness.

**Diverse Structures Preferable**

Is there any single, simple solution for these vexing problems of administration and organization? As long as the United States' role in world affairs is as complex and many-sided as it is today, there will be a great many Americans employed abroad. Whether they must continue to be government employees required to administer economic aid, technical assistance and similar programs will depend to a great extent upon our success in re-establishing an international free market—a free trading area embracing as many of the free nations as possible—and, in this way, returning this economic field once again to private individuals and industry. Until that happy day, the chimera of uniform, equalized, all-inclusive administrative arrangements in government should, it is believed, give way to the creation of diversified, multiform structures that mirror the true nature of the world about us. A delicate and shifting balance should be sought between our predilection for uniformity

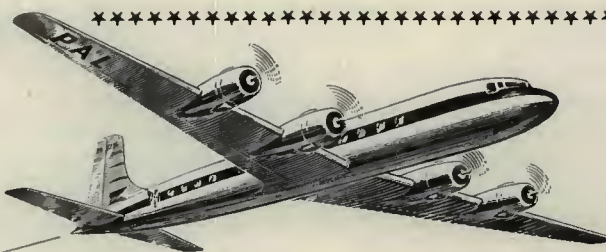
and the requirements of differing situation and human desires which are but the reflection of the inconsistencies and conflicts of values in our complex, pluralistic, changing society. That is the democratic way of administration.

Finally, the acceptance as paramount of certain, underlying democratic values enables us to define more accurately executive or non-technical administrative functions. In a sense, a given administrative act or decision becomes "executive" or "non-technical" when it calls for the exercise of moral judgment, that is, how it relates to the human desires or aims of the individuals affected. The more the administrator shows himself capable of this moral choice, or this awareness of substantive as well as humane considerations, the higher his "executive" status is, or should be.

Administration has been defined as but another name for cooperative group behavior and, as such, is both desirable and inescapable in modern society. But because it deals with complex, variable, different, unpredictable human beings, its effective field of activity is limited. A hearty acceptance of these limitations on administrative measures and organizational improvements is the best proof of a democratic executive—one who puts human values above mechanistic ones. It is also the best guarantee of the continued primacy of democratic values which judge the worth of the state, in Mill's great phrase, by the worth of the individuals composing it, whether as private citizens or members of the public service.



**DC-6 SLEEPERS**



**TO MANILA** CROSSROADS OF THE ORIENT  
**FLY PAL**

**for comfort**

- friendly, personalized service
- delightful refreshments, delicious hot meals
- spacious berths or comfortable reclining chairs

**for dependability**

- world-proven Douglas DC-6's
- experienced, competent flight crews
- reliable, on-time schedules

from MANILA—frequent flights by direct or connecting service to:

**ORIENT POINTS** including Japan, Hong Kong, Okinawa, Formosa, Indonesia, Malaya.

**EUROPE** via Calcutta, Karachi, Tel Aviv, Rome, Madrid, Zurich, Frankfurt and London.

**PAL**

For air travel at its finest—  
FLY THE ROUTE OF THE *Orient Star*

See your Travel Agent or

**PHILIPPINE AIR LINES** DEPENDABILITY...  
spanning 2/3 of the world

SAN FRANCISCO • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • WASHINGTON, D. C. • LOS ANGELES • HONOLULU



fortune to be referred by my hotel to Dr. A. M. de Fossey, who attended Admiral Leahy when the Embassy was at Vichy during the war, and who has since been as much of a friend as a medical counselor.

At Vichy medical fees are fixed and, curiously enough, vary with the class of hotel of the patient. If you stay at a de luxe hotel you pay the maximum fee which, in 1952 was the equivalent of about \$30, while if you lodge at a more modest hotel you pay a correspondingly lower fee. Your doctor examines you upon your arrival and prescribes the source from which you should take your water and the precise amounts. Further examinations continue at intervals of six days. Counsel is also given as to the precise character of the baths which should be taken. Generally the cure lasts for a period of twenty days and most resident physicians recommended that it be followed for three years in succession. I have become acquainted, however, with many *curistes* who, having come once to Vichy, have so fallen under its spell that they have returned year after year over a period of many years.

There are three bath establishments at Vichy, first, second, and third class where almost every form of bath known to medical science is available. In my own particular case I have taken mud baths, and more recently a massage under a shower. In 1952 this particular treatment at the baths cost about \$2 daily, with tips, including a brief rub-down. It is doubtful if this price could be equalled anywhere else to-day.

Vichy is literally a town of hotels, of which there are several hundred, ranging from the most modest to the most luxurious. A list of hotels may be obtained from a French *Syndicat d'Initiative* or from a French Embassy or Consulate abroad. They are listed by category, with the price of full pension, which varies from as low as \$3 to more than \$10 daily.

Life at the Springs in Virginia when I was growing up was exceedingly simple. Such limited distractions as there were included dancing, bowling, croquet, and horseback riding. The advent of the automobile and the restless spirit which took possession of the average American with its introduction dealt a death blow to most of the watering places in the United States. People became less inclined to stay put anywhere for as long as a week.

The leisurely life of the Springs is faithfully recorded in Appleton's *Handbook*:

"If the weather and other circumstances admit, rise about six, throw your cloak on your shoulders, visit the Spring, take a small-sized tumbler of water, move about in a brisk walk; breakfast when you can get it, but let it be moderate and of suitable quality. In most cases a nice, tender mutton chop, or a soft-boiled egg, or venison, or beef-steak, is admissible. You may well dispense with buck-wheat cakes floating in butter, omelets of stale eggs, strong coffee, hot bread, and all the other adjuncts of an epicurean meal."

The Vichy *curiste* may not expect to have beef-steak for breakfast which is the continental one of coffee, *brioche*, and jam, but he will make up for the scant breakfast with an

(Continued on page 56)

☆

☆

## No finer Service

AFLOAT OR ASHORE

The superb new

### S. S. *United States*

The world's fastest, most modern passenger superliner—now teamed with the popular s. s. AMERICA in regular service between New York and Europe.

NEW YORK • HAVRE • SOUTHAMPTON

First Class, \$350 up; Cabin, \$220 up; Tourist, \$165 up

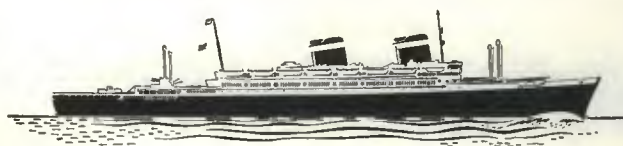
The beautiful and luxurious

### S. S. *America*

Favorite of thousands of transatlantic travelers.

NEW YORK • COBI • HAVRE • SOUTHAMPTON  
BREMERHAVEN

First Class, \$295 up; Cabin, \$200 up; Tourist, \$160 up



See our authorized Travel Agents

**UNITED STATES LINES**

One Broadway, New York

☆

☆

ANYONE  
can subscribe  
to the  
JOURNAL  
Subscription \$4

FOREIGN SERVICE  
JOURNAL

1908 G ST. N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.





Serving the Men's Wear  
Needs of the Department  
of State and the  
Foreign Service  
For Over 50 Years

"Washable"

HASPEL SEERSUCKER-PALM BEACH

In Stock the Year 'Round

ARROW — MANHATTAN — VAN HEUSEN  
McGREGOR

**HENRY J. GOODMAN & CO.**  
1707 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

*Woodward & Lothrop*

WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

P.S.B. means service

... wherever you may be

At home or abroad you can depend on Woodward & Lothrop ... and on our efficient Personal Shopping Bureau. Backed by many years of experience, our P.S.B. staff will be sure your order is filled correctly and promptly ... But speaking of prompt, remember if you are overseas you should order far in advance to insure delivery when you need it. Your shopping needs are given the same personal interest and attention you would give them yourself, if you were here.

**WORLD-WIDE  
FLOATER POLICY**

**COMPLETE  
COVERAGE**

IMMEDIATE SAVINGS TO 30%

World-Wide Floater policy covers everything personal anywhere, U. S. or abroad. Protects household goods, clothing, uniforms, furniture, jewelry, valuable personal effects.

Insures against 14 named perils! Transportation, burglary, robbery, earthquake, extended coverage. Greatest coverage for lowest cost. \$2000 coverage for \$25 per year. Additional coverage at lower rate. No deductible clauses.

**Government Services Insurance Underwriters**

Not Affiliated With U. S. Government

214 BROADWAY

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

**TAKING THE CURE AT VICHY (from page 55)**

excellent lunch and dinner, cooked as only the French know how, unless he may be placed on a diet by his physician.

Otherwise, it is very evident that life has changed very little at watering places, whether they be in the United States or in France, except insofar as concerns the tempo of such life. Casanova has said in his *Memoirs* that most people went to *spas* in his time in order to gamble, and there is no doubt that a great many go to Vichy for that purpose. At the Vichy Casino one may play *boule*, roulette, and baccarat until the early hours of the morning but it is certainly not conducive to a cure.

It seems to me that one of the principal reasons that Vichy has succeeded in maintaining its own all these years is that it has been able to offer not only what the traditional watering place has offered as long ago as the sixteenth century in Europe, but in addition, almost all those distractions which are to be found in any large city.



"Like I told you—take our vacation in the off-season and have the beach all to ourselves!"

In addition to a half a dozen cinemas, there are to be found at Vichy during the season a theatre offering an excellent repertoire of French plays, another presenting musical reviews, an Opera offering nightly first class operas, operettas and concerts, and a very superior program of open-air concerts twice daily. Moreover, there is a very fine Country Club with an eighteen-hole golf course, a number of swimming pools, several cabarets, and the opportunity for a number of most interesting excursions in the surrounding countryside, either by private car or by bus. In short only a confirmed hypochondriac could have any possible excuse for being bored in Vichy during the season.

The town of Vichy is situated in the Valley of the Allier, in the heart of France, some 350 kilometers south of Paris, about four hours by express train. There is reason to believe that the Romans made use of the waters of Vichy. It is certain that the springs were mentioned by Francois Rabelais, and that they were in great vogue in the seventeenth century. Madame de Sevigné made two successive cures at Vichy in 1676 and 1677, as borne out by her famous *Letters*. In the eighteenth century, two of the daughters of Louis XV took the cure, as did a little later the mother of Napoleon. This greatest of French watering places owes its most notable development, however, to Napoleon III where he was a frequent visitor and who gave it a vogue which

(Continued on page 57)



The great work of his life has been as a prime mover in the alliance of the Free World to resist the Communist challenge. Since he is so much identified with this effort, fallible human beings will charge him with failures—both the disappointments of the past decade and resentment caused by burdens which go with leadership in a divided world.

In spite of epochal accomplishments in diplomacy we have not won on all fronts nor advanced at the same rate in all sectors, and we have made mistakes. Possibly nothing the American people were ready to do would have averted some of our reverses; but it is human to blame, and the Department and its Secretary have received their share.

Mr. Acheson has been the target of some of the most mendacious and demagogic attacks ever made on a public official. Those who have worked at his side have a particular appreciation of the qualities of his character and mind which have helped him at an ungrateful task under such criticism. We know how easy it often would have been for him to turn on his detractors with all his advocate's skill and wit. But he has kept his vision fixed on his great humanitarian goals and above the level of petty controversy.

Few men have so left their impress upon the Great Design of free world unity as has Dean Acheson. At the present time the professionals may be more aware of his contribution than the public. They also know how much the Foreign Service and the Department have improved under his leadership.

He is a great gentleman as well as a great Secretary. We wish him many more decades of felicity and service.

#### TAKING THE CURE AT VICHY (from page 56)

it has enjoyed uninterruptedly ever since.

Naturally most of the visitors to Vichy are French but there are large numbers of Belgians, Swiss, Portuguese, British, and some few Americans. Somerset Maugham has been until recently a faithful visitor and there is hardly a season when Maurice Chevalier is not to be seen in the Park. One of the charms of Vichy to anyone who has traveled much is that old acquaintances are met who have not been encountered for years. During the six years I have been going to Vichy I have never yet failed to meet in any single year old friends whom I had known in Persia, Egypt, and Morocco, some of whom I had lost sight of these many years. Recognition is facilitated by the daily publication in the *Journal de Vichy* of the name of guests in the principal hotels. Unless the visitor were to remain closeted in his room it would be quite impossible to avoid meeting one's friends, as visitors are obliged to traverse the Park, where the springs are situated, several times daily.

I have many times pondered over the indefinable attraction which Vichy holds for so many who, like myself, having once tasted of the waters there, return year after year. I have finally come to the conclusion that one of the great charms of the place is the retreat it offers from the hustle and bustle of the modern world. Many of us, oppressed by the ceaseless demands of modern life, have turned in our thoughts to immurement within some monastic calm. Vichy offers us this means of escape, at least temporarily. Here we slough off the clatter which surrounds us in our day-to-day life and we take up a quiet undisturbed routine of rest and quiet contemplation.

rector of Research for the Ford Foundation's Board on Overseas Training and Research:

JOHN P. DAVIES returned to his post as deputy director for political affairs with the United States High Commission in Germany after testifying before the Government's Loyalty Review Board.

MIKE McDERMOTT, reminiscing in his inimitable and effortless manner, recalled the first time he had ever met JOHN FOSTER DULLES. Place: Paris; Time: 1918; Occasion: the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

Back in town from Paris is DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, 2nd. In town on home leave was LES SQUIRES, PAO in Tunisia. R. SMITH SIMPSON dropped into the JOURNAL office enroute from Mexico City, to Bombay, where he will be executive and political officer at the Consulate General.

#### Figures in the News

Ten thousand copies of a Russian language high school paper are seeking a way through the iron curtain. The two Horace Mann students responsible for its publication approached the UN Tass correspondent on ways and means of distribution. He suggested they try the Soviet cultural Attaché here.

South of latitude 60 in the Antarctic continent, warships are not to be expected this year, according to the mutual understanding of Argentina, Chile, the U.K. and U.S.

Fifty million children in 70 countries have been helped through the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. UNICEF has diapered a million babies, clothed 6 million kids, provided vaccines for 14 million.

Approximately 54 cents was spent to reach the eyes and ears of each of the sixty million persons who voted for President, according to a *New York Times* survey. Total figure spent on the campaign, estimated by *Times* correspondents, as a rock-bottom \$32,155,251.

Almost a billion and a half each year is spent by the Soviet government and the governments of its satellite nations in propaganda, stated a Senate report. "Well calculated," "cold," "cynical," "intolerant," "virulent," were adjectives used to describe the Soviet effort.

Four thousand Germans with a Nazi past might be admitted into the U.S. under the McCarran act, according to administrative interpretations of the act now in the drafting stage. Despite this possibility, each immigrant will have to meet other stringent requirements, ROBERT C. ALEXANDER, of the Visa Division, emphasized.

One quadrillion (1,000,000,000,000,000) worlds exist in the known universe on which life may have begun and survived, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel-prize winning atomic scientist estimated recently.

#### Among Our Advertisers

This issue of the JOURNAL carries the first advertisement of the CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA. Two Washington real estate companies—STORY & COMPANY and CHASE AND COMPANY—also will be running advertisements regularly. All of these are welcome additions. Old advertisers who have renewed their contracts are AMERICAN EASTERN CORPORATION, AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY, MONTGOMERY WARD, RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, and SECURITY STORAGE COMPANY.



## EDUCATIONAL CONSULTING SERVICE

Let us help you place your child in the school in the United States suited to his educational needs and to your pocketbook; in the geographical location you prefer; with the background most likely to prepare him for his future as an American citizen.

A few dollars now may save you hundreds later.

An experienced individual approach to educational problems of all American families aboard. A voluntary, non-profit agency established by retired Foreign Service men and women, operated by active and retired Foreign Service members.

EDUCATIONAL CONSULTING SERVICE  
Box 26, Olney, Maryland

## FIVE GOOD REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BELONG TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

- ✓ 1. Cooperation and association with a group having common professional interests and aims.
- ✓ 2. Subscription to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL included in membership.
- ✓ 3. Commercially published books (except encyclopedias and others in that category) can be purchased at a twenty percent discount.
- ✓ 4. Association scholarships awarded to Foreign Service children.
- ✓ 5. Regular social events, plus the use of the new clubrooms at 1908 G Street N.W.

Applications and payments for dues should be mailed to the Association at the address given.

## WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE

### J. F. BEGG, Inc.

Cable "Begg Washington"

Dupont 7-2480

1606 20th St., N. W.

Mrs. John Murray Begg, President  
Mrs. Waller B. Booth, Jr.      Mrs. Henry P. Leverich  
Mrs. Gore Haynes              William W. Sprague

SALES                      D.C.                      RENTALS  
also MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA FARM  
PROPERTIES

We will find a house for you to rent or buy  
We will handle your property when you are ordered away

## AMERICAN SCHOOL (from page 26)

twelve to fourteen hours a day. Carmen Spiteri, whose two brothers support the family because their Maltese father is an invalid, is still another who could not go to school without a scholarship.

Just as the student body reflects the international characteristics of Tangier, so does the teaching staff. The seven teachers on the staff in 1951-52 included three Americans, two British, one Spanish and one Moroccan. The three Americans were Miss Elizabeth Cooper, Mrs. Rita Greenish, wife of Mackay Radio's chief technical supervisor, and Miss Margaret Pow of Boston. Ena Pinto, the Moroccan, had been a student at Wheaton College in Illinois, and his father, a leading businessman in the community helped found the school.

The classes are kept small, much smaller than those in some public school systems in the United States. And despite physical limitations, the standards are high and the effort to keep them high rewarding. Starting with the first English word each child volunteers, progress is measured more quickly than in the States. The children's abilities compare favorably with those of an average American school. The only important difference between the Tangier school and other American schools is that no law compels the Tangier children to go to school. For most, school is a very special privilege.

### Promising Young Muslims

Promising young Muslims from all North Africa have been attracted to the school, and the growing waiting list is 95% Moroccan—those who can least afford an education. A perfectionist in education might say that more students should have been turned away—admittedly the school opened without enough cash or promises of cash, with a shortage of books, trained teachers, class rooms and play space. The only item in sufficient supply was children.

From its first leaping start, the school is growing. During the current year, under its exchange of persons program, the Department is providing not just one, but two teachers. The successor to Miss Cooper as principal is Miss Laura Frances Scully of Idaho, with experience in an American elementary school in Latin America. Miss Louise Fowler has been sent over under the Department's Exchange of Persons program to teach the seventh and eighth grades.

Other help is given by the publications program of the Department, which has allotted \$1,000 for textbooks and supplies. The U.S. Information Center in Tangier provides all the supplies it can, including motion pictures and documentary films. Monetary contributions are sent in from friends in the United States as well as in North Africa. And the American Club of Tangier keeps up its card parties, dances, and other community projects to raise scholarship funds for Moroccan students.

Though the school is not yet the University the original petition requested of the President, funds are being raised to build a school plant of sufficient size to handle a student body of 350 including those in the high school grades.

This extension of the school's curriculum, the School Board believes, can best come about by adding another grade each year until a complete high school course is offered, including domestic science, business, and vocational training for which RCA and Mackay Radio have offered their facilities.

(Continued on page 59)



**THE BOOKSHELF (from page 39)**

warranted a somewhat different emphasis. By and large, however, the Survey deserves high praise for its completeness and objectiveness, and certainly would be very useful as a "required reading" for young officers joining the Service or the Department. As a matter of fact it would be very useful to anybody who, being busy every day of the year on routine operations directly related to limited functional or geographic fields of activity, can find the time to read a book on the broad over-all aspects of the foreign economic relations of the United States.

This Survey, prepared by the International Finance Section of Princeton University, is the counterpart, in the economic field, of the yearly volume published by the Brookings Institution on "Major Problems of United States Foreign Policy," both being equally invaluable as summary and reference books for the thousands of individual problems which we are facing in our daily work.

**AMERICAN SCHOOL (from page 58)**

Alongside such standard curricula would come training in personal hygiene, public health, sanitation and preventive medicine. The course will be planned so that outstanding students can go to the United States for the advanced training needed to lead their own countries. Later will come a Junior College and even later the University the President's petitioners were so anxious to have—"God grant it" as the Moroccans so often say.

Meanwhile, the Moroccans continue to prove the truth of the President's petitioners—"There are people among us who are ready to sacrifice something for culture—" Last year, when evening adult education classes in English were started, 80 students signed up in the first 40 minutes of registration, 90 were put on a waiting list and hundreds were turned away.

Those who have seen the American School in Tangier in action are confident of its future. Given the need and support of the Moroccan community, the determination of the American Colony in Tangier, the generosity of its growing list of donators, the American School might become another Robert College, another American University of Beirut.

**COMMITTEES (from page 3)**

**committee on foreign service club committee on entertainment**

HORACE H. SMITH, *Chairman*  
ROGERS B. HORGAN  
PAUL E. PADDOCK  
SYLVAIN R. LOUPE  
WILLIAM B. COBB, JR.  
MRS. KATHERINE W. BRACKEN  
FRANK J. WALTERS  
MRS. ISAREL DEHERWIG

ROLLIE H. WHITE, JR., *Chairman*  
THOMAS M. RECKNAGEL  
ORRAY TAFT, JR.  
OLIVER M. MARCY  
MISS G. EDITH BLAND  
JOHN H. STUTESMAN, JR.  
LEROY F. PERCIVAL, JR.  
JOHN C. FUESS

**committee on welfare**

DAVID A. THOMASSON, *Chairman*  
DWIGHT DICKINSON  
ADOLF B. HORN, JR.  
MISS BARBARA A. MELLA  
ROBERT S. STRONG

**committee on education**

JOHN B. OCHELTREE, *Chairman*  
HENRY B. DAY  
ANDREAS G. RONHOVDE  
MRS. CHARLES R. BURROWS  
MRS. ARTHUR B. EMMONS, III  
MRS. RANDOLPH A. KIDDER  
MRS. GERALD WARNER, *Secretary*

## EXPORT RED TAPE

got you all wrapped up



Proper interpretation of export regulations . . . preparation of dock receipts . . . customs declarations . . . ocean bills of lading . . . consular documentation . . . placing marine and special clause insurance . . . booking of ocean freight space—these are a few of the tedious, time and money consuming red-tape items you can avoid by using Barr. Barr's 37 years of freight forwarding enables us to handle all your shipping problems efficiently — with less trouble and greater profit to you!

**Barr Service Assures Prompt Dispatch**

FOREIGN  
FREIGHT  
FORWARDERS

CUSTOM  
HOUSE  
BROKERS

MARINE  
INSURANCE



# Barr

## SHIPPING COMPANY

25 Broadway · New York 4, N. Y., U. S. A.

Harry K. Barr, President

Teletype: N. Y. 1-1053

Cable Address: "BARRSHIPCO" Telephone: HANover 2-5280



as evidence without expressly passing upon their validity? And, since the Board mentions only the "factors" unfavorable to the accused, are we to assume that it did not "take into account" the other "factors" of his clearance by the Department's Board and by an earlier Senate sub-committee?

We believe that Mr. Vincent's long and close association with our China policy makes it all the more necessary that any "reasonable doubt as to his loyalty" be fully documented and any action taken with respect to his dismissal or reinstatement be subject to every possible administrative and legal review. Whatever the ultimate result, no American or foreigner, friend or foe, should be left under an illusion that the United States Government tries to exculpate itself for failures in China by seeking out individual scapegoats. No one should be entitled even to imagine a parallel between legitimate measures for the protection of the American democracy and the mock trials of the wretched men whom the Krenlin accuses of "sabotaging" its policies.

### FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Allen, Arthur P.	Vancouver	Tenerife	FSO
Balla, Michael P.	Frankfurt	Munich	FSO
Bargas, St. John A.	Paris	Rome	FSS
Beadles, Margaret L.	Singapore	Kuala Lumpur	FSS
Beam, Jacob D.	Belgrade	Moscow	FSO
Black, Myron L.	Colombo	Ankara	FSO
Blankfield, Samuel	Athens	Oslo	FSS
Boonstra, Clarence A.	Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro	FSO
Bullock, Roberta B.	Nuevo Laredo	Veracruz	FSS
Cabot, John M.	Helsinki	Karachi	Amb.
Caldwell, Charles A.	Manila	Salonika	FSS
Callahan, Alfred L.	Manila	Tangier	FSS
Carlson, Maggie I.	Athens	Ankara	FSS
Childs, Prescott	Bombay	Antwerp	FSO
Clinkscales, Mary C.	Brussels	Bonn	FSS
Coleman, John H.	Manila	Rangoon	FSS
Conley, Raymond	Kobe	Tokyo	FSS
Correll, John F.	Athens	Madrid	FSS
Cuthell, David C.	Cebu	Manila	FSO
Deak, Francis	Dept.	Paris	FSO
Dennis, John M.	Singapore	Warsaw	FSO
Downs, Donald P.	Trieste	Rome	FSO
Drumright, Everett F.	New Delhi	Bombay	FSO
Elliot, Richard W., Jr.	New. Appt.	Hanoi	FSS
Flournoy, William E., Jr.	Rio de Janeiro	Santiago	FSO
Fritzlan, A. David	Amman	Dept.	FSO
George, Scott	Tel Aviv	Bonn	FSO
Gilmore, Eugene A., Jr.	Dept.	Lima	FSO
Godson, Joseph	Ottawa	London	FSR
Grabel, Ruth R.	Vienna	Hamburg	FSS
Grotjohan, Albert	Tokyo	Kobe	FSS
Hanley, J. Daniel	Belgrade	Vienna	FSS
Haraldson, Wesley C.	Trieste	Tokyo	FSO
Hopkins, John A.	Rio de Janeiro	Buenos Aires	FSO
Hunsaker, Lee M.	Sao Paulo	Dept.	FSO
Jorgensen, Wesley E.	Georgetown	Port-of-Spain	FSS
Keeler, Erwin P.	Tel Aviv	Lagos	FSO
Lane, Samuel O.	Tegucigalpa	Vienna	FSO
Lawrence, Henry J.	New Delhi	Dept.	FSS
Lillig, Arthur	Singapore	Kuala Lumpur	FSS
Lukas, Gaze F.	Rome	New Delhi	FSS
Mac Arthur, Douglas II	Paris	Dept.	FSO
Madonne, John H.	Casablanca	Bordeaux	FSO
Mason, John B.	Frankfurt	Bonn	FSS
McCarty, Glenn R., Jr.	Bilbao	Madrid	FSO
McClusker, Honor	Rome	New Delhi	FSS
McKelvey, Delann	Niagara Falls	Dept.	FSO
McKinney, Samuel H.	Rio de Janeiro	Bonn	FSS
Nelson, Harold K.	Belgrade	Dept.	FSS
Paul, Roland C.	Calcutta	Millan	FSS
Penniman, William F.	Beirut	Dept.	FSO
Peterson, Oliver A.	Stockholm	Brussels	FSS
Price, C. Hoyt	Brussels	Saigon	FSO
Rogers, Robert N.	Manila	Tokyo	FSS
Russell, Francis H.	Dept.	Tel Aviv	FSO
Sarratt, Anthony M.	Aruba	Bradford	FSS
Scheller, Dorothy G.	Toronto	San Salvador	FSS
Schute, Norman V.	Rome	Mexico	FSO
Selby, Richard R., Jr.	Stuttgart	Saigon	FSO
Shantz, Harold	Copenhagen	Bucharest	Amb.
Simpson, Robert	Cairo	Bilbao	FSO
Sowell, Benjamin	Dept.	Caracas	FSS
Stevens, Anthony	Rome	Pusan	FSS
Stewart, Warren C.	Veracruz	Mexico, D.F.	FSS
Stoessel, Walter J., Jr.	Bad Homburg	Dept.	FSO
Strunz, George H.	Barranquilla	Southampton	FSS
Sutter, John O.	Djakarta	Surabaya	FSO
Thompson, Charles	Johannesburg	Dept.	FSO
Toon, Malcolm	Moscow	Rome	Fso
Vadney, George E.	Regensburg	Duesseldorf	FSS
Wadsworth, George	Dept.	Praha	

### BIRTHS

BONDERER. A daughter, born to T/Sgt. and Mrs. J. Bonderer at Naples Naval Hospital on November 17, 1952.

BROWN. A son, Stephen Roger, was born to FSO and Mrs. Edward H. Brown on October 5, 1952, in Reykjavik, Iceland.

DOERFLINGER. A son, born to Mr. and Mrs. William L. Doerflinger in Rome on November 11, 1952.

DOGGETT. A son, Clinton L. Jr., born to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton L. Doggett on October 31, 1952 in Rome.

FENIMORE. A daughter, Christine, born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Fenimore, on October 1, 1952, in Washington, D. C.

GUNN. A son, Arthur Carl, born to Mr. and Mrs. Dale Gunn on November 3, 1952, in Buenos Aires.

GUY. A daughter, Maria, born to Mr. and Mrs. "Jefe" Guy on November 20, 1952, in Buenos Aires.

HEASLET. A son, Michael Jewell, born to Mr. and Mrs. William Heaslet on November 6, 1952, in Buenos Aires.

HODGE. A son, Paul Christopher, born to Mr. and Mrs. Max E. Hodge on May 6, 1952, in Frankfurt.

JONES. A son, Gregory, born to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jones in October 1952, in Lagos, Nigeria.

SQUIRES. A daughter, Leslie Elizabeth, born to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie A. Squires in Tangier. Mr. Squires is currently assigned as PAO in Tangier.

TERRY. A son, David Michael, born to Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Terry on October 17, 1952, in Rome.

THACHER. A daughter Edith Gilman, born to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas G. Thacher in Calcutta on October 14, 1952.

WHITE. A daughter, Jacqueline, born to Mr. and Mrs. Jack White on October 23, 1952, in Rome.

WOOTTON. A daughter, Cynthia Allison, born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Wootton on June 17, 1952, in Manila.

### INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Eastern Corporation	46
American Foreign Service Protective Association	14
American Security & Trust Co.	45
Arabian American Oil Co.	50
Barr Shipping Co.	59
Begg, J. F. Inc.	58
Brown Forman Distillers Corp.	9
Calvert School	53
Celanese Corporation of America	1
Chase and Co.	53
Chase National Bank	46
Circle Florists	50
Common Council for American Unity	51
DACOR	14
Dillard Realty Co.	12
Educational Consulting Service	58
Federal Storage Co.	10
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	16
Francis Scott Key Hotel	10
General Foods Corp.	5
Goodman, Henry J. & Co.	56
Government Services Insurance Underwriters	56
Grace Line Inc.	8
International Telephone and Telegraph Co.	7
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	2
Mayflower Hotel	15
Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.	48
Montgomery Ward	6
National City Bank of New York	4
Ney's Shopping Service	50
Philippine Air Lines, Inc.	54
Procter & Gamble Co.	13
Radio Corporation of America	11
Riverside Liquors	14
Riverside Pharmacy	14
Schenley International Corporation	II & III Cover
Scagrani's V.O.	33
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	52
Security Storage Co.	45
Socony Vacuum Oil Co.	51
State Department Federal Credit Union	53
Story & Co.	15
Swartz, Walter H. & Co.	49
United Fruit Co.	15
United States Lines	55
Waldorf-Astoria	IV Cover
Woodward & Lothrop	56
Zenith Radio	12



# Sir John Schenley

THE INTERNATIONAL WHISKY

You'll enjoy meeting  
Sir John



SCHENLEY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION • EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

© 1952 SCHENLEY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION



*Supreme  
in the Arts  
of Public  
Hospitality*



Overseas and Latin-American Department:  
WARREN R. BROGLIE, *Manager*

*The* **WALDORF - ASTORIA**

CONRAD N. HILTON, *President*

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

The most extensively air-conditioned hotel in the world