

Foreign Service

JOURNAL

JULY, 1953



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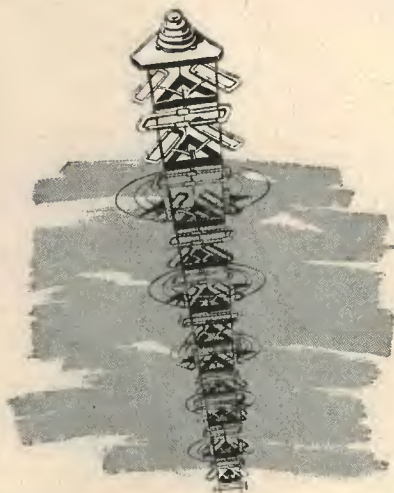
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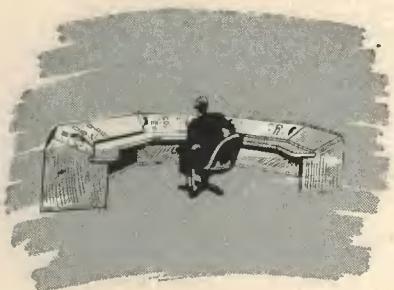
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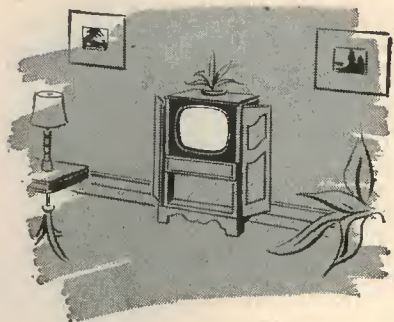
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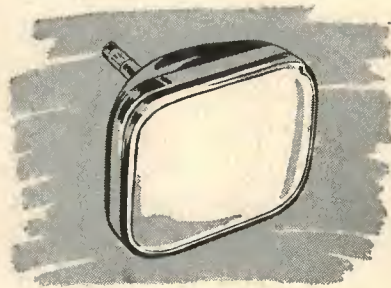
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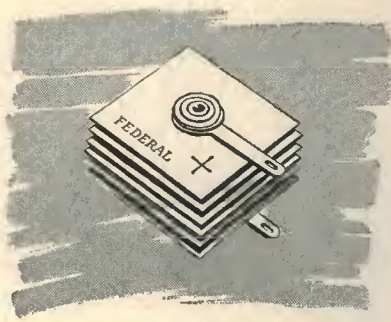
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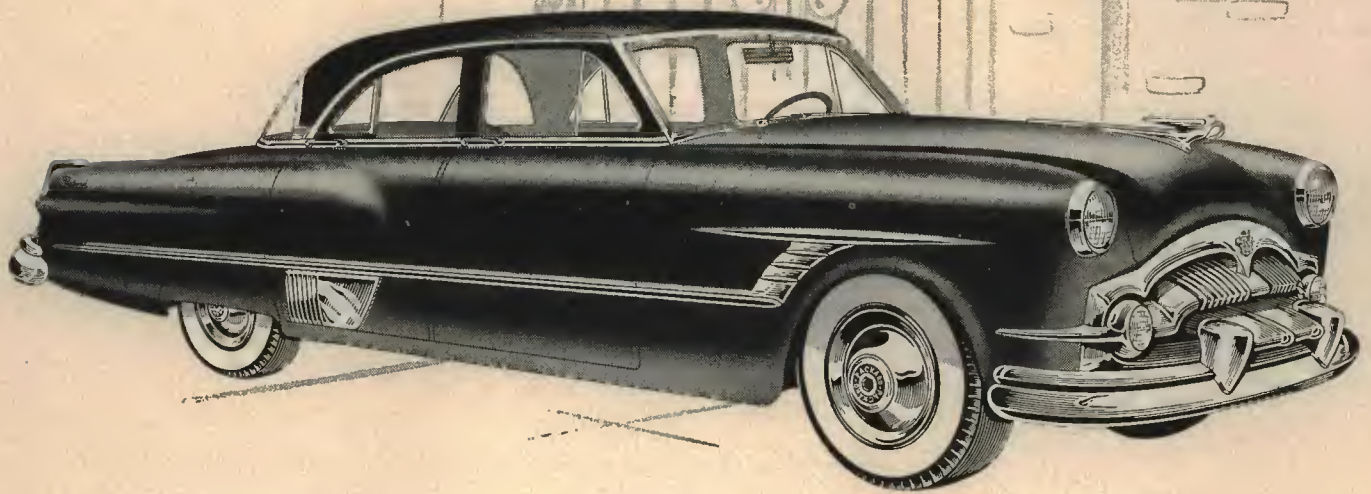


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The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions, and is not intended in any way to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

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COVER PICTURE: Sun-kissed cathedral gate (double, off-set negative) in Arequipa, Peru. It is said the town was named "Arequipa" because once a great Inca monarch, marching at the head of his army, came to this beautiful place, which is by the lovely mountain Misti. He held up his hand and said, "ah rayKee pah" which, in Quechua, means, "Yes, stay here." *Photo by Jack Grover.*



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Letters to the Editors

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CHANCELLOR FIGL—THEODORE KAGHAN

Paris, France
May 14, 1953

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

May I request that you publish this letter in the issue in which you print my article entitled "A Glass of Beer with the Chancellor." For I would like to add a brief postscript to my story about Chancellor Leopold Figl of Austria.

Figl and the men of his coalition deserve much credit for having stood off the Russians and for having firmly dealt with the Communists in Austria during seven years. Although he is out of office now, his fight is still continuing today. Our own help, of course, is a major factor in the picture, but in Eastern Austria the Soviet Union has occupation troops and if the Austrian government has been able to maintain its authority there it is in large measure due to the steadfast, courageous and forthright behavior of such men as Leopold Figl.

Now, in early May of this year, this prominent anti-Communist statesman addressed a letter to Senator Hendrickson (R., N. J.) testifying to the effective anti-Communist performance in Austria of an American official by the name of Theodore Kaghan.

Kaghan, who in Austria was an employe of the Department of the Army and only later joined the Foreign Service, has since then resigned after testifying before the Senate Permanent Investigating Committee. It is not my purpose here to go into his case. Certainly in making its decision regarding the usefulness of an American official our government cannot give very much weight to the opinions of foreign political leaders, however courageously anti-Communist and pro-American they may be.

But I would just like to record here that it was a very fine thing for Chancellor Figl to have written that letter on behalf of an American official with whom he had been indirectly associated in the common fight against Communism and for the preservation of democracy in Austria.

MARTIN J. HERZ

RISKS IN LOYAL REPORTING

Salisbury, So. Rhodesia,
May 8, 1953

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have pondered over the contents of your strong editorial, "The Meaning of the Ruling in the Vincent Case for the National Interest and the Foreign Service," and find myself unable to accept your conclusion: "If the supreme Loyalty Board accepts a principle capable of such vicious extension, then the most loyal reporter cannot report loyally."

Your conclusion should have been that if the supreme Loyalty Board accepts such principles then the risks involv-

(Continued on page 6)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 4)

ved in reporting loyally are made greater. No more than that.

We cannot escape risks, not in this life at any rate. There are risks involved in being virtuous just as there are risks involved in being wicked, risks in being loyal as there are risks in being disloyal. One thing we cannot escape is the obligation of loyalty to our conscience as well as to our country—regardless of whatever risks may be involved. We may hope that the risks may be minimum, or that we may always be judged by fair standards; but without regard to adverse circumstances or personal fate we must serve honestly, courageously and to the best of our ability.

John Jay, one of our earliest diplomats, served faithfully, skillfully and followed his instructions. Yet, because he negotiated "Jay's Treaty" as he was instructed to do, and because the treaty was odious to probably most of the American people of the time—not for any fault of Jay's—his name lived long in infamy. Even today, though historians have established the facts and merit of his conduct, Jay's name may still be widely thought of with disapproval. Jay, though he understood the risk involved—"No man could frame a treaty with Great Britain without making himself unpopular and odious," he wrote—accepted his assignment and lived to hear himself damned as a traitor and to see himself burned in effigy from one end of the country to the other.

The risks involved in our business are not new. Though they may be greater or less from time to time, they are always there. There is only one way to meet them—with courage and integrity, hoping the while that "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" may miss their mark. In the words of Patrick Henry, "I know not what course others may take, but as for me. . ."

JOHN PAGE HOOVER.

DIPLOMATIC TITLES

Tokyo, Japan
May 21, 1953

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

It might be of interest to you and to others in the Department to learn that the Department's present policy of giving diplomatic passports and titles to Foreign Service employees on the basis of pay-grades rather than function, has created something of a problem for us at this Embassy.

In the old days the categories of personnel entitled to diplomatic status were clearly defined: after the Chief of Missions and the Counselors there were three grades of diplomatic secretaries, and in addition a few specialists, including military representatives, were given the title of Attaché. At the present time it is apparently the Department's policy to give the title of Attaché to anyone employed in an Embassy who has attained a certain FSS or P rating, regardless of function and regardless of the representative character of his work. Thus we have cultural advisors, personnel officers, educational advisors, general services officers, press officers, radio officers, procurement officers, etc., etc., with diplomatic titles, who represent a new element and an increasingly large element in diplomatic establishments.

(Continued on page 8)

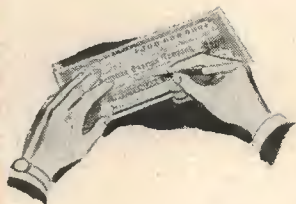
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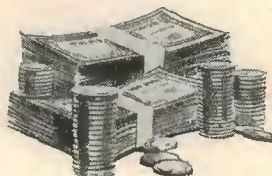
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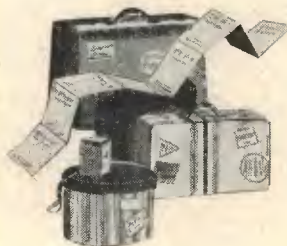
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 6)

(At the same time some officers of our Consular Section and all officers of nearby consular posts have no diplomatic status, although some are senior in rank and have real representational functions.)

Recently, when the time came to submit to the Japanese Foreign Office a list of our diplomatic personnel, we were confronted by the question whether to include all persons having the title of Attaché or Assistant Attaché on their Forms FS-349. To do so would have swelled our list to unmanageable proportions and would have made the American list so much longer than that of any other diplomatic establishments here that the disparity would have been most conspicuous. This in the face of the fact that the Foreign Office had indicated most plainly to us that they hoped our list could be kept in reasonable bounds.

Accordingly, after much consideration and debate, we finally submitted to the Foreign Office an "abbreviated" list of approximately 52 names which included all officers having representational functions and a few top administrative officers and certain others selected for special reasons. However, a good many persons technically qualified for inclusion in the list were omitted, with the result that there has been considerable heartburning in certain quarters of the Embassy.

I blame the Department for our difficulties in this respect. The point is being reached where the long-established representative nature of diplomatic status is being completely lost sight of in a flood of purely bureaucratic appointments. This in turn is giving rise to all kinds of problems which the people in Washington apparently have no understanding of whatsoever. I for my part think that the only tests for diplomatic status should be whether or not such status will expedite the business of the United States Government and whether such status will enable the individual concerned to perform his duties more effectively. I have no patience with anyone who argues on the basis of individual prestige or social "face." Actually, there is no distinction whatsoever as far as privileges are concerned as between those listed and those not listed on the diplomatic list; we all have free entry, we all have freedom from local taxes, we all have equal rights. The only real distinction that might be cited is the matter of entree to official social events which, God knows, is more of a burden than it is a privilege but is a definite part of the business of representation.

I think, therefore, that it is high time the Department used a little more discretion in conferring diplomatic titles, and relieved the embassies abroad from the onerous burden of having to deny what apparently is granted in Washington as a matter of right. What would help a great deal would be for the Department to issue a clear statement that local diplomatic status for persons not performing representational functions was a matter within the authority of the Chief of Mission to determine, regardless of title and rank as shown on Form FS-349.

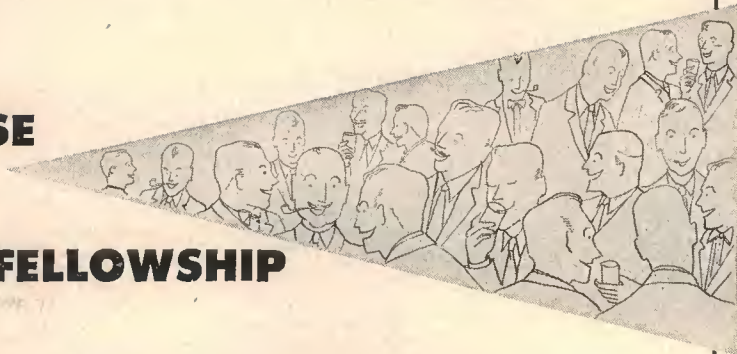
WILLIAM T. TURNER.

(Continued on page 10)

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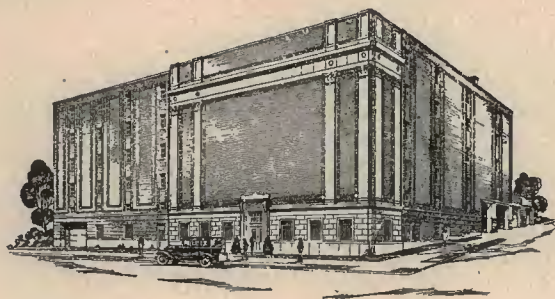
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 8)

REFRESHING BREEZE

April 27, 1953
Paris, France

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

JOURNAL readers may be interested in views regarding the Service as a career which were contained in a letter I wrote to James S. Thompson, whose article, "An Outsider Looks at the Foreign Service," was published in the March issue.

"Dear Mr. Thompson," I wrote, "Thank you, on behalf of us old timers, for your understanding and perceptive article 'An Outsider Looks at the Foreign Service' in the March FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. It comes as a refreshing breeze among the hot blasts of criticism to which we have lately been becoming increasingly accustomed. That it comes from an outsider who has had an opportunity to make an intensive study of the Service at first hand, while the blasts come in the main from those who know very little about it, is also encouraging.

"Twenty odd years ago I decided to make a career of the Foreign Service for three reasons. First was an insatiable interest in foreign relations and an incorrigible desire to help do something about them. Second was the belief that the Foreign Service was the finest single group of people with which one could hope to be associated. Third was the belief that the Foreign Service was administered as fairly and squarely with respect to personnel as any organization one could name.

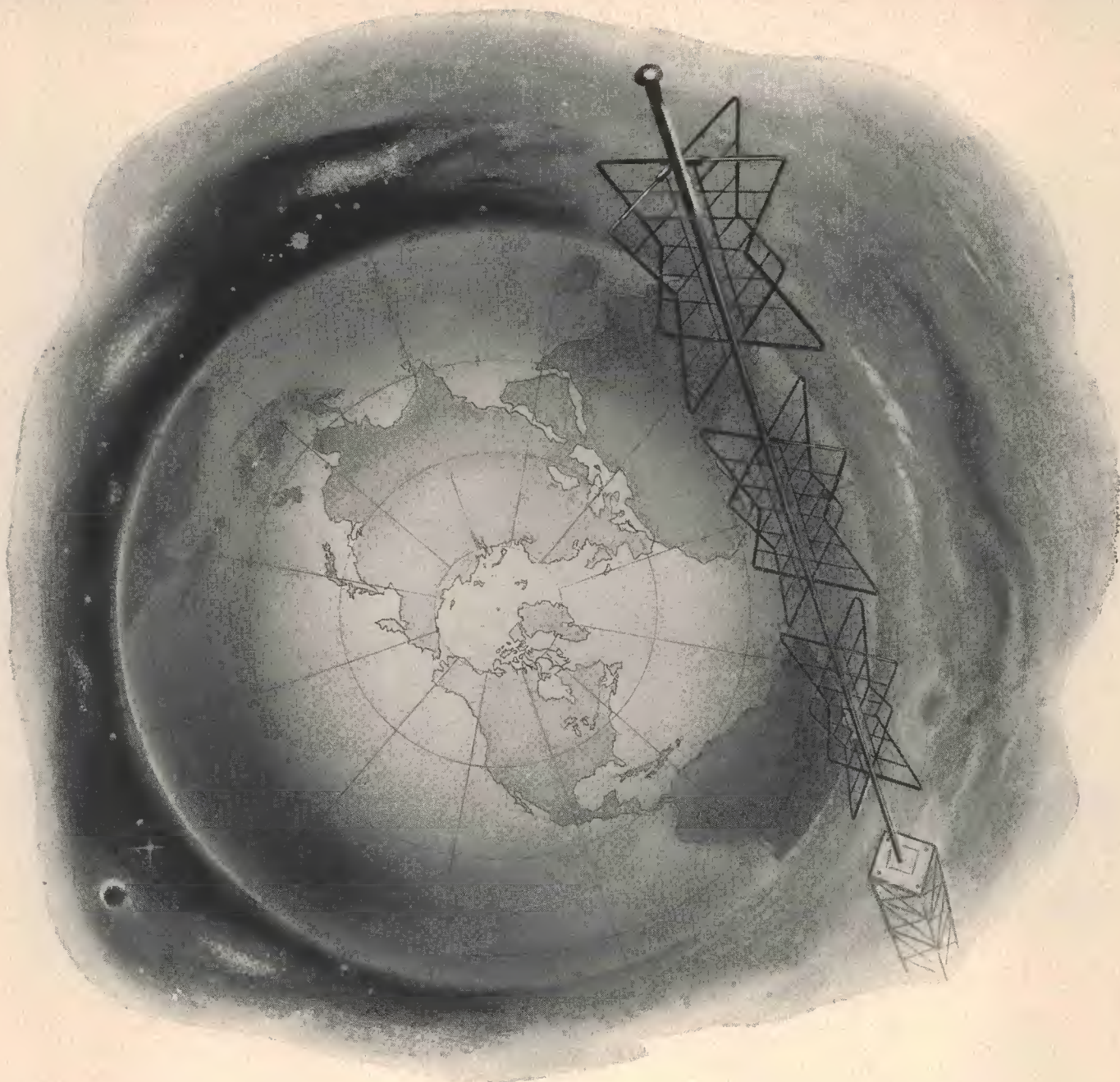
"In twenty odd years I have found no reason to change any of these opinions. The Foreign Service today seems to me to provide the opportunity for 20th century pioneering, the opportunity to extend and consolidate the enlightened visions of our forefathers across the seas as they did across the plains. While any group contains superior, average and inferior members, I am more fully convinced than ever that the American Foreign Service is a finer group of people than any other anywhere. Despite the questioning at the moment whether present personnel administration embodies the same integrity, fairness and wisdom it has shown for many years, I have every confidence that these characteristics will survive any temporary storms.

"I cannot even get too concerned about the volume or the bitterness of the criticism to which the Foreign Service has recently been subjected. Certainly, it is susceptible of improvement and no one feels more keenly than we who are in it the importance of the constant tempering and sharpening of this instrument upon which the conduct of our foreign relations depends. However unpleasant or unjustified this criticism may be, it seems to me an inevitable sort of growing pain as the U. S. grows in world stature, and the symptom of a healthy and wholly desirable growth of public interest in foreign relations and our participation in them. While such criticism seems to many of us a challenge to improvement rather than a cause for discouragement, it is nevertheless a very heartening thing to have an outsider like yourself take a deep look at the Foreign Service and its members and see the fineness and strength which we know is there."

THEODORE C. ACHILLES

(Continued on page 12)

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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Alexandria, Virginia
April 29, 1953

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have read with interest Mr. May's letter headed "Why Association Membership?" and the Association's reply, in the April JOURNAL. Mr. May's letter reflects the well-known and chronic complaint of Foreign Service personnel in the field that the Association, through the JOURNAL, does not openly fight the battles of the man in the field and, therefore, does not justify his spending money for annual membership. The Association's reply gives sound facts on the credit side. Both points of view are basic ones.

The function of the Association is clearly to represent and promote the legitimate interests of the Foreign Service. In various ways, as outlined in the Association's reply, it performs that responsibility very well indeed, considering the handicaps under which it must operate. As the Association points out, its officers and the JOURNAL's editors are active Foreign Service personnel on duty in the Department who must naturally conform to current official policy and all official regulations.

The Association's voice, the JOURNAL, has by law, regulation, political and organizational facts of life been effectively muzzled since its first issue in 1919. It is obliged to perform two irreconcilable functions simultaneously—representation of the Foreign Service officers in the field on the one hand and the Administration and the Department of State on the other.

The JOURNAL's situation is further complicated by the creation of the monthly NEWSLETTER of the Director of the Foreign Service. The NEWSLETTER relieves the JOURNAL of the heavy volume of purely administrative news and strictly official Service propaganda which is far beyond the capacity of the JOURNAL's columns; but it also eliminates, by the same token, many items of interest to field subscribers who can now read all the most important official and professional news without joining the Association. If the JOURNAL can not be a true house organ it should be a true Service organ—but under present restrictions it can be neither.

The Foreign Service is going through its worst crisis since 1906. It has fallen into this situation as a result of many years of progressive deterioration. Lack of leadership, continuous attacks and raids by first one agency and then another since 1940, and by political bureaucrats within the State Department and from other agencies, have reduced the Service to its present sorry plight. Since 1936 there has been no successor to Wilbur J. Carr to protect us. The JOURNAL, which never needed to defend the Service in the Carr era, has been muzzled during the years that followed when its vigilant defense was needed. Had its voice not been stifled it might have stepped in as an effective deterrent to the Service's current disintegration. By and large our national press has had no interest in us except as a source of scandal and the butt of criticism.

Two questions seem important. First, should the Foreign Service be restored to its former status of a permanent, non-

(Continued on page 46)

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Twenty Five Years Ago

By JAMES B. STEWART

Who knows only his generation remains always a child.

ANITA GREW SWIMS THE BOSPORUS: "Thursday, July 26, 1928—Istanbul. This morning Anita, Elsie, Mrs. Charles Wylie, Heather Tompkins and I started to swim the Bosphorus from the Selvi Burnu (Asiatic) side. It was a perfect day but the current was infinitely stronger than when we did it last year, so that it was a continuous fight to make headway, especially as we drew near to the European side. . . . Anita and Heather Tompkins succeeded, landing just below our house. Elsie and I stuck together and were in the water, working hard, for an hour and a half but finally were swept below our house at Yenikeuv and were being steadily carried down toward the rapids at the point, although we were hardly a hundred yards from the European shore. I began to appreciate the feelings of the Channel swimmers who manage to get within a few hundred yards of their goal and then have to give up on account of the adverse current. Although Elsie showed splendid pluck, we had to give it up, especially when Shakir appeared with peremptory orders from Alice who was watching us from our balcony and saw that we were being carried farther away with every stroke. . . . Incidentally a big swordfish came up close beside me and after investigation decided not to become familiar. However, I felt him nibble my foot. Alice saw him through the glasses and was quite worried, but after a few joyous

leaps in the air, he departed. The American Export Lines steamer *Half Moon* passed close to us and Kiassim, the sailor on the *Cuff Button*, our little collapsible boat which was escorting us, waved the American flag." (Excerpt from Ambassador Grew's "Turbulent Era.")

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC: In an advertisement soliciting articles and photographs, the *National Geographic* lists the following as having contributed to the magazine: ROBERT P. SKINNER, A. T. HAEBERLE, ERNEST L. HARRIS, MAURICE P. DUNLAP, ALEXANDER WEDDELL, STEWART E. McMILLIN, THEODORE MARRINER and CHARLES K. MOSER.

A BOOK BY SUMNER WELLES: Mr. Welles, formerly in the Diplomatic Service, has written a book which is to be published by Payson and Clarke. It is called *Naboth's Vinyard, the Dominican Republic, 1844-1924*, and deals with the history of Santo Domingo and its relation to our policies in Latin America.

GOLF: The trophy donated by Secretary Mellon, of the Treasury, as the principal prize in the annual tournament of the Interdepartmental Golf League, was won by the four man team of the Post Office Department. On the State Department's team were GEORGE WADSWORTH, M. A. SHIPLEY, E. P. HAIR and ROBERT M. SCOTTEN.

(Continued on page 44)

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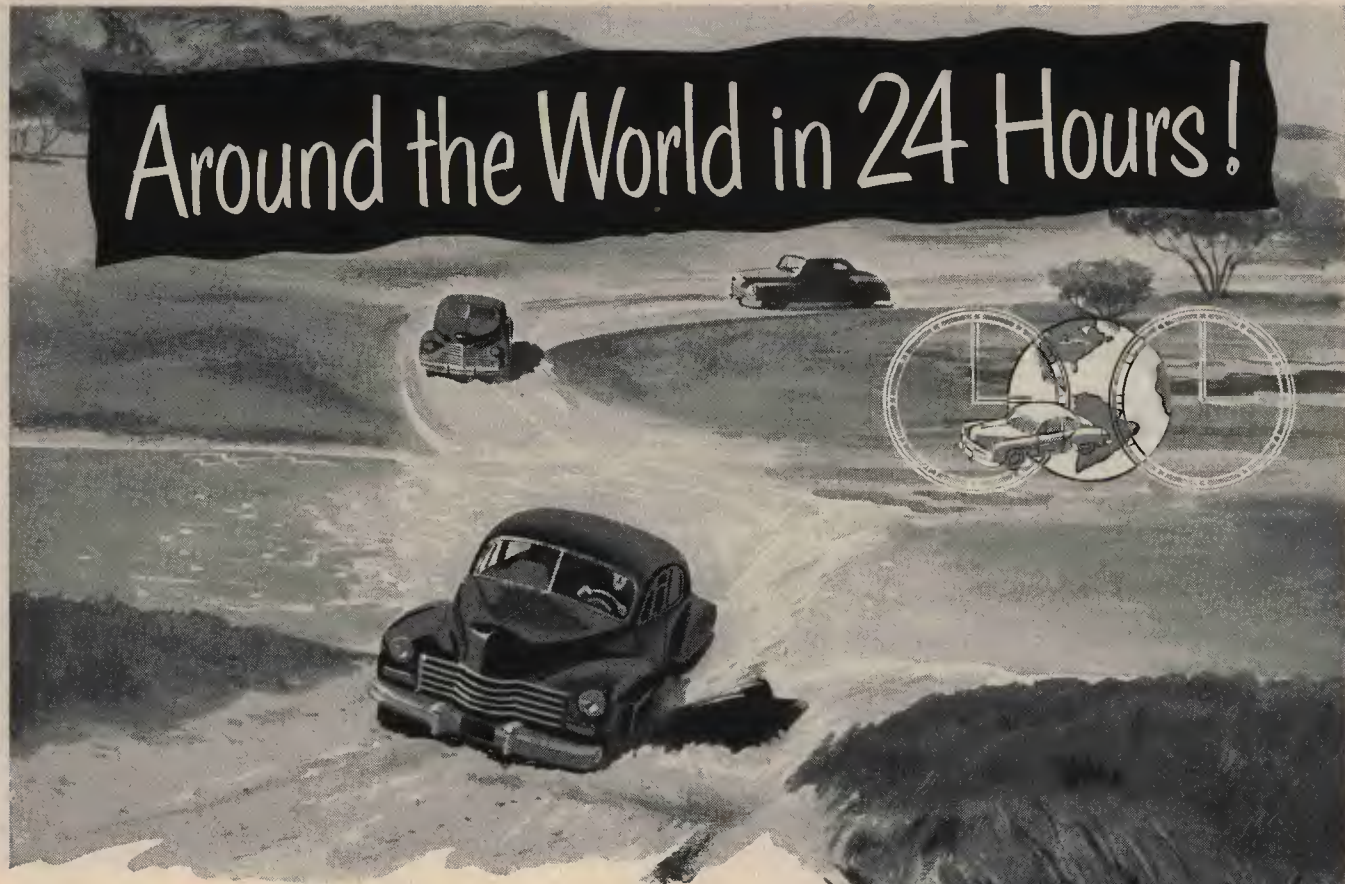


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By Lois Perry Jones



Ambassador McDermott



Robert R. Bowie

Appointments

MICHAEL J. McDERMOTT, Chief Press Officer of the Department of State since 1927, was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Ambassador to El Salvador. A list of the international conferences he has attended, which begins with the Versailles Peace Conference in 1917 (he was Confidential Clerk to General Tasker Bliss) reads like a summary of the major conferences in which the United States has participated since then. They include eight Latin American conferences, the Mission for Signature of a Pact for the Renunciation of War at Paris in 1928, the London Naval Conference in 1930, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Conference in 1943, the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944, the San Francisco Conference in 1945, the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations in 1944, the meeting of the General Assembly in 1946. He attended meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris ('46), New York ('46), Moscow ('47), London ('47), and Paris ('49). He served as Press Officer for the United States Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference of 1946, which wrote the treaties of peace with Finland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Italy, acted as Chief Press Relations Officer for the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in '49, and as press officer for the U. S. Delegations to the New York ('50), Rome ('51), and Paris ('52) meetings of the Council of NATO.

Secretary Dulles is the tenth Secretary of State under whom Ambassador McDermott has served.

ROBERT RICHARDSON BOWIE, of Baltimore, former general counsel and special adviser to the United States High Commissioner for Germany, was named director of the Policy Planning Staff. He will also represent the State Department on the planning board of the National Security Council. Since 1943, he has been a professor at Harvard Law School. He replaces PAUL H. NITZE, director since December, 1949.

SAMUEL C. WAUGH of Lincoln, Nebraska, has been nominated to be Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. Mr. Waugh, who has been associated with the First Trust Company of Lincoln for 40 years, has been a member

of the Government Affairs and Policy Committees of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and is also a past president of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association. Seventy-seven years ago his father, Samuel Waugh, served as a vice-consul for three years.

HORACE A. HILDRETH, former Governor of Maine, was sworn in as Ambassador to Pakistan and left for his new post in time to enable him to attend talks between Secretary Dulles and top Pakistan officials.

Other Ambassadorial nominations approved by the Senate were the nomination of R. DOUGLAS STUART, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to Canada; ARTHUR GARDNER, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to Cuba; and WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Dominican Republic.

Nominated by President Eisenhower for posts they presently hold under recess appointments by former President Truman were: LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON, JR., Ambassador and U. S. High Commissioner for Austria; HAROLD SHANTZ, Minister to Rumania; and JAMES S. MOORE, JR., Ambassador to Syria.

Cleared by the White House for appointment as Ambassador to a Central American nation was ROY TASCO DAVIS, Montgomery County School Board member and long time Maryland Republican leader. Another Marylander, PHILIP K. CROWE of Easton, is slated to become Ambassador to Ceylon, reported the *Washington Post*.

Stateside Purchases

Since economy measures are making it necessary for FP to abolish its Commissary and Welfare Unit effective July 1, 1953, the American Foreign Service Association has been requested to assume responsibility for assisting Foreign Service personnel in making personal purchases. Although the Association's facilities do not permit it to carry on welfare functions to the extent furnished in the past by the Department, the Association is making plans to continue providing its members with current information of sources of supply and discounts available to Foreign Service personnel by maintaining catalogs and price lists in Washington and answering inquiries from the field. The Association is also working closely with FP to establish arrangements with the companies for facilitating purchase of American cars by Foreign Service and other United States Government employees on duty at our embassies and consulates overseas.

Further details on all welfare activities will be forwarded to the field shortly.

Resignations

The acceptance of AMBASSADOR GEORGE C. MCGHEE'S resignation as Ambassador to Turkey was commented upon editorially in the *New York Times* and in the Letters to the Editor column in the *Washington Post*. "Since he became our envoy," said the *Times*, "he has ably directed American diplomatic, economic and military assistance staffs working in Turkey. He has won popularity by his frequent visits to the most remote parts of the country and by his strong belief in Turkey's future." The letter in the *Washington Post*, written by a correspondent for Turkish newspapers, com-

(Continued on page 39)

4th July. The Austrian Vessels of war have
hoisted the American Flag in honoring the day.
Dr. J.

I should like an answer immediately, as I
feel anxious to hear what you think of
my course in this business.

Quarter Deck Diplomacy

By ANDOR KLAY

An incident unique in our diplomatic history was opened in the harbor of Smyrna (Ismir), Turkey, with these words: "Do you want the protection of the American flag? Then you shall have it!"

An ultimatum was issued with a few hours' time limit and without any possibility of consulting the highest officials of the Government in far-away Washington. The crisis threatened to lead to an outbreak of hostilities between young America and one of the world's mightiest empires.

The outcome and its ramifications exerted through several decades a direct influence upon the development of American naturalization theories and procedures, culminating in the enactment of a statute according to which all persons possess a natural right to expatriation.

High Excitement

When the *U.S.S. St. Louis*, a sloop-of-war of the Mediterranean Squadron, arrived at Smyrna on June 23, 1853, the people of the town were in a state of high excitement as a result of certain events of the previous day.

A self-appointed delegation of political exiles in Smyrna proceeded by row-boat to the *St. Louis* as soon as it weighed anchor. In broken English reinforced by eloquent gestures, the delegates explained the situation to the commanding officer of the ship, Commander Duncan N. Ingraham of Charleston, South Carolina.

It seemed that a Hungarian exile, one Martin Koszta, who had served as an officer in Louis Kossuth's army during the 1848-1849 Hungarian War for Liberty against the House of Hapsburg, had been seized in Smyrna by a gang of Levantines and carried aboard an Austrian man-of-war then

lying at anchor in the harbor. He was being kept there under guard, pending his forced return to Austria for probable execution.

The man, said the delegates, had fled to Turkey in 1849 after the defeat of the Hungarian revolutionary army by the Austrians and their Russian ally, and eventually emigrated to the United States. He had come to Turkey shortly before his seizure for a brief stay to carry on private business transactions. He was believed to be an American citizen. Would the American captain intervene on his behalf? If a former exile who became an American could be kidnapped and shipped back to the land of the tyrant against whom he had fought under the banner of the same human freedoms which the Americans were upholding, what was to be the fate of thousands of his confrères? What was to become of those who were still without protection, without citizenship, without permanent home? Would the Imperial Austrian fleet remain unchallenged in its disregard for international law and be allowed to practice outright piracy?

What, asked the delegates, did the American captain propose to do, and do at once, to save the life of Martin Koszta?

No one could have realized more clearly the dangerous possibilities of the situation than Ingraham, a veteran of the War of 1812, an erstwhile participant in American armed action to protect our ships from the so-called Right of Search. But facing danger was traditional in his family. His great-grandfather was a Scotch-Jacobite revolutionary who fled to America in 1715; his father served on the *Bon*

Homme Richard under John Paul Jones and took part in the celebrated action against the *Serapis*; his uncle lost his life at sea as navigator for the *Pickering*. The romantic spirit of adventure was hereditary with the Ingrahams of South Carolina, relatives of the famous sea-story writer Captain Marryat, and of Sir Edward Belcher, leader of an expedition around the world. His wife, too, was a descendant of champions of freedom: one of her grandfathers was Henry Laurens, president of the Continental Congress, the other John Rutledge, George Washington's appointee to succeed Hay as Chief Justice of the United States.

Crisis Pending

If the picture painted by the delegates before Duncan Ingraham on board the *U.S.S. St. Louis* should prove a true one, a crisis demanding an effective display of ancestral boldness would be at hand.

The Commander told the group that he would contact the appropriate authorities on shore in order to obtain full information and official advice, and that he would then see what could be done.

He sent a messenger to the American Consul at Smyrna, Mr. E. S. Offley, requesting him to come aboard the *St. Louis*. The Consul, complying at once, told him that Koszta did indeed possess a "first paper"¹ as well as a "Tezkereh" (Turkish internal passport). But, he added, the international legal value of a "first paper"—a mere declaration of a person's intention to become an American citizen—had never been fully tested; it was possible that Koszta had to be considered an Austrian subject. The current international situation warranted great caution on the part of American officials in matters involving the Austrian Empire; the strong moral support given by the United States just a few years before to the Hungarian opponents of Austria was still vividly remembered in all chanceries. Turkish officials approached earlier by Offley had washed their hands of the delicate business of Koszta's kidnapping. The Consul explained that he had already sent a communication to Mr. John P. Brown, American Chargé at Constantinople (Istanbul), asking for instructions, and was awaiting a reply.

It was evident to Ingraham that the Consul had acted as effectively and judiciously as regulations and prudence allowed. He feared, however, that the Austrians would forestall diplomatic intervention by moving quickly before their hand could be stayed.

Prisoner Visited

Aware of the extraordinary authority vested in him by the ancient laws of the high seas he felt inclined to take emergency action in order to secure time for cumbersome but undoubtedly necessary diplomatic procedures. For the moment, he suggested to Mr. Offley, that an attempt be made to visit the prisoner aboard the Austrian brig *Hussar* and obtain information about his citizenship status directly from him.

The Consul agreed.

Proceeding to the Austrian Consulate, the two Americans

¹"On the 22nd of June . . . at about midnight, a person called on me and handed me a document which he stated he had taken from the trunk of the person that had been arrested. This document is a copy of a declaration [of intention] . . ." (Mr. Offley to the Secretary of State, July 5, 1853.)

met there with Herr Von Weckbecker, Consul General of His Imperial Majesty at Smyrna, and Captain Von Schwarz, commanding officer of the *Hussar*. After an inconclusive general discussion of the case they went aboard the brig.

Martin Koszta, a powerfully built young man with an unkempt beard, in torn dress, wearing heavy chains, was led before them by armed guards. Ingraham demanded at once that the chains be removed; Von Schwarz yielded, and the American shook hands with the prisoner.

Koszta, visibly heartened by the evidence of American interest in his predicament, stated that he had a "first paper" but no citizenship certificate; that he had declared in proper official form his intention to become an American citizen; that he had fully renounced his allegiance to the Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph I, ruler of subjugated Hungary.

Ingraham strongly urged the Austrians not to take further steps concerning Koszta before an official determination of his status as an American national could be made. The reply to this appeal was noncommittal, and the Americans departed without further remarks.

Five days later, on June 28, still in the absence of any communication from Chargé Brown, Ingraham wrote Von Schwarz that he had received information "that Mr. Koszta was to be sent on board a steamer tomorrow at daylight to be sent to Trieste. I have been only waiting to hear from the Minister at Constantinople before I took some action . . . I earnestly protest against [Koszta's] leaving this port before something has been heard from Constantinople."



Commander Ingraham, U.S.N.

Von Schwarz replied tersely:

"In case of any violence against His Majesty's brig *Hussar* or schooner *Artemisia*, I should consider it . . . as a hostile step for which I would hold you responsible altogether."

On that same day Chargé Brown wrote a letter to Ingraham:

"The Porte [Turkish Government] would wish to leave the matter open between us and the Austrians, and if we could see the poor fellow carried off and hung, to let us take the ignominy of the transaction on our shoulders. If I thought you would be governed by my instructions, they would be to demand him . . . and after having him in your possession, leave the matter to be adjusted between the two governments. In case of refusal . . . I would take him out of the vessel. All you have already done has elevated the character of our country and of our Navy."

On July 1, Ingraham again visited Koszta aboard the *Hussar* where he still was—undoubtedly as a result of Ingraham's firm warning—despite earlier reports that he would be removed. This time the Commander appeared without Mr. Offley, and Von Schwarz received him without the presence of Herr Von Weckbecker. A brief but dramatic conversation took place between the prisoner and the American.

Ingraham asked Koszta how long he had been in the United States. One year and eleven months, he replied. With the intention of settling there permanently? Yes. When and where did he file a "first paper," the declaration of his desire to become an American citizen? On July 31, 1852, in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York.

"Do you want the protection of the American flag?"

"Yes, sir, I do."

"Then you shall have it," declared the Commander.

Action Taken

Next morning at 8 o'clock Captain Von Schwarz received the following note from Ingraham:

"Sir: I have been directed by the American Chargé at Constantinople to demand the person of Martin Koszta, a citizen of the United States, taken by force on Turkish soil and now confined on board the brig *Hussar*, and if a refusal is given, to take him by force. An answer to this demand must be returned by 4 o'clock p.m."

Richard Worsam Meade, Jr., nephew of General Meade of later Gettysburg fame, who served on the *St. Louis* as a midshipman and eventually became a Rear Admiral, described the hours following the transmittal of the ultimatum in these words:

"The *Artemisia*, a 12-gun [Austrian] schooner fitted with sweeps, came down and placed herself across the bows of our ships, ready at the signal to pour in a raking broadside. On board the *St. Louis* everything was put in fighting order. The guns were cut loose, the magazine and shell rooms got ready, the decks sanded, the sails were arranged so that the ship could be got under way without sending the men aloft, and the surgeons brought out their formidable array of knives and saws, ready to perform any service in the line of their art for the wounded . . . The total Austrian force in the harbor consisted of two men-of-war and two one-gun merchant vessels, mail steamers of the Austrian Lloyd Company, or in round num-

bers 33 guns and 550 men against our 20 guns and 220 men."

Another eye-witness report, in the diary of Midshipman (and eventually Rear Admiral) Ralph Chandler, remarks on "the horrible and barbarous manner" of Koszta's kidnapping and that "even the pretty girls [in Smyrna] were full of indignation and vowed vengeance against the Austrian officers and refused to have anything to do with them," and gives an account of the situation in the harbor as follows:

"Our guns were loaded each with a round shot and a shell, the men armed with cutlasses and pistols, and the ship put in readiness for action. Bulkheads were knocked down, yards slung, and rigging staked down, and the array of amputating instruments that were displayed on the steerage table by the doctors was enough to chill one's blood. We were all in a great state of excitement, but not an expression of fear or regret did I hear, and I believe our officers and men would have fought the most desperate fight yet recorded . . . We were all certain of victory in case it came to blows . . ."

Public Sentiment Aroused

A local French weekly, *L'Impartial*, in its issue of July 8, 1853, depicted the scene in these words: ". . . it would be impossible to describe the emotions and anxiety of the people lining the shore. So great was the sympathy which the cause of the prisoner excited that no one thought of the danger which threatened the town should the ships have engaged so close to it."

Shortly before 4 o'clock, the hour of the expiration of Ingraham's ultimatum to the Austrians, a life-boat was being lowered alongside the brig *Hussar*. Several figures could be seen stepping into the boat, all of them in uniform—except one: Martin Koszta. The prisoner was being extradited.

The danger of bloodshed and its incalculable consequences were over.

Victory Celebrated

In the words of Mr. Offley's subsequent report, "an immense concourse of people were present on [Koszta's] landing, and *Vive L'Amérique* and her gallant officers who saved Koszta . . . and the heartfelt thanks of all to our country on this occasion."

The reporter of *L'Impartial* observed that "in the evening our local Philharmonic Orchestra went on board a launch which was brilliantly illuminated for the purpose, and proceeded to the *St. Louis* to serenade her gallant commander. The emotion caused by the affair has not yet subsided, and the incident continues to form the subject of every conversation . . ."

But Washington was yet to be heard from, commending or reprimanding the Americans.

"Should my conduct be approved," wrote Ingraham on July 3 to Secretary of the Navy Dobbin, "it will be one of the proudest moments of my life. . . . Should my course be disapproved, I must bow to the decision; but whatever may be the consequences to me, I shall feel that I have done my best to support the honor of the flag . . . I have taken a fearful responsibility upon me, but . . . could I have looked

(Continued on page 42)

minus roots

plus adventure

By AGNES S. CRUME

A seasoned diplomat once remarked that a rolling stone gathers no moss, but it gets a lot of polish. This might be a good working motto for the Foreign Service wife, the sometimes forgotten American woman who exchanges secure roots and honest domesticity for a free ticket to Zanzibar; a saga of lost baggage, lost children, and occasional lost illusions, and a fair taste of the "serene and gracious living" that is rightly reputed of diplomatic life.

A bride entering the Foreign Service may ask, "Is it worth it?", and the question is just as likely to come up again introspectively after a decade of changing posts and ranks and fortunes. Do the debits and credits ultimately balance? Generalizing is as treacherous here as ever; no two women have identical degrees of adaptability and shock-resistance and adventuresomeness, all of which are useful if not requisite to survival in the Foreign Service. The graces can be acquired, but flexibility is fundamental.

A generous amount of sympathy and advice is proffered periodically to the men who make up the Foreign Service and who must weather the psychological tensions concomitant to job-changing, to the learning and unlearning of operating procedures, to the promotion system, to the frequently heavy responsibilities of a U.S. representative abroad. It might be just to dole out a modicum of the same to their wives.

Few people will argue the point that the initial adjustment is the hardest. Psychologically speaking, the prairie-schooner girls had nothing on the new Foreign Service wife at her first post. Chances are, she's a bride and is under strain enough suiting herself to a not-yet-familiar husband, in addition to an alien environment and a totally strange set of social duties. Unless she is the *rara avis* who has free-lanced for years before marriage, she has had to relinquish abruptly all the family and community ties which normally serve to stabilize, if not personally comfort, a newlywed couple.

On the other hand, she has an advantage seldom enjoyed by the American bride who simply settles in a different area: there is no Foreign Service post so large that it hasn't a certain *esprit-de-corps*, and a new wife will be coddled, counseled, and generally "reared" by a host of ready-made aunts and mentors, from Mrs. Ambassador down.

The less gipsy-hearted among F.S. wives often grieve over the lack of a permanent home, and there is no rebuttal.

Friends come and go as through a revolving door, though the pleasant possibility of reunion at other posts always exists.

And there is the moving and moving and moving again; the inevitable tears over missing or damaged treasures; the slow agony of house-hunting at a new station (everybody tells one helpfully of a perfect place which will be vacant in six months); the "ignored" period at the beginning, when one's name is not yet on the local diplomatic lists and the social vacuum falsely suggests hostility to the newcomer; the selection-out system as applied to servants; the mastering of another kitchen-language (with the curious mental doublecross which suddenly leaves one ordering scrambled eggs in a tongue that was appropriate two posts back).

(Continued on page 42)



"Paris in the Spring! Rio! Marry me and I'll take you to see the canals of Venice by moonlight," the diplomat said to the innocent young girl."

Agnes S. Crume, wife of Second Secretary John B. Crume, was *Journal* correspondent in Tokyo prior to the family's transfer to San Jose, where she combines duties of wife, mother, hostess with *Journal* field correspondent duties. An ex-newspaper woman (*Louisville Courier Journal*) Mrs. Crume wrote regarding her article, "I feel exquisitely well-qualified at the moment, after yesterday's news that we are to be evicted from our home. The camel had nothing on the Crumes!"



A typical German village market square. In the background is parked a bookmobile, an important part of our information program in Germany.

Resident Officer in Germany

By TALCOTT W. SEELYE

Down the picturesque Neckar River valley, winding south from the old university town of Heidelberg, runs a narrow, black-top road. Past half a dozen river locks and as many razed World War II bunkers sticking out from behind hillside foliage, it skirts the river and dips in and out of quaint little villages. Its winter scene of slow-moving, heavily-laden barges and ponderous trailer trucks spewing their diesel fumes into the eyes of passing motorists becomes sharply animated at the first blush of spring. There, all at once, it is choked with bicyclists, campers, and students with a wanderlust.

To the motorist who has taken this route on many a balmy spring day this is an indelible and familiar sight. Just as familiar is his favorite picnic spot at some bend in the river under a canopy of orchard blossoms. The usual Sunday outing prescribes a drive as far as the confluence of the Elz and the Neckar, shortly before road and river part an hour from Heidelberg. Here, to make his trip complete, the motorist is likely to bear east a mile and

visit the historical town of Mosbach.

About four years ago motorists watching for the turn to Mosbach off the Neckar valley road noticed something new. There at the junction loomed a handsome red and white sign with an arrow pointing left and indicating the way to the U. S. Resident Officer. To the casual passerby the new sign with its strange title connoted nothing more than *der Amerika-nische Militarische Gouverneur* with a new designation; to the more furtive-minded it spelled Counter-intelligence Officer with a cover; to the Badische farmer going by on his ox-drawn "honey-wagon" it meant the U. S. High Commissioner himself. But whether addressed as "Herr Mister" or "Herr Kommandant," the American introduced by the red and white sign represented a new era in German-American relations.

In the autumn of 1949, the Resident Officer—in Mosbach as in 157 other Kreise (counties) in the U. S. Zone—was the successor to the Military Government Officer. At the grass-roots level he represented the transfer of occupation

duties from soldier to diplomat—from the Army to the State Department. More significantly, the position of the Resident Officer put the diplomat, in a manner of speaking, into the business of being a missionary, with democracy as his religion and the U. S. heritage as his Bible. His was an American experiment abroad, conceived—as only Americans can conceive—out of optimism, ebullience, and perhaps a shade of naiveté.

The importance of the job was early recognized by the division of Foreign Service Personnel of the State Department: it could serve as an excellent training ground for budding Foreign Service Officers. The assignment, with its variety and challenge, was a miniature facsimile of ambassadorial functions. Here was an opportunity for the junior Foreign Service Officer to gain invaluable experience while at the same time having full reign for his capabilities at the genesis of his career.

Introduction to Mosbach

As one of the first group of Foreign Service Officers to become a Resident Officer, I took the Neckar Valley route and became the subject of the sign at the junction of the Elz and the Neckar. For a period of almost a year and a half my wife and I were American ambassadors to Mosbach, the only Americans in this Kreis of some 70,000 inhabitants. I can remember well the first day we arrived. My wife was greeted at our large, rambling house on a bluff overlooking the town by the scrub woman and the houseboy assuming a pose commonly associated with the most obsequious of servants. Her initial exploration of the 20-odd room house disclosed a heavily reinforced bomb shelter leading off the cellar with air vents coming up into the garden.

My opening day inauguration consisted of making the acquaintance of a seemingly endless stream of local VIP's who poured into the office in the course of the day. The two most important were the *Buergermeister* or major and the *Landrat*, the official heading the Kreis administration (a position with no precise counterpart in the US). Both were formal and polite, with the *Buergermeister* exhibiting some joviality; what lay beneath their inscrutable exteriors I was to learn later. My most interesting chat was with the press representatives, who peered searchingly into my back-

A beginners' English language class for adults.



American free libraries are an innovation in Germany.

ground, interests, and intentions and introduced me to the local populace in articles which appeared the next day. Thus began a cordial relationship with the fourth estate, which was to lend my programs a sympathetic ear and to provide them generally with good news coverage. Perhaps my persistent, if not smooth, efforts on that very first day to communicate with the press reporters entirely in German—then very imperfect—started me off on the right foot. At any rate I will never forget the unintentionally back-handed compliment paid to me by one of them shortly thereafter. He had just attended a meeting I had called of leading citizens in a small rural community. "I admire your courage, Mr. Seelye," he said, "in speaking German before large groups."

Citizen Action

The Resident Officer was frequently described as the jack-of-all-trades of HICOG (High Commission of Germany) because of his many and diversified duties. How diversified they were can only be appreciated by an examination of his various functions. The job, as I experienced it, grouped itself into six general categories, each with a myriad of subdivisions. Most important was our main mission which bore the uncomfortable label of "reorientation" until the term "public affairs" became popularized; even then the word "reorientation" stuck because, much as it offended sensitivities, it best characterized our public affairs effort with respect to Germany. The other five categories of Resident Officer work were: reporting, representation, military liaison, civil administration, and miscellaneous activities.

In Mosbach, where the absence of American troops cut to a minimum the amount of time devoted to military liaison, I was able to expend a large portion of my energies on reorientation. Under no illusion that Germans could be made democrats overnight, I did realize, however, that we could be of some help to them in gaining democratic stature and of great help in promoting German-American and German-European understanding. No longer in a position to operate by fiat, the Resident Officer had to depend entirely upon suggestion, persuasion, and advice. These were his only tools in an assignment which sought to penetrate a bedrock of narrow traditionalism, awe for authority, evasion of responsibility, and national egotism. It was an assignment complicated by the fact that



American periodicals prove popular with youngsters overseas as well as at home.

German democracy had not been an outgrowth of spontaneous internal movement and had subsisted only in the crucible of post-war defeat.

In tackling this aspect of my job I was guided by a three-pronged interpretation of the term "reorientation": 1) to strengthen the concepts, institutions, and practices of democracy in Germany and to awaken in Germans a sense of citizen responsibility; 2) to promote in Germany confidence in the U.S.; 3) to promote Germany's association with European and other western democracies. Implicit throughout was, of course, the plugging of the dikes we were trying to reinforce—counteracting Communist and reactionary influence.

There were many ways to go about the job and it was left to each Resident Officer to devise a program best suited to the situation in which he found himself. In trying to elicit greater citizen participation in local government—the basic ingredient of our whole reorientation effort—I went about organizing citizen's groups in larger communities in the Kreis, which were to take the lead in this endeavor. In Military Government days the town meeting idea had been introduced (by our decree) and had provided the contact between officials and citizens formerly lacking. This had been part of our effort to collapse the ivory tower occupied by the official in Germany society. The German *Beamte* (civil servant) has had a long tradition of seclusion and superiority, hardly in consonance with the democratic "servant of the people" concept.

What I attempted in Mospach was to get citizen groups themselves to initiate and operate such town meetings or forums, to which officials would be invited to appear, issues would be discussed, and sometimes resolutions passed for submission to the *Gemeinderat* (town council). In Germany non-town council members are not permitted to participate in town council sessions and frequently parts

of these sessions are closed to the public entirely. In some 20 communities I gathered with groups of local citizens in smoke-filled, beer-soaked *Gasthauser* (taverns) and discussed with them the citizen committee concept. Initial response was rarely spirited but in the course of the evening and two glasses of wine apiece suspicion melted and moods mellowed. Usually at least one person present came out strongly in favor of the idea and served as a pivot for discussion, eventually giving the group the fillip it needed to go about electing a preliminary committee. The acquiescence of less enthusiastic supporters of the idea was often clinched with the approach, "Wenigstens schadet es nichts" (At least it can't hurt).

That it would not hurt the local *Buergermeister* could not be guaranteed and, in fact, the existence of such a committee was expected to do just that to these *Buergermeisters* who did not serve the best interests of the people. With the exception of the latter, *Buergermeisters* gave their consent to my meetings with local citizens in degrees ranging from reluctance to wholehearted support. I approached them on the basis that an active and interested citizenry would greatly facilitate their operations. Sometimes this approach worked and sometimes not, but I was invariably able to disabuse them of the widespread theory that a citizens' group *per se* was out to undermine the authority of the *Buergermeister*.

The citizen committee idea gradually took hold and be-



A German woman's training conference in session.

fore I left Mospach there were already signs of its efficacy. Citizens' committees called meetings in many parts of the Kreis on various subjects. Some were strictly of an informational nature; other meetings were called for purposes of citizen action.

Sometimes my efforts had unexpected, indirect results. In one community a burning and long unsolved issue, inadequate bus transportation for commuting workers, was strongly voiced at my get-together with local leaders. Most

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Talcott W. Seelye's tour of duty in Germany as Resident Officer was followed by an assignment to Amman, Jordan. Born in Beirut of American parents, Mr. Seelye received his B.A. from Amherst College, served overseas with the armed forces, entered government service in 1948 and the Foreign Service in 1949.

a Glass of Beer with the Chancellor



By MARTIN F. HERZ

After seven meritorious years at the head of the Austrian government, Chancellor Leopold Figl turned over his office last April to his party colleague, Julius Raab, the chairman of the Austrian People's party. Courageous Leopold Figl, a jovial peasant leader from Lower Austria, deserves well of his countrymen and of the free world in general, for he has not only for seven turbulent years managed a delicate coalition government but also stood up again and again to the Soviet occupation authorities when they attempted to encroach upon the freedom of his brave little country.

I first met Chancellor Figl under peculiar circumstances, before I had entered the Foreign Service, at a time when I was still an army officer. But those circumstances somehow resulted in tremendous credit accruing to the United States in general and the Department of State in particular—certainly without any fault of my own.

Vienna lay prostrate, in terror and half in ruins, when the advance party of USFA headquarters came to the city in the summer of 1945. The Russians had methodically looted the city. Thousands of women had been raped. People didn't even dare to cheer us when we entered Vienna, for fear that we wouldn't be staying and that they might later suffer for having greeted us. Again and again, passers-by would cautiously come up and ask us whether the Americans, British and French were really going to share the occupation of Vienna with the Russians. When we replied, yes, their relief and hope and renewed confidence were a thing to behold.

Because I had been to Vienna before the war and knew the city, I was on the billeting detail, under the orders of Colonel Smith. It was my job, together with Major Jaccard, to locate housing for our troops and suitable office space for the headquarters. We had brought detailed maps and had a pretty good idea of what we wanted, and secured our first requirements by the end of the day. It had been a hot day and we had worked hard. Brick-dust filled our lungs from the rubble that was everywhere, and we were thirsty.

"Martin, now you can really show us whether you know

Vienna," said the Colonel to me. "See if you can find for us, in the God-forsaken city, a place where we can have some beer."

"Yes," said Bob Jaccard, "get behind the wheel of this jeep and don't stop until we get to a place where we can have a good, tall, cold glass of beer."

And off we went, careening around the Ringstrasse and to one place that used to have an excellent *Goesser*, when I had last been in Vienna in 1936.

But it was an empty shell, with its neon lights sadly dangling from the façade. The locks had been forced—by the Germans or by the Russians?—and all that was left was a powerful smell, rubble, some machine-gun ammunition and the wall-paintings that recalled happier days.

On the Kaerntnerstrasse, which was eerie with its burnt-out buildings and nearly deserted, we stopped a pedestrian who scurried by. Could he tell us where one could have some beer in Vienna? He suggested the *Linde* on the Rotenturmstrasse. The *Linde* was closed tight as a drum. Again, we stopped a passer-by. Did he know where we could get a glass of beer? He scratched his head and looked at his toes. But then his face lit up:

"You might try at the *Bauernbund* in the Schenkenstrasse."

The Schenkenstrasse was a tiny street, more like a *gasse* than a *strasse*. And it was different from other streets in that there were a few cars parked in it.

"Must be a good black-market place," said Jaccard.

A man with *Lederhosen* was eyeing us suspiciously. I beckoned to him, and in my best German asked him whether the *Bauernbund* had some beer and how one got in. The man in the *Lederhosen* seemed a bit perplexed and asked us to wait for a moment. Were we Americans? Yes, we were.

By this time all the windows in the Schenkenstrasse were open and people were peering down on us. After a while, the man in the *Lederhosen* came out and said to us: "There is no beer, gentlemen, but *Staatssekretaer* Figl would be glad to offer you some wine, if you would care to come upstairs."



The Schenkenstrasse in Vienna, scene of this story.



Chancellor Figl of Austria at the signing of the U. S. aid program in 1947. Seated, left, John G. Erhardt, Am. Minister; next to Figl, General Keyes; behind the microphone, Martin Herz.

As we went up the stairs, it dawned upon us that this wasn't a black-market restaurant or beer-parlor, after all. Posters were on the walls, about agriculture and Austrian peasants, party meetings and organizations. We were at a party headquarters, no doubt about it. The *Bauernbund*, as it turned out, was the peasants' union, which was the largest component of the new Austrian People's Party.

We were ushered into an office in which a number of people were awaiting us, in the center of them a stocky little red-haired man with a jovial smile and a funny moustache, who lifted up a glass of wine and immediately proceeded to toast our arrival. We were the first Americans he had seen since the war, and he was determined to make an occasion of it. The man, of course, was *Staatssekretaer* Figl.

He was surrounded by a number of peasant leaders whose names meant little to us then: there was *Hofrat* Weber, then the "grey eminence" of the People's Party, and *Dirrektor* Ferdinand Graf, tough man of the movement—organizer and troubleshooter. And there were numerous lesser officials.

After the welcoming toast, drunk to friendship between Austria and the allies and to friendship between the allies in the interests of Austrian freedom and reconstruction, Figl asked us to sign our names in the guest book. Colonel Smith asked me to interpret some answering remarks, in the same spirit as the ones that had been addressed to us. We had another round of Lower Austrian wine, and finally we were off.

Leopold Figl, as it turned out, was at that time one of the three vice-chancellors in the government of Dr. Karl Renner—a government that had been set up with Russian approval before the Western Allies got to Vienna and which we consequently eyed with some suspicion at that time. Renner no doubt was originally intended to be a puppet, and the basis of full parity between the People's Party, Socialists and Communists was intended to favor the latter, who were awarded the Interior and Education ministries in the provisional government.

Dr. Renner, however, not only refused to be a puppet but, by dint of tremendous energy, diplomacy, and intelligence, steered his country through the first difficult months of the occupation with such skill and steadfastness that its unity was preserved, free elections held in all zones and a government established that could operate fairly freely and democratically throughout the country. The elections of November 1945 gave the People's Party a plurality, (the Communists received 5%), and Leopold Figl was made Federal Chancellor. But I am getting ahead of my story.

When USFA Headquarters finally came to Vienna in August 1945 and established itself, complete with its Political Division headed by John G. Erhardt, I was assigned to that division; and partly because of my knowledge of the local scene, I was given for a while the task of maintaining liaison with various government officials. Thus it was my pleasure to see Figl again while the elections were being prepared, and immediately after the November 1945 elections, when he had just been designated Chancellor.

Later I returned to the States, took the Foreign Service exam, and was to my surprise and delight reassigned to Vienna. In my subsequent capacity of FSO-6 and (junior) political reporting officer, I had of course no direct relations with the Chancellor but met him occasionally at various functions and sometimes interpreted between him and illustrious guests. As it happened, he rarely let an occasion pass to rib me gently about "that glass of beer" that I had sought in those early days of 1945.

In 1948 my assignment at Vienna was over, and as I made my farewell rounds, it occurred to me when I was at the Federal Chancellery, that I might also drop in on Chancellor Figl and bid him adieu. Not that that was customary for Second Secretaries of Legation (I had been promoted to FSO-5), but Dr. Meznik, the Chancellor's press chief,

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Martin Herz, Political Officer in Paris, is a frequent contributor to the *Journal*. His last article, "Bedford Indiana Perspective" appeared in the January issue.

The USS Mahan



Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

To come aboard the U. S. Naval War College is truly a seagoing experience for the usually land-tied Foreign Service Officer. Here one climbs ladders, seeks an officer out on the second deck, attaches charts to bulkheads, forever dodges deck waxers, and drinks coffee with a regularity which would put even the career civil servant in Washington to shame.

Marines keep smart security watch at the college entrances, and bluejackets carry papers. Staff officers fortunate enough to have Navy quarters down the bay commute by barge. Blue water and ships are everywhere.

Once arrived in Newport, the approach to the War College is down Admiral Kalbfus Road across a causeway to Coasters' Harbor Island. On the island are the War College buildings named after the Admirals Mahan, Luce, Pringle, and Sims. From their windows one looks down Narragansett Bay to the harbor entrance past the town of Newport, once one of the three great colonial ports; or up the bay to Quonset, one of the great naval air stations of today.

Until very recently, Newport was the official capital of the State of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations during the summer months, as Providence was during the winter.

Just as this distinction has been lost, so also has Newport lost its once famous reputation of being the summer social capital of the nation. The turn of the century found a goodly proportion of the more important foreign embassies translated from the "impossible climate" of Washington to that promontory section of Newport known as Ochre Point where Ambassadors, unharried by world conflicts of ideologies or staggering rearmament programs, dallied with America's socially elite.

Their mansions, "cottages" as they were and still are

called despite their size and elegance, still stand as mute reminders of a lost era. The Vanderbilt "cottage" has 70 rooms (33 for servants) and in addition 20 servants' rooms in the stables. Many have not been opened in years, and many more are being converted into apartments of manageable size.

Unused as most of the houses are, their shaded lawns and formal gardens, seen through architectural carriage gates, are nevertheless still well tended, and many owners return regularly to Newport for a part of the season, but to hotels, apartments, or gardeners' lodges.

During the season, Bailey's Beach and several other beaches, including a Navy Beach, and the Newport Golf Club and two other golf clubs operate at full capacity. Less pretentious summer colonists fill the town, and sightseeing busses come and go. Sailing yachts large and small dot the harbor, racing among the anchored warships.

It is into such a setting that the Naval War College student comes in the month of August—right at the time of Tennis Week when the season is at its height and the town overflowing with visitors.

The average Naval officer, having known for months in advance of his assignment, has usually made arrangements for quarters of some sort. The unsuspecting FSO, having been given perhaps ten days notice to move himself and family from Rome or some farther post, can feel himself really up against it. But by moving from tourist camp to tourist camp he can provide shelter for himself and family until he can select something suitable from the list of houses rejected by the advance guard naval officers. If he is unmarried, his problem is simplified by the availability of Bachelor Officers' Quarters.

For the non-naval members of the incoming class, there is a pre-school indoctrination course which gives the un-



Dr. Wriston, President of Brown University, speaks to group.



Discussion group in session.

initiated educational one day cruises on carriers and destroyers, and, from New London, on submarines. During this period there is also a group of lectures designed to orientate the army, air force, and State Department officers. But no brief course can truly prepare the outsider for the specialized jargon of naval abbreviations. AKA's, CL's, DDE's, DD's, etc. make a formidable list to memorize. And they must be learned or the student is lost when he gets into the naval operations problems later in the course.

The official mission of the College is stated to be:

"To further an understanding of the fundamentals of warfare, with emphasis on their application to future naval warfare, in order to prepare officers for higher command."

While this seems pretty far away from anything of interest or of value to the Foreign Service Officer, the stated objectives of the educational course are nearer at hand:

"To increase each officer's knowledge of the fundamentals of warfare, strategy, tactics, logistics, weapons, national and international affairs, and other related subjects which contribute to an understanding of warfare, and to improve each officer's use of his reasoning powers and ability to apply his knowledge to specific problems in order to arrive at logical solutions."

The College is currently fortunate in having Vice Admiral R. L. Conolly as its President, supported by an able staff of senior naval and marine officers. The staff also includes a limited number of army and air force officers, two civilian professors, and senior advisers from the Departments of State, Army and Air.

The resident work of the College is divided into three principal courses: Strategy and Tactics, Strategy and Logistics, and Command and Staff. State Department students are regularly enrolled in the Strategy and Tactics Course. More specialized material is found in the Course of Advanced Study in Strategy and Sea Power and in the Flag Officers' Refresher Course. The resident student body approximates 240. The staff, which numbers about 100, is responsible not only for the resident courses but for the other educational activities as well.

In this other field, there are correspondence courses in

Strategy and Tactics, Logistics, International Law and Advanced International Law, designed to extend the facilities of the College as far as practicable to regular officers unable to attend the resident courses. There are nearly 1500 officers on these rolls.

A two weeks course is given each year for organized and volunteer Naval Reserve officers of the ranks of Captain and Commander. Another two weeks course is given in Combat Techniques and Operational Planning for Reserve Officers of Lieutenant Commander and comparable rank who are considered eligible for important combat assignments in the event of mobilization.

Another educational service to reserve officers is the lecture program conducted by the college staff at the headquarters of the several naval districts. These lectures cover such subjects as "Maritime Strategy," "Offensive Naval Operations," "Defensive Naval Operations," and "Joint Operations." Officer audiences run into the hundreds for each lecture.

Although it is not a curricular activity, I cannot omit reference to the World War II Battle Evaluation Group under the perennial guidance of Commodore R. W. Bates. His analytical films such as those of the Coral Sea and Midway battles are regularly included in the curriculum and provide a penetrating analysis of those major battles.

The Research and Analysis Department serves to keep the academic departments up to date, in this electronic and atomic age, on all applicable information from the various governmental research agencies. This Department also assists in various other ways, such as in methods of evaluating the various courses.

The *Naval War College Review*, edited and published monthly by the Intelligence Department, carries outstanding college lectures, pertinent articles and announcements, and evaluations of current publications—both books and periodicals—that have been recommended to the War College students.

The resident courses are conducted by means of a combination of lectures, the solution of naval operation problems, and short reports, specialized studies, library research and long term papers.

The Navy, unlike the Army, has been unfortunate in not having developed a continuing in-service educational system, and the average navy student arriving here is confronted with his first formalized educational undertaking since the Academy. Courses include, therefore, a great deal of elementary subjects such as staff organization, logistics, arithmetic, and directive preparation. The Foreign Service Officer, with his usual past experience with the Navy Department in Washington, or with military staffs overseas, finds this surprising. This same Navy educational hiatus makes it necessary to design the work in operations problems so that the problems progress from relatively simple ones, designed to introduce the student to military planning procedures, on to involved problems of theater and global scope. In some cases each student solves the problem by himself as though he were a U.S. naval commander, while in others, part of the students operate as U.S. commanders and the remainder as enemy commanders. Student-staff solutions are required in some other problems.

Not so many years ago, the College was still pushing miniature warships about a maneuver board to simulate the Battle of Jutland. Experience in the Pacific War showed that such grand battles of full fleets drawn up broadside with guns blazing and Admirals making historic remarks don't happen any more. And even the ingenuity of the Navy was unable to adapt the old time maneuver board to the solution of the problems of carrier warfare. So it is now little used. Now it serves principally as sail loft for the enormous charts used in support of critiques, lectures, and special studies. And the coffee bar is in the balcony where most of our present admirals once stood and looked down on "the Battle of Jutland."

Electronic Brain

An electronically controlled maneuver system is under construction on the west coast and should soon be installed. It is expected to be able to handle the multiplicity of factors in a modern major naval encounter—an encounter where the battle is fought and won without a single man on one side ever seeing hide nor hair of the enemy fleet. With its electronic brain which operates so many times faster than the human brain, it is expected to assist the naval student in studying and analyzing a modern naval engagement, with its guided missiles, its atomic charges, and its hurtling jet planes, all operating at speeds faster than sound.

Whether a knowledge by the Foreign Service Officer of the techniques of warfare and its tactics will ever stand him in good stead when he becomes Career Minister is of course debatable. But the development of an appreciation of the naval officer's problems and his manner of approaching his problems is an education in itself. Many of the studies and special research undertakings are of undoubted advantage. And even in the operations problems, the thorough study made of the basic intelligence aspects of the areas of the operations gives Foreign Service Officers a knowledge of parts of the world often outside their past official wanderings.

The Special Studies series gets a little closer to home since in addition to the problems of war there are studies of the world situation—economic, sociological, military, and political—particularly as the situation affects present and

future naval and national strategy; and studies of military geography, international law, and military government. Here the Foreign Service Officer joins the naval officer on equal terms. Each is detached from his specialized field, and both look not only at what the Navy as a whole is doing but what part each service, including the Foreign Service, is expected to play in the implementation of national policy and strategy. Any discussion between students in the various branches of the services can leave no doubt in any mind that there is more than one point of view.

Since it has finally been recognized that good or bad foreign relations result from a careful and parallel development of foreign policy and national potential, military and economic, and since national strategy can mean no more nor

(Continued on page 48)

Donald Edgar, prior to his Naval War College assignment was assigned as First Secretary to Rome. He joined the FS in 1930, resigned in 1940, and re-entered in 1947 after spending two years in private enterprise and several years in the Department.



Above: A typical seminar study group at the War College.

Below: Vice Admiral Conolly shows guest around museum.



Service



1 Ambassador James Clement Dunn presents his credentials to General Franco of Spain. At the left of General Franco (rear) is Don Alberto Martin, Foreign Minister.

2 Pictured with Assistant Secretary John Moors Cabot are the two recipients of the Maria Moors Cabot awards in journalism, given annually by the Assistant Secretary's father in honor of his late wife. On Mr. Cabot's left is Miguel Lanz Doret, president and manager of *El Universal*, and on the right, Rodrigo de Llano, director general of *Excelsior*.

3 President O'Kelly of Ireland, Cloyce K. Huston, Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy at Dublin; and Mrs. Huston examine the international trophy competed for annually at Laurel, Maryland. They are pictured at the official opening of the new grand stand at the Curragh race course, Dublin.

4 Adlai E. Stevenson, accompanied by FSO Joseph J. Montllor, Chargé d'Affaires at Phnom Penh, visits the Royal Palace of Cambodia on his trip through Indochina.

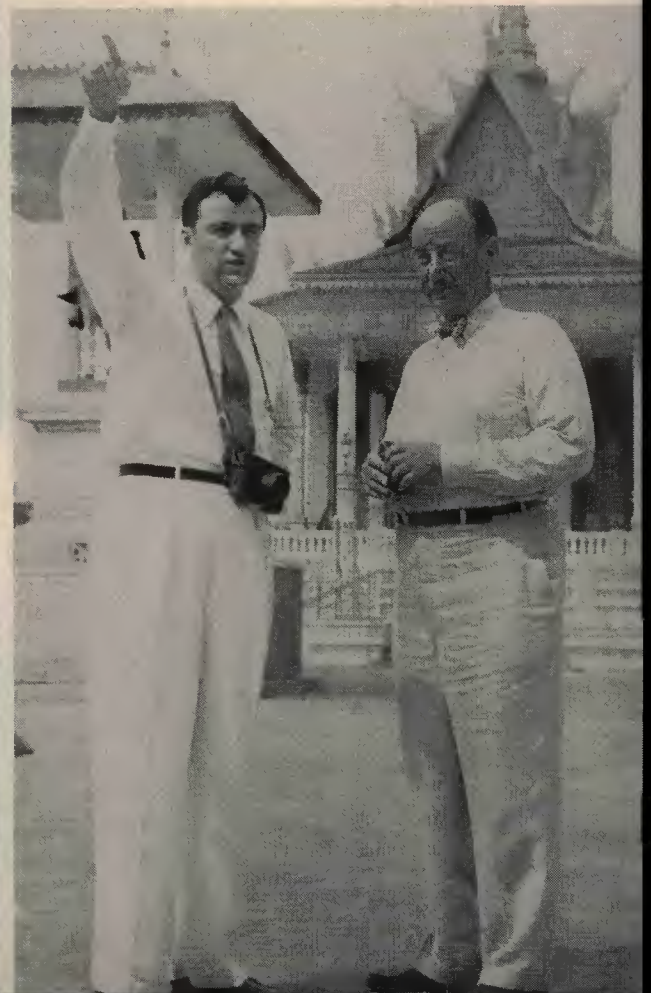
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Glimpses

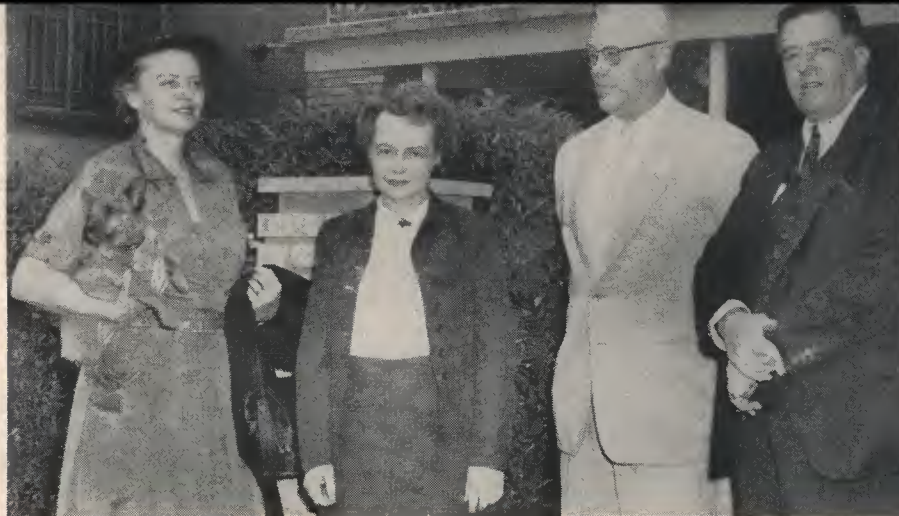
5 Francis White, new Ambassador of the United States to Mexico, when he presented his credentials to President General Adolfo Ruiz Cortines. In the front row, left to right, are: General Hernandez Bermudez, Ambassador White, and Ambassador Rafael Fuentes, Director of Protocol of the Mexican Foreign Office. Standing behind Gen. Hernandez Bermudez are military aides to the President. Behind the Ambassador are officers of the Embassy. Behind Ambassador Fuentes are officers of the Mexican Foreign Office.

6 Ambassador and Mrs. Francis White stopped at Monterrey for an overnight visit en route to Mexico City. In the photograph, from left to right, are Mrs. White, Mrs. Mokma, Consul General Mokma and Ambassador White.

7 Geishas add to the color of a cocktail party in Yokohama. Kasutake Murakami, manager of the NYK Steamship Company, is host, Consul General Laurence W. Taylor is a guest.

8 Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy and former Foreign Service Officer C. M. J. von Zielinski view bust of Commodore Matthew C. Perry during the Centennial of Commodore Perry's opening up of Japan to the west.

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EDITORIALS

CHIEF OF FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

The important post of Chief of Foreign Service Personnel is now vacant. Administrations come and go and hierarchies are evanescent. But the Chief of Foreign Service Personnel symbolizes continuity of Service tradition. Men and women at posts from Jidda to Reykjavik look to him as one who has shared their experience and knows their problems. He is their link with the Department. We should therefore like to take this opportunity to express the hope prevailing in the Service that this post will again be filled by a senior Foreign Service Officer of broad experience in both the substantive and administrative fields. Ever since any of us can remember, this post has always been occupied by a career officer. In these trying times when the very fabric of the Service seems to be at issue it is more important than ever that this position remain within the Service.

No outsider, no matter how well intentioned, can possibly have the same comprehension of the work, the purpose, the problems, the needs, the qualifications, the aspirations, the sacrifices and the *esprit de corps* of the Service which is so essential to an understanding approach to the management of its personnel. The complexities and fine balances inherent in the recruitment, training, advancement, assignment, transfer and career development of Foreign Service personnel, in the interrelationships between the Foreign Service Officer and Staff Corps, in relationships with personnel of other departments and agencies stationed abroad, and in a multitude of other problems unique to the Foreign Service—all these require the devoted attention and supervision of an officer thoroughly experienced in all phases of Foreign Service operations and organization and their practical application in the field.

In advocating the continuance of past policy in assigning career officers as Chiefs of Foreign Service Personnel we are not in any way implying that the Foreign Service should be a self-contained entity managing its own affairs as independently as possible of outside control. There are, after all, four echelons of officials in direct line of authority above the Chief of Foreign Service Personnel. None of these is a Foreign Service Officer. Three were appointed under our new administration and one more is about to take office. In ascending order, they are: the Director of the Office of Personnel, the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs (under which personnel has now been placed), the Under Secretary for Administration and the Secretary. At the relatively modest echelon of Chief of Foreign Service Personnel we feel that the Foreign Service is a sufficiently experienced, mature and reliable body to be trusted with a direct voice in its own management.

It was not too many years ago that the Chief of Foreign Service Personnel (who under previous legislation was re-

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REDUCTION IN FORCE

As this is being written, the results of Congressional cuts in the Salaries and Expenses appropriation of the Department and the Foreign Service are coming into perspective. They are certain to be so severe as to dwarf the recent cut-back involved in the amounts which were requested of the Appropriations Committee.

In round figures, the 1953 fiscal year's appropriation for the State Department's regular programs (excluding International Information Administration activities and personnel and costs reimbursed by other agencies) was 76 million dollars for the headquarters establishment in Washington where about 4200 were employed and for the field missions and consulates with a payroll of about 3600 American and 3700 local employees. The House and Senate Appropriations Committees have cut this by 16 million dollars or 21 per cent. There remains only the question of whether the House will agree to the Senate's proposal that some 5½ million dollars of carry-over funds be used to cover terminal leave and other separation payments of some 2700 employees (about one-third each departmental, foreign service, and local employees) who are to be discharged. If this source of terminal payments is not available, a much larger number must be fired.

Add to this, if you please, the multiplying effect, as regards confusion, which will result from the so-called "bumping" process among regular Civil Service employees in the Department. It has been calculated that as a result of the reduction in force of about 900 of the 4200 Departmental employees, not more than one in four of the present incumbents of Department of State positions will remain in their positions. Further, their successors will assume responsibility not because of particular competence or interest in the assignment. They will be there because of seniority, veteran's preference and Civil Service status with reference to their fellows in any given General Schedule categories, divided by type of function. Efficiency will be an unimportant consideration in their placement. It is quite possible, unless appeals are accepted, that of the persons concerned with Soviet affairs, for example, not more than a handful will be able to claim competence in the mores, language, outlook, ambitions or strategy of our adversary.

What is the cause of this slash, the full effect of which will be felt for a generation on our foreign policy and, speaking professionally, on those who have committed their lives to the service of their country in foreign affairs? The reasons are complex.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

NEW AND INTERESTING by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **Team Bells Woke Me**, by H. L. Davis, *Published by William Morrow*\$3.50

Collection of short stories with the high, dry flavor of the sagebrush country of the Northwest. Exhilarating and droll—and authentic Americana.

2. **North from Malaya**, by William O. Douglas, *Published by Doubleday*\$3.95

A cold factual analysis of the problems of communism and the situation in Asia today. Justice Douglas summarizes our ignorance of Asia, and the squandering of American prestige there of which he says: "The decline of American prestige can be correlated to the decline of our respect for civil liberties at home. The renaissance of our foreign policy in Asia will be our rededication to the spirit and to the letter of the Bill of Rights."

3. **The Light in the Forest**, by Conrad Richter, *Published by Knopf*\$2.50

Interesting treatment of the pioneer days of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The rebellion against his own race of a white boy who, captured as a baby and reared for 11 years as the son of an Indian family, is returned to his white parents. Recounted through the boy's Indian mentality, the story goes to the very depths of the differences which set two peoples, two ways of life and two religions in tragic conflict.

4. **Esquire's Handbook for Hosts**, *Published by the Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc.*\$3.95

Its three sections, Eat, Drink, and Be Merry, draw from the best published by Esquire and cover everything from how to boil water to how to hasten reluctant departures. The most ideas about gracious modern living that have appeared in one volume and equally useful and rewarding for hostesses.

Political Parties and the Party System in Britain, edited by Sydney D. Bailey. *Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 1952. 211 pp. with index. Price \$3.95.*

Reviewed by RICHARD M. SCAMMON

This volume is one of a group originally published in England by the Hansard Society—a series designed to highlight various aspects of parliamentary government. Like its partners, it is not long, but its 200 pages give a broad picture of historical and contemporary party life in the United Kingdom.

Editor Sydney Bailey has divided his work into three compact parts—historical development (with century-by-century development since 1600), an analysis of the three major parties of today's British politics, and a series of short essays on aspects of present-day British party life.

The historical treatment is excellent and gives a useful picture of the development from "faction" to party; especially intriguing is the development of the relatively recent rise of the great mass political parties of our day.

The history and philosophy of the Conservative, Labor, and Liberal parties are next developed—each by persons sympathetic to the party concerned. The result is adequate, but tends to be somewhat pedestrian in detail. Of greatest interest in this section dealing with the present-day parties are Mr. Stephen King-Hall's comments on the role of the independent in modern British politics. Mr. King-Hall, himself a former non-party M.P., rejects the concept—"an independent is someone no one can count on," but holds little hope for a strong independent, non-party group in Parliament. His views are especially pertinent in the post-War decline of independent membership in the House of Commons.

Mr. Bailey concludes his symposium with a group of essays on contemporary party problems and a short bibliography. It is these essays that mark the real value of this volume and give it an especial utility to all concerned with contemporary British life.

The essays deal with party organization, finance, and personnel, with the role of the parties in local government, with the relations of the party to the general public, and with a note on just how party policy is formulated. This last, by Mr. H. G. Nicholas, is especially interesting in its description of the methods by which party policies are determined. A similar essay on this subject vis-à-vis American political parties would be invaluable, though, as Mr. Nicholas intimates, much more difficult to write.

The papers dealing with party organization, party finances, and the personnel of the parties (who belongs to what) are sound and useful; though there is nothing particularly new in these descriptions, the material is well (and briefly) presented. The last of this group of essays—that of Sir Ernest Barker—is a general review of the party system, and the volume is concluded with Mr. Bailey's own short bibliography.

Trade and Payments in Western Europe, by William Diebold, Jr. *Harper & Brothers for Council on Foreign Relations, 440 pages, \$4.50.*

Reviewed by GEORGE TESORO

This book on European economic cooperation follows the excellent study on the European Recovery Program prepared under the auspices of the Council on Foreign Relations after about two years of the Marshall Plan (*The Economics of Freedom*, by Howard J. Ellis); it covers the period 1947-1951 and will be followed by another volume, now under preparation, on European attempts toward integration by economic sectors (the most important of which, of course, is the Coal and Steel Community, which is now establishing a single market for these commodities in France, Germany, Italy and Benelux).

The present volume discusses and analyzes the various steps taken by Marshall Plan countries toward liberalization of trade and payments in Western Europe.

On the financial side, it covers the first intra-European payments agreements and analyzes the first year of operation of EPU, under the new conditions created by the out-

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break of hostilities in Korea. The author recognizes the fact that EPU in many respects is a more effective instrument than previous payments agreements, but cautiously does not give a final answer to the question whether the EPU is flexible enough to work efficiently under the present circumstances. The second part of the study is devoted to the OEEC trade liberalization program, and to related problems such as tariffs, relations to GAAT, cartels, dual pricing etc. Then, the volume deals with various customs unions projects discussed by Western European Governments, of which Benelux is the only one which seems to have progressed enough to approach reality—if larger organizations, such as the Community of Six, do not absorb it in the process.

The last part deals with what the author calls "tomorrow's questions"—the problem of Western European regionalism versus integration of larger areas, and the impact of rearmament on trade barriers, on the EPU, and on the economic structure of Western Europe in general.

Mr. Diebold's analysis is very useful not only to the study of Western European economic history, but also to the formulation of long-range policies. As he points out, Western European economic integration cannot reasonably be a primary goal of economic policy, either for the countries of the area or for the United States. On the other hand, an intelligent knowledge of the developments in this field in the crucial years 1947-1951 is indispensable, for instance, to understand and evaluate the pros and cons of Western European regionalism versus universalism, in the fields of convertibility (EPU versus IMF), and of trade liberalization (OEEC versus GAAT). Since 1950, the emphasis on rearmament and the growing importance of NATO have shed a new light on the problem; regional economic integration of Western Europe is now generally accepted not only as a prerequisite for economic viability but as the necessary preliminary step toward increased military potential, with the ultimate goal of political unification as the only hope for Europe's future.

This study (which, incidentally, is accompanied by an invaluable, detailed critical bibliography) represents a major contribution to the understanding of these problems. We are looking forward to reading the third study which Dr. Diebold is now preparing to complete the trilogy—with the hope that ratification of EDC and progress toward the establishment of EPC will soon justify an over-all study of the economic, military and political aspects of European unity.

Revolution in China, by Charles Patrick Fitzgerald, Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 1952. 290 pp., \$4.50.
Reviewed by TROY L. PERKINS

Professor Fitzgerald is a long-time student of China and the author of a standard history of Chinese civilization. He was connected with the British information and cultural program there in the early post-war years. The "revolution" encompasses the period from 1911 to the present, principal emphasis being placed on the Communists' own revolution. The book reflects a deep sense of the Chinese historical pageant and a detailed knowledge of the past which is not always evident in the cascade of books and articles on China during the past few years. For one thing, the author was in that country considerably longer than the two-week period usually deemed requisite for *expertise* on the subject.

Regarding the present situation in mainland China, the author believes that Communism represents essentially the reappearance of the fundamental concepts of Chinese society in a form fitted to the changed world. Among these concepts are: a world sovereign authority, the old Empire, co-terminous with civilization; a balanced economy by which only luxuries and surplus products are exchanged; the establishment of an orthodox doctrine which harmonizes all the activities of the human being and provides a code of ethics, of politics, and of every other activity, including economics. The old Empire underwent revolution not because the Chinese themselves were discontented with their way of life, but because the immense changes in the outside world altered the basic conditions of their autarchic world and made it too small to survive. The Communists have enlarged the scale and widened the arena, embracing a world authoritarian doctrine in place of one local to China, the author holds.

For the long term, Professor Fitzgerald indicates that Chinese Communism may be expected to take on a native character and that the present bonds with Russia will progressively loosen. He feels that the powers should treat—and now—Communist China with more understanding of this prognosis. Like a good many writers on the subject, he appears to lean heavily on the theory that Chinese Communism is an internal phenomenon and indeed many national policies were, and are, founded on this assumption. However, the book does not turn itself in any convincing detail to the question of what course of action the responsible powers of the free world can realistically follow while they await the emergence with China of the heralded "difference" from Russia, in the face of international action as swift and relentless as its plain Russian prototype. Shall these powers grant territorial easements upon demand and give up irrecoverable points of vantage in hopes of better conduct in the future? Or, may the Chinese Communists feel that as long as the Russian routine seems to work, it would be senseless—not to say

(Continued on page 56)



"They didn't reject it outright. The editor says if I can cut it down to about three paragraphs they may consider it for a filler."



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD



LIMA

Never let it be said that the State Department does not do all in its power to keep its employees in the Foreign Service happy! Witness: the Walker-Skarda case.

CECILE CRAWFORD was stationed at the American Embassy in Lima, Peru, when she met, and after a romantic courtship involving flying trips to Chile, Panamá, and back to Perú, married Emil Skarda, Field Representative of General Motors, posted in Columbia. By a strange turn of events, a certain ALICE BINDER was, in the meantime, resigning from her position at the American Embassy in Bogotá in order to marry Rubin L. Walker of the Lima Branch of Socony Vacuum Company.

The two girls found out about each other and sent in simultaneous requests to the State Department that they be switched at their own expense. The transfers were approved; MRS. WALKER is already a member of the Embassy staff in Lima; and MRS. SKARDA is in the process of packing, preparatory to her departure for Bogotá.

Moral?—1) Don't give up hope, girls! You may yet meet your Dream Man while in the Foreign Service. 2) The State Department takes care of its gals!

Patricia Ann Sloan



Gilbert Chase, Cultural Affairs Officer at Lima, is presented with a farewell gift before returning to the States for home leave and transfer. From left to right are Miss San Martin, Mr. Driver, Mr. Chase, Miss Sloan, Mr. Barber, and Mr. Kuhn.

TANGIER

The Legation in Tangier on May 9, 1953, joined the parade of posts announcing staff marriages when THIRD SECRETARY MARION J. RICE and MOLLY MOORE EVANS of Savannah, Georgia, were married in the main salon of the Minister's Residence by Rev. Virgil W. Sexton, Chaplain at the United States Naval Installation at Port Lyautey in the French Zone of Morocco.

With JULIA WHITTINGHILL, wife of ATTACHÉ ROBERT B. WHITTINGHILL, as matron of honor and CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES WILLIAM WITMAN to give the bride away, the ceremony

got off to an impressive start. Master "CHIP" EVANS served as ring bearer and SECOND SECRETARY WALTER C. ISENBERG and VICE CONSUL JACK C. MIKLOS as ushers. MR. RICE's best man was Mustapha Zubi of Benghazi, Libya. The service followed the pattern used in ceremonies performed by U. S. Navy Chaplains, an impressive and beautiful ritual.

Following the wedding ceremony, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES Bill WITMAN honored the bride and groom with a reception in the Legation Residence, all the members of the official American community joining many members of Tangier's international set in greeting the new MOLLY MOORE RICE and starting the new bride and her husband on a wedding trip to Fez in the French Zone of Morocco.

With the future MRS. RICE reaching Tangier hardly more than twenty-four hours before her marriage, the pre-ceremony festivities were crowded into a single evening. Matron of honor JULIA WHITTINGHILL introduced the future MRS. RICE to the ladies of the American community in a buffet-shower at her home, while BILL WHITMAN and BOB WHITTINGHILL led a group of the masculine members of the community in a traditional bachelor's dinner.

The happy event of the Rice wedding came as a contrast to the sadness with which the entire Tangier community said "goodbye" to MINISTER JOHN CARTER VINCENT and MRS. VINCENT late in April. With their respect and admiration for the VINCENTS untouched by the events of recent months, both the official American family in Tangier and other members of the international community felt a sense of direct personal loss with the departure of the MINISTER and MRS. VINCENT.

The MINISTER's continuing zest and energy, which found him a stellar performer every Sunday morning at the baseball games of the American community, and MRS. VINCENT's continuing youth and vitality in the face of the crushing events of recent months, brought them the honor and respect of all who knew them. For those who learned to know the VINCENTS in the troubled days of their last Foreign Service post, no greater tribute could be given than that they carried into retirement the highest regards and most sincere respect of every member of the Tangier community.

Leslie Albion Squires

SAIGON

On the eve of her departure for home leave, the American Women's Association of Saigon honored Mrs. DONALD R. HEATH by presenting her with a White Cloisonne vase, which is some 200 years old. The presentation was made to Mrs. Heath by MRS. HARRY E. TIMMIS, president of the Association. MRS. FREDERICK P. BARTLETT, honorary vice-president of the Association, added that the ladies of the Association had not forgotten that Mrs. Heath was married, and on behalf of the Association presented AMBASSADOR DONALD R. HEATH an engraved book on the history of Indochina.

The American Women's Association of Saigon is a real force in the community life of Saigon,—not merely the American part of that community life, but the life of the city as a whole. The Ladies felt that much of the growth of the Association was due to the work of Mrs. Heath, and wanted to show their appreciation of her efforts by presenting the vase mentioned above. About 2½ years ago, eight ladies got together to form the American Women's Association, under the honorary presidency of Mrs. Heath. She has held that position continuously since that time, and contrary to many honorary presidents, has been an active leader in all of the work of the Association. Today there are some 150 members of the Association.

In founding the Association, the ladies felt that something was needed to bring us closer to the population among whom we are living and working. The spirit in which the Association was founded continues to exist. The Association has done many things to help improve the living conditions of the non-Americans in Saigon. It has provided hundreds of shirts, towels, blankets, and yards of mosquito netting to orphanages and hospitals. It has furnished milk to many orphanages, and continues to supply most of the monthly requirements of one orphanage. The biggest single effort was the re-equipping of one pavillion in a local hospital,—the pavillion consisting of four children's wards, and being equipped with 50 beds, mosquito nets, bathrooms, lavatories, and other necessary furnishings.

One of the first efforts was a luncheon for 350 wounded men on New Years Day 1951. This was the first contact that many of the wounded French, Vietnamese and Legionnaires of many nationalities had had with the American ladies in Saigon. Since that time, the ladies have continued to make weekly visits to the various military hospitals in Saigon and Cholon, to serve sandwiches and drinks, and to present gifts by lottery to the wounded men there. The ladies also send packages every month to the men in the isolated bamboo outposts which have been constructed to hold off the Viet Minh; this activity also continues.

The ladies of the Association make use of the usual means of raising money, plus some new ones that they have developed. The most recent was a Childrens' Carnival, the first ever held for the American children in Indo-China. An annual sale of Christmas cards is very productive. Other means of raising money are paid attendance classes in art, flower arranging, dancing, etc. People of other nationalities here have been very eager to donate their time to help out. In this way, funds have been raised through recitals given by Wincia Tomaszewska, a lecture on Angkor Wat by Mr. Groslier, Director of the Museum in Saigon and a member of the faculty of L'Ecole d'Extreme Orient, a lecture on India by the Indian Consul General in Saigon, Mr. Karmath, and on rubber by Mr. Guillaume, Director of the Terre Rouges Plantations. Further evidence of the appreciation of the work of the Association by others here in Saigon is the fact that French firms here have contributed merchandise to help carry on the program.

The world famous artist, Oskar Kokoschka, dedicated a painting to the wounded men of Indochina and sent it to Mrs. Bartlett in order that it might be used to raise money for this cause. A lottery will be held with the holder of the lucky number becoming the owner of this very fine work.

Still other evidence of the appreciation of the work of the Association are the donations received from visiting Ameri-

cans, who see the importance of the work these energetic ladies are carrying on. Among other contributors have been MR. and MRS. THOMAS E. DEWEY, MRS. ANNA ROSENBERG, MR. PHILIP BONSAI, and the MSA evaluation team headed by MR. BRAYTON WILBUR.

One might wonder how a newcomer to this city could learn so much about the American Women's Association of Saigon in so short a time, without someone selling him a bill of goods. However, my curiosity was aroused as to their work when the Secretary of the Association, Mrs. William Chapin, met us at the airport on arrival here and the same day brought us glasses, pots, pans, cutlery, sheets, etc., which we could use until our stuff arrived. For the use of these things, a small fee is charged. One can see that the Association never misses a chance to render useful service, as well as to raise money.

Hoyt Price

SANTIAGO



Although beset at times by flabby muscles and creaking joints, the Embassy softball team at Santiago, Chile, finished a close second in both halves of Santiago league play. Team members, who wound up with an overall record of 16 wins and 9 losses are: front row, left to right, James Officer, "Mike" Kiralty, Art Davis, Gerald Smith, Jack Grossman and Roy Hermesman; second row, in the usual order, are John Petriello, John Poulous, Allen Stewart and Bob Neprud.

LAGOS

Main topic of conversation around the Congen here in Lagos is how and when various of the staff members are going home. All are suffering acutely from "Nigeritis," so some of the talk is slightly hysterical and strongly prejudiced in favor of home as a place to be in comparison with Lagos. For some strange, mysterious reason you never hear any of these tours-enders expressing regrets at leaving Nigeria for the nerve-wracking, ulcer-provoking atmosphere of home. By the end of July Info Officer RUDY AGGREY, VICE CONSUL DON JUNIOR, ACCOUNTING CLERK MARGE WICKA and USIS' Girl Friday, KATHLEEN CUNNINGHAM, will all have become eligible for that wonderful little ol' Travel Order. Early in May RUDY will take off into the wild blue yonder for home by way of the fleshpots of Europe. MARGE plans to go at the end of May, stopping off in London to take in the big show at Westminster Abbey in honor of ELIZABETH II. The first part of July will see DON JUNIOR off, via air too, to Europe to use up some of his local leave and his ill-gotten cash in various bistros, museums and hotels on the way home. KC is in less of a hurry to see Europe, so plans on going from here

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to Marsailles via a new French ship just going into service on this run. She hopes this trip will give her a good opportunity to get acquainted with two of her favorite institutions—French cuisine and French fellas. After these lucky people go there will be no more scheduled departures until next Fall (that is, the end of the rainy season here).

Of course, most of these travel plans are subject to the thawing of the travel "freeze" by President Ike and his colleagues. Only RUDY has his travel orders as of this date and the rest are anxiously waiting. We all hope the travel can be made on schedule, as staffers seem to get very "end of tourish" (as the British say) out here from about the eighteen months mark on. This manifests itself in perpetual tiredness, constant forgetfulness, snappish tempers and a horrible tendency to laugh at feeble jokes. Then there is the serious aspect of being unable to resist attacks of malaria and digestive upsets which creep up on us as we stay here longer. Anyway, by the end of two years here your transfer date becomes immeasurably more important than such things as wedding anniversaries, baby's birthday and other mundane matters.

The staff has been doing a little traveling outside of Lagos over the past few months. This reporter made a very interesting and useful trip through Northern Nigeria by automobile in January, covering well over 2,000 miles and taking 250 photos on a trip which yielded two voluminous reports for the Department. RUDY ACCREY made a tour of the Eastern Region on USIS business, picking up a few pieces of brass and wood Africana en route; then, within a couple of weeks, took some local leave for two weeks touring the Gold Coast with Information Officer BOB FLEMING of Accra's Consulate. KATHLEEN C. drove from Lagos to the Gold Coast with a British friend. We rather admired these two gals taking off on a rough road trip in a Land Rover—but they had no trouble and a lot of fun. DON JUNIOR scampered off for a trip through part of the Western Region with a fella from one of the local American firms, and is still out as of this date. Yours truly was scheduled to make this trip, but the Consul General decided there was too much for him to do in the office, so he waved Junior off on the trip instead.

PAO JACK JONES and his Mrs. have been pretty busy lately entertaining and assisting visitors to our fair shores. There has been a gratifying increase in the number of visitors to Nigeria in recent months—gratifying because it is an indication of growing American interest in matters West African. Of course, we've all insisted all along that this was a pretty important area but for a long time it didn't look as if Uncle Sam, our newspapers and our institutions of learning and research agreed with us. Now people are dropping in on us all the time—especially during the snow season in the States.

All of us here are now concerned over the political crisis which has arisen and threatens to throw new obstacles in the way of success of the Nigerian experiments toward self-government in the near future. It is not always pleasant to watch the growing pains of a new political system.

The staff has taken advantage of the dry season (which is almost over now) to hold a few weiner roasts on the beach here. The technique is to greet a visiting American ship captain with an invitation to the night's festivities, so long as he'll furnish the hot dogs. It works pretty well; we recommend it to other out-of-the-way seaport posts.

GEORGE ROORBACH has finally gotten his sailboat back into the water after weeks of scraping, sanding and varnishing it. The last week in which he worked on it he hurried to get it ready for the Saturday afternoon race, where he hoped its new, slick finish would win the cup for him. The only hitch in these wonderful plans was the fact that the boat proved to have more water inside than outside before the end of the race and he had to bring his leaking craft in before the race was over. Despite our high humidity the seams had opened up to an alarming degree. However, this problem is presumably licked now and he's ready to try out his new rigging and glossy hull in the next race. GEORGE stoutly insists that his is the fastest craft at the club and that he can show them all his rudder if he gets going.

Bob Ross

CRIPPLING OUR DIPLOMACY

(Editorial from *New York Times*, June 10, 1953)

The news from Mexico City that a personnel cut of 25 per cent has been ordered in the United States Embassy is the first tangible sign of the threatened crippling of the American diplomatic service. This is not too strong a term to use—presuming that the appropriations cuts just made by Congress are not restored to a considerable extent. It is no exaggeration to say that if the American diplomatic staffs around the world are to be reduced by 25 to 28 per cent (as they will have to be in present circumstances) United States foreign policy will operate with one hand tied behind its back.

The reductions in the State Department budget made in the name of economy surely constitute one of the major pieces of folly of the present Congress. It is hard to avoid the suspicion that this is a punitive move as well as an economic one. There are too many influential members of Congress who have talked of "cookie pushers" and "striped pants" in the past not to make it clear that some of them are taking a shortsighted method of revenge. There is also a strong feeling which Senator McCarthy made vocal that anyone who carried out policies under Secretary Acheson must be suspect if not subversive.

The result will be that the technicians and experts upon whom our foreign service depends to a vital extent will be reduced beyond the danger point. Embassies cannot function without political officers, labor and commercial attachés, agricultural and financial experts, public relations officers. One wonders whether the Congressmen who voted the cuts stopped to think that the United States is the most powerful nation in the world and that we are facing a crucial struggle with the Communists. Many consulates will have to be closed as we reach the peak of responsibility as a World Power.

It is significant to think that the cuts in the Air Force budget have brought strong and vociferous arguments from defenders while no word has been raised in defense of the State Department. Without arguing the merits or demerits of the Air Force case it should be obvious that we can no more win the cold war with a crippled diplomatic corps than we could a hot war with an inadequate Air Force. There surely must be enough wiser heads in Congress who will realize the necessity of preventing serious damage to our diplomatic service before it is too late.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT (from page 17)

mented, "He went into our worship places on our religious holidays, not out of the curiosity of a foreigner, but with the sympathy and understanding of a native. He made himself respected not only by the officials with whom he conducted his ambassadorial business, but also with the people to whom he represented the best America had to offer."

THEODORE KAGHAN, who recently resigned from his position as Acting Deputy Director of the Public Affairs Division of the Commissioner's Office at Bonn, was recalled from Bonn for questioning by the Senate Investigations subcommittee concerning plays he had written around 1930. During his appearance before the committee, Mr. Kaghan handed the subcommittee a translation of a letter he had received from Leopold Figl (see p. 25 and Letters to the Editors). It read in part, "To my dismay I understand from press reports today that you will have to testify before the American Senate on charges of pro-Communist tendencies. Well, tell me, Mr. Kaghan, what goes on? After all, April Fool's Day has long passed by and such jokes make no sense."

Security Story

GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, Under Secretary of State, began his tribute to the Foreign Service, delivered at a luncheon meeting of the Association, by telling a "security" story on himself.

Despite his long career in public service, Gen. Smith was, of course, security cleared for his newest responsibility. Said the General, "About the only person in Washington who knew me as Ambassador in Moscow was a junior officer, a friend, and the son of a friend. Despite his abilities, however, he had been doing poor work in Moscow, and I had been responsible for his transfer from that post. He later told me that when the security agent approached him for information concerning my work as Ambassador, his first thought was 'The mills of the Gods grind slowly.'

"However," continued Gen. Smith, "his second thought was that he couldn't, after all, honestly find anything very dreadful to tell the security officer about me."

Disturbing Forces

The JOURNAL usually succumbs to the temptation to reprint in full or extenso the remarks of Ambassador George F. Kennan. We found his analyses "How New Are Our Problems" and "The National Interest of the United States" profoundly provocative for October and November, 1951 and the June 1953 issue contained his speech at Princeton.

On May 15 Mr. Kennan delivered at Notre Dame University an address which profoundly reflects unspoken thoughts and unmentioned fears which, the JOURNAL believes, permeate the minds of many readers and are cause for brooding.

Mr. Kennan finds disturbing forces within our society. He finds them marching under a banner of an alarmed and exercised anti-communism of a special variety; forces acting as though, in an "air of excited discovery and proprietorship . . . no one had ever known before that there was a Communist danger. . . ." Those in liberal arts are warned that these forces will also be their concern, as has been the case for those who work for the State Department, for their proponents "feel either that cultural values are not important at all or that America has reached the apex of cultural achievement and no longer needs . . . contact with other peoples in the field of arts and letters." Ambassador Kennan deplores such a beginning of a cultural curtain and a provincialism

wholly dissonant with our traditions and which he thinks is likely to contribute sterility of a sort found among our Communist adversaries. From ten years' experience in totalitarian Germany and Soviet Russia he finds well-springs of evil power among those who would "narrow . . . respectability to a point where it included only themselves, the excited accusers, and excluded everything and everybody not embraced in the profusion of denunciation."

The gentle, penetrating analysis by Kennan notes a shy element we have all known in American character, namely, a willingness to be concerned in mundane matters but a disinclination to acknowledge the ethereal. This, he says, is being aggravated by a neo-materialism. The bearers of this cult are found to have a strange need to demonstrate virility by "exhibitions of taciturnity, callousness and physical aggressiveness."

According to Kennan, we would do well to beware of and to examine our fear of the untypical, the concept of security by uniformity, and the common denominator of public acceptance. He warned those in liberal arts of the need to swim against the tide of these forces, admonishing that ". . . it will be your task not to destroy them but to help in their redemption and remaking, to open their eyes, to demonstrate to them the sterility and hopelessness of negative undertakings, to engender in them an awareness of the real glories and the real horizons of the human spirit."

Ambassador Kennan's address may be obtained from the Department of Public Information, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana. Readers in Washington and vicinity had opportunity to read the full text in the May 17 issue of the *Washington Post*.

Institute Seminar

The Foreign Service Institute's seminar series, previously centered around the problems of South-East Asia and Africa, have been concerned this past month with western Europe and the revival of Germany. The series brought together representatives of State, MSA and Defense to consider these problems from four points of view: political, economic, psychological and military. An effort was made in the series to project trends across the next several years, so as to find tentative answers for such questions as: What political situation do we hope and expect to see in the principal countries of Europe five years from now? What levels and types of military defense equipment?

Notice—Revolving Fund Procedures

The name of the fund to which checks or money orders should be made payable as given in paragraph 6 of the article under the above title in the June issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL has been changed.

The payee of such checks or money orders should hereafter be "The American Foreign Service Association Revolving Fund."

Personals

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE, former Deputy Under Secretary of State, was appointed executive vice president of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. Following his World War II service in the office of the Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, he was director of personnel relations before he was named director of the Office of Departmental Administration of the State Department in 1946.

JOHN N. HUTCHISON, chief of the European branch of the International Press Service, was appointed Acting Assistant Administrator of the Service on May 1. He replaces CHARLES P. MILLER, who resigned to take a position in private industry.

Twenty-five technicians and administrative personnel have completed the twenty-second orientation course at the Foreign Service Institute and are scheduled to serve on Point 4 assignments of the TCA in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia.

JOHN CARTER VINCENT, who returned to the States in the late spring, told newsmen on his arrival that "nothing short of the establishment of an American military protectorate, in fact if not in name, could have saved China. It has been quite a problem to save southern Korea. China is an infinitely greater and more complex problem."

Board of the Foreign Service

Three of the four persons designated to represent the Department on the Board of the Foreign Service are career officers. The three are Edward T. Wailes, Livingston Merchant, and Gerald A. Drew. The fourth Departmental representative is Thurston B. Morton, Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

JOURNAL RATES LOWERED

FLASH! According to action taken at the last meeting of the American Foreign Service Association Board, JOURNAL subscription rates are lowered effective July 1. Cost of a regular subscription is \$3.00, a gift subscription is \$2.50. Cost of individual copies has been lowered from 40 cents to 25 cents.

Senator Mundt's Letter Home

In one of Senator Mundt's weekly reports to the voters back home in South Dakota, the following passage appeared:

"Oahe (Dam) is paid for! When Bob Hipple (Mr. Missouri River) and I had our office conference with Budget Director Joseph Dodge, at which time he agreed to restore Oahe to the budget and request \$8,250,000 for continued construction, I made him only one promise—namely, that as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee I would try to find ways and means of cutting the over-all appropriation of the Government sufficiently so that this additional eight and a quarter million would not 'upset calculations.'

"With Budget approval of Oahe, it now appears we'll get our eight and a quarter million and last week I fulfilled my part of the promise. On motions made by me in the Senate Appropriations Committee, eight million dollars was cut from the funds approved for State Department personnel (still leaving the department more funds than it had in World War II) and another \$300,000 was taken from the travel allowance for State Department functions. Thus, Oahe can go forward without the American taxpayer slipping backward."

Coronation

Next to the Inauguration of President Eisenhower, the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II proved to be the big news story of the year. There was no detail of the coronation season too small—or too large to be commented on by the agencies of public expression. Display windows in stores were filled with large portraits of the Queen and fashion editors printed pictures of the gowns being worn at coronation festivities by American visitors. Beauty editors detailed

the Queen's make-up problems on June 2, and announced how they had been solved.

But we liked best the eloquent statement of Walter Lippman, whose column on June 2 read in part, "It is the truth that in every good society there must be a common center, known to be legitimate, to which the loyalty and the public love of all men are bound. That center of their allegiance may be incarnate in an actual person or, as in a republic, it may be disembodied and have its being in the idea of the constitution and its ideal meaning. But always and everywhere if a government is to be good, a center of men's allegiance must be recognized that is above the diversities and conflicts of their interests, and that is invulnerable to the pressure of party, faction, class, race, and sect.

"And since this center of men's worldly allegiance must be beyond the reach of their worldly passions, it must be founded in, it must be consecrated to, the realm of the spirit. It must be bound to the truths that are more than the private and passing opinions of persons and of crowds, and to the laws that are above their wishes and their impulses.

"This is the universal essence which Queen Elizabeth II represents for all mankind when she is recognized, is sworn, is anointed, and is crowned."

Separate Agencies

A far-reaching reorganization of the Department, resulting in the establishment of two administratively independent foreign aid and information agencies under the policy direction of the Secretary of State, was proposed by the President to Congress this month.

The first reorganization plan establishes a new Foreign Operations Administration and abolishes the present Mutual Security Agency. Within the new agency will be the Technical Cooperation Administration and other foreign aid programs now administered by the Department. Created by the new plan is a new United States Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European Regional Organization. The chief of the mission will report to and receive instructions from the Secretary of State.

The new United States Information Agency, established for the conduct of our information programs, will include the information activities now administered by the International Information Administration, the information programs financed in connection with government in occupied areas, the information program of the Mutual Security Agency, and the TCA information program.

PERSONNEL (from page 32)

quired to be a Class I Foreign Service Officer — then the highest class in the Service) ranked with the Chiefs of the four major Geographic Divisions. While the latter have ascended with changing times and titles to Directors of Offices and then to Assistant Secretaries in charge of Bureaus, the former has remained a simple Chief, with additional echelons placed above him. We venture the opinion that consideration might profitably be given not only to continuing past policy of appointing career officers as Chiefs of Foreign Service Personnel but also to raising the position in the current hierarchy.

We should like to point out that the assignment of career officers to top personnel positions is not at all unusual. Army G-1, Navy BuPers, and Air Force A-1 are all headed by senior General and Flag Officers. We do not think it is expecting too much to advocate a similar role for Foreign Service Officers.

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What is remarkable is that within six months the new arrivals are old hands; the household miraculously becomes a smooth-running mechanism; there are invitations to burn and linens to lend and a local *savoir-faire* to exhibit while escorting the latest novice to his hotel. Luckily, human nature has the happy knack of converting the dreadful into the funny in retrospect, and what Foreign Service couple has not sent an audience into at least moderate stitches with an account of soul-searing experiences at a previous post?

After one's first futile effort to plan progeny in accordance with such capricious factors as home leave or the well-established second year in Brussels, the children arrive. More than one Foreign Service mother will relate with relish the details of a delivery aboard the *S.S. President Wilson* or in the hut of a kindly native in Kamchatka. But Foreign Service posts have a convenient tendency to be located in quite civilized, even urbanized regions, and the vast majority of babies make their debuts in clean, modern hospitals the world over. If a doting grandmother is absent at this point, the hiatus is mainly a sentimental one— young mothers in the States would envy the availability of nursemaids and cooks and houseboys those first few exhausting weeks.

The Problem of Education

For all the improvements in recent years, adequate schooling for F.S. children remains a problem. Nearly all posts in the Western Hemisphere offer acceptable school facilities at the primary level. Thereafter, the parent is faced with a trying alternative: a substandard local education, perhaps supplemented by home study or tutoring in neglected subjects like American history—or the heartwrenching separation entailed in sending an early adolescent away to school. The latter "unselfish approach," somewhat in the British tradition, seems to have less appeal to American mothers; certainly, having one's children at home and preserving the normal family structure and affections are highly important considerations in the Foreign Service wife's morale.

Apart from her obligations as a glorified *hausfrau*, how necessary is an F.S. wife to her husband's career? Extremists claim that she can make or break it. The truth probably is that a wife can jeopardize her husband's standing, though not his total career, by indiscretion, by social *gaucherie*, by unwillingness to participate in the communal activities of a post. She can help him as women from time immemorial have helped their husbands: by showing interest in and encouragement for his work, by enthusiastically entertaining and being entertained by his friends and business contacts; by sharing with him, with the proper extent of sincere pride or commiseration, the unpredictable ups-and-downs of his career.

Foreign Service life is far from sybaritic, but the leisure enjoyed by F.S. wives holds danger in the form of a sense of uselessness, which is inimical to American upbringing. A wife in the States may be praised for her soufflés, her flawless shirt-collars, her paint-job on the porch furniture. While there is nothing to stop an F.S. wife from being handy around the house, the natural temptation is to take full advantage of the domestic situation abroad, and the fairest compliments she can hope for are: "You supervise

the servants very efficiently," or "The Minister of Fisheries found you most charming, dear."

If her husband's field is of a political or other confidential nature, she may even be deprived of the feeling of being *au courant*, since there are undoubtedly men who regard office affairs, however trivial, as something for their wives to read in next month's newspapers. Perhaps the answer is for her to have a few secrets of her own!

A spirited, alert Foreign Service wife can in her way achieve as much as her husband in creating American favor abroad. It doesn't take stern dedication—just receptiveness. No one who has had a Costa Rican tarantula bite or has struggled against Japanese mildew or has seen her new Buick battered by an Iranian mob will deny that Foreign Service life has its failings. But it is heartening to observe how many wives manage to endure the ordeal for as much as 30 years at a stretch and to emerge unscathed and enriched, with a rewarding fund of knowledge on persons and places, manners and mores, and with the satisfaction of having lived life to the fullest.

QUARTER DECK DIPLOMACY (from page 20)

the American people in the face again if I had . . . not used the power in my hands for fear of doing too much?"

And Chargé Brown wrote to Secretary of State Marcy on July 5:

"By my letter of instructions, if indeed it can be so called, [Ingraham] has been apparently governed; and the responsibility for his conduct will consequently rest greatly with myself. If the course pursued in this matter should, unfortunately, not meet with your approbation, I naturally expect . . . the Department to permit it, with its consequences whatever they may be, to remain with me only."

Meanwhile an arrangement was made whereby Koszta was to remain in the custody of the French Consul General at Smyrna until final disposition.

In Washington, a spectacular diplomatic duel followed between Secretary of State Marcy, fiery ex-Governor of New York, and the Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Chargé, one of the most experienced members of the Imperial Austrian diplomatic corps.

Voluminous formal notes were exchanged, masterly displays of eloquence, shrewdness and determination on both sides. The Secretary maintained, with ultimate success, not that Koszta was an American citizen, but that he was domiciled in the United States, had on that basis placed himself under the protection of the American Consul at Smyrna and of the Turkish authorities there, had been clothed with the nationality of the American protecting power, and thus became entitled to be regarded "while in that situation" as an American citizen.

President Pierce in his first Annual Message to Congress on December 8, 1853, stated that "the acts of our officers, under the circumstances of the case, were justifiable, and their conduct has been fully approved by me, and a compliance with the several demands of the Emperor of Austria has been declined."

A few months later Martin Koszta was returned to America.

During a lengthy and heated debate of the case in Congress, Representative Churchwell declared that "we find

(Continued on page 44)

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American history crowded with those great events which justly make us proud of our country, but in that record there is no incident, perhaps, more brilliant than the act of the gallant Ingraham in the port of Smyrna."

Representative Dean exclaimed: "This case has given us a respect abroad which could not be secured by the most successful naval engagement . . . The spot on which a person entitled to the protection of our Government stands is as inviolable as the sanctuary of the gods!"

Congress expressed its approval of Ingraham's action by voting a gold medal for him,¹ and its awareness of possible future complications by the early enactment into law of the rule that proof of citizenship be exacted prior to the issuance of passport. A few years later, in 1860, when America's population of about 31.5 million included over 4 million foreign-born citizens, President Buchanan told Congress that "our Government is bound to protect the rights of our naturalized citizens everywhere to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens." And in 1868, America's legislators—all expatriates one or more steps removed—finally enacted the epochal statute according to which expatriation "is the natural and inherent right of all peoples, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

¹The first (and only other) recipient from South Carolina of a congressional medal was Colonel William Washington, a relative of our first President.



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VICE CONSUL PARK, Aden, leaped into enduring local fame by holing out in one at the fifth, and thereby establishing a new record in the annals of the Aden 12 hole course.

CHESS: CONSUL DONEGAN, Munich, earned the title of "Schachmeister," having participated in an intercity chess match on the Munich team against Vienna. He won a sweeping victory for Munich against Herr Palda.

MUSIC: The three daughters of CONSUL and MRS. GEORGE A. BUCKLIN, Victoria, won first honors for chamber music at the British Columbia Music Festival held at Vancouver.

THE VISITADOR: . . .

The inspector is a *visitador*
Who on perfection dotes,
He has been sent by the Department
To separate the sheep from goats.
But blame to him cannot attach
His duty he must do,
What will appear in his report
Hurts him as much as you.

The above is from a verse in the JOURNAL over the initials E. B. R. The "visitador" might have been CHARLES C. EBERHARDT who began inspection work way back in 1910. At one time he had a penchant for closing Consular Agencies, especially some of those in the "pin head islands" of the Caribbean. Standard procedure was to drop the coat-of-arms and the impression seal in the ocean, burn the flag and send the Miscellaneous Record Book to Washington. Sometimes the action came as a blow to the Consular Agent involved because agencies were much sought after in those days for the privilege of displaying our coat-of-arms and the flag over a home or place of business and of being known in the community as the American Consul.



THAYER-GREENE. MISS RUTH THAYER was married to MR. ELBRIDGE GERRY GREENE at Lancaster, Mass., on June 2, 1928.

GRAY-SPRUKS. MISS MARGARET ERWIN GRAY was married to MR. H. CHARLES SPRUKS at Bethlehem, Pa., on June 2, 1928.

CHRISTENING: MRS. LESLIE E. REED christened the new motor passenger and freight liner *Portland*, which will ply between Hamburg and Portland, Oregon.

Paris—La Ville Lumiere

Coffee and crescent rolls, gay Rue de la Paix,
Gendarmes, cocottes, Roger and Gallet,
Montmarte, mackerel, bock and escargots,
Tecla pearls, taxicabs, faces white as dough,
Chow dogs, Berry Wall, legs of Mistinguett,
Foie-gras, garlic, scent of mignonette,
Rouged lips, red heels, lengthy loaves of bread,
"Amurricans," jazz bands (enough to wake the dead)
Pouting lips, Pekinese, naughty postal cards,
Brother Bosche did not march down your Boulevards.
(This is the second of three "Impressions" by MARY HARNEY SAVAGE, American Consulate, Southampton.)

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2,500.00	47.50	83.13	118.75	5,000.00	85.00	148.75	212.50
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4,000.00	85.00	148.75	212.50	8,000.00	165.00	288.75	412.50
4,500.00	95.00	166.25	237.50	9,000.00	185.00	323.75	462.50
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political, professional career service with recognized traditions, standards and leadership, devoted solely to the service of our country? Judging from present attacks in Congress and elsewhere there is serious doubt as to whether the Foreign Service as created by the Rogers Act of 1924 will survive. Still, the U. S. needs a strong, able Foreign Service. There must be one. Second, should the JOURNAL, the voice of the Association, cease trying to serve two masters and become independent of control by whatever Administration is in power? This is not to suggest building up a privileged and sacrosanct Government service or creating an irresponsible publication to defend it. Such a development could not be tolerated. It does suggest, however, that a JOURNAL which is not a house organ could promote the legitimate non-partisan interests of the Foreign Service and our country just as any other professional publication does, when political attack, by whatever party, threatens the integrity and effectiveness of the service or profession it represents.

New questions arise, however. Who would publish the JOURNAL and how would active Foreign Service personnel participate in its management and contribute to its columns without violating Departmental regulations. How, also, could an independent JOURNAL be set up without adversely affecting Association membership?

So far as management is concerned, this might be turned over to a professional staff or to retired Foreign Service personnel or a combination of both. Active personnel would probably not be permitted to take an active part, though they might be permitted to serve as unofficial advisors. So far as contributing to its columns is concerned, active personnel would probably have to have all their copy approved by the Division of Publications.

Perhaps Association membership could be stimulated by arranging for only nominal annual JOURNAL subscription fees for Association members, while non-members of the Association would be charged the equivalent of Association membership for JOURNAL subscription.

Another solution might be considered. Since DACOR (Diplomatic and Consular Officer, Retired) has a monthly Bulletin, which is not subject to Departmental control, perhaps an arrangement could be worked out for fighting the field officer's battles in the columns of the Bulletin. Perhaps the two publications could be printed together, with four to six pages of the JOURNAL set aside for the

Bulletin—a sort of Free Zone—for which neither the JOURNAL nor the Foreign Service Association would be responsible or accountable. DACOR members would be solely responsible for whatever appeared in the BULLETIN section, and they are not prohibited from taking side or supporting issues or engaging in propaganda or trying to influence legislation. Such an arrangement would solve many problems.

Under such an arrangement the DACOR section could publish the now forbidden contentious letters, anonymous or otherwise, from the field. It could publish honest criticism of Administration policy and point out dangerous trends such as the one which resulted in the extravagant establishments that have been built up abroad. It could answer unfair attacks from any direction.

I submit these suggestions for consideration and comment by JOURNAL readers in the field and in Washington and by members of DACOR.

RICHARD FYFE BOYCE

Editor's Note: We are happy to publish Mr. Boyce's interesting and stimulating letter, though the Editorial Board considers the suggestion in the last two substantive paragraphs impractical.

BENEFITS SINCE 1914

Washington, D. C.
April 23, 1953

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The Association's reply to Mr. May published in your April issue offers ample explanation and we may add that through the Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired, Inc., officers are looked after until Heaven or Hell takes over.

The best proof of benefits derived is to look back and compare the present with the past. We career officers, who entered the service by competitive examination back in 1914, received a salary of less than one-third now enjoyed by career beginners and remained in that class for three years before being entitled to a \$200 per annum raise.

We still came under the old 1856 law, which established the nucleus of our career foreign service, and for fifty years no benefits of any nature whatsoever came our way. Now look at the advantages created so far during the second fifty year period and remember that these were obtained through the efforts of active members of the Association temporarily stationed here.

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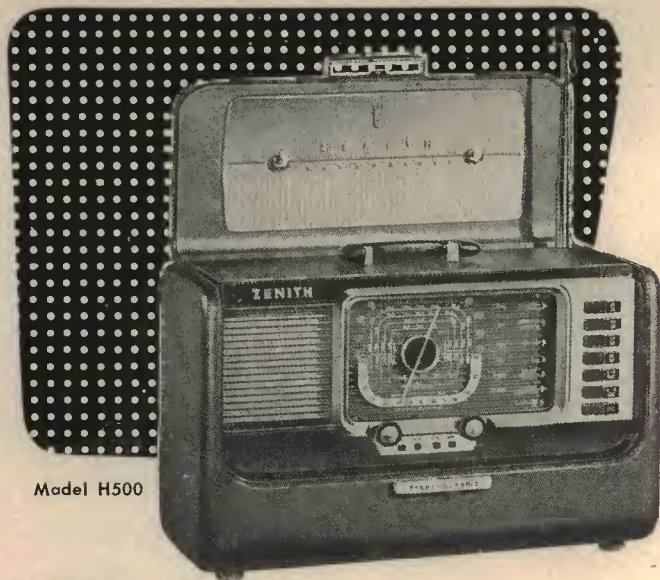
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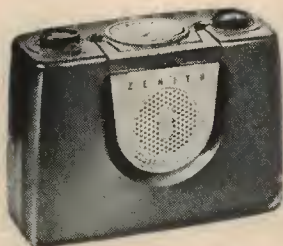
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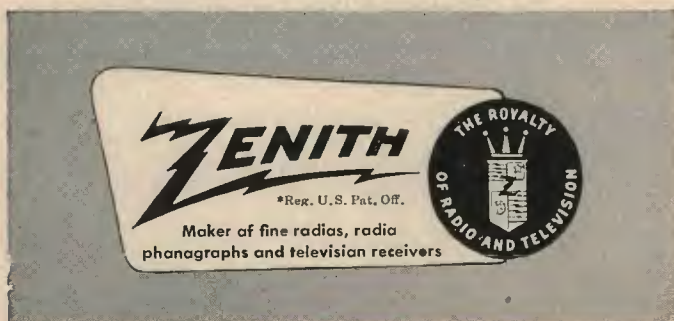


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BEER WITH THE CHANCELLOR (from page 26)

thought he would not mind receiving me and encouraged me to send in my card.

Our parting was brief but significant. The Chancellor was, after all, a busy man and my interview didn't last very long. He was sorry, he said, to see me go since I had shown myself to be a friend of his country. I said a few polite things about the admirable stability of the coalition and the intelligence and forbearance required to keep it going, and he spoke a few well-chosen words about Austria's task in the face of the growing tensions between East and West.

Then he leaned forward and smiled at me:

"Remember the time when you and those two other officers came to the *Bauernbund* in search of a glass of beer?"

I did indeed remember.

The Chancellor chuckled and rubbed his chin, giving me a pleasant but somewhat conspiratorial sideward glance.

"A glass of beer, eh?"

It had been a great and unexpected honor to meet him on that occasion, I said.

"You know," Chancellor Figl said slowly, "I never for a moment believed that you were looking for beer. But it was well done. Beer, indeed. I must give the Department of State a lot of credit. Your intelligence service certainly works well. Who would have thought, in those early days, that the Department of State already had figured out correctly that I was due to become Chancellor of Austria?"

USS MAHAN (from page 29)

less than national policy, the diplomatic officer can, along with his military roommates, truly profit from this study of "the world situation." The lecture series which relates to the world situation is made up of talks by persons prominent in national and international life.

The assignment of greatest benefit to the international affairs careerist is the preparation of the first term paper concerning United States foreign policy. "The preparation of these theses," says the catalog, "provides the student in the one instance with the understanding of the political field in which the nation's armed forces must operate . . . and in the other, of the logistic capability of the nation to support its national policies."

It is well known that at one time the senior American naval officer was generally considered to be outstandingly competent in the field of foreign relations. That was in the days before it took electronic brains to solve a naval problem. It was also in the days before the war had kept him specializing on the high seas for years on end. And last but not least it was in the days before radio communications and the mimeograph, and efficiency experts and administrators with their hundreds of different multicopy forms. Now when on sea duty he is as cursed with administrative routine as is the consul general and with as little free time to read and study as the counsellor of embassy. The preparation of the term paper at the War College is his first opportunity, as it usually is also for the Foreign Service Officer, to give the time and thought to the basic factors in foreign affairs and to the multiplicity of currents and cross currents which affect the conduct of foreign relations.

After his work on this assignment, one student officer stated that he was now embarrassed by some of the things

(Continued on page 50)

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USS MAHAN (from page 48)

he had said in the past about foreign policy, some of the positions he had taken. Another reported that although he had started his work with the intention of denouncing certain foreign policies, he ended up with a conclusion that although they left much to be desired, the policies were inevitable and that their replacement at the present time was impracticable.

This personal enlightenment is the result of four months of intensive reading from every variety of published and classified material in the field of foreign relations, from the fundamental Latané, Bemis and Beard to the more transient ambassadorial memoirs, magazine articles and current news reports. This required reading is supplemented by lectures by authorities in the field, including State Department officials, and a careful study of communism, its origin, meaning, and objectives.

A second course of particular interest to the Foreign Service Officer is the "Strategy Study" course which comes in the early spring. A week is given to the study of the factors affecting its formulation. Since the word "strategy" is used in its broad modern sense, rather than in the classic and more restricted military sense, one necessarily gets into national policies and their objectives, the interrelationship of military and non-military factors, the problems connected with alliances, and the role of domestic and foreign public opinion in the development of strategic planning.

The Washington naval attachés of the NATO nations and a few outstanding civilians known for their special interest and competence in the field are especially invited to participate in these studies. The course is conducted by means of discussion groups, individual study, and lectures. In contrast to the Global Strategy Discussions which come later in the year, this first consideration of strategy is kept primarily objective and in the abstract field.

The later Global Strategy Discussions, which come toward the end of the term, have for their purpose:

To further understanding by individual civilian and military participants of the situation faced by the United States and its Allies and of the courses of action that would deal with the situation.

The goals of the discussions are:

- To examine critically the world situation.
- To postulate a set of national objectives.
- To formulate a global strategic concept and requisite supporting measures that would achieve our national objectives.

Small groups, consisting of officers of the staff and regular and reserve classes of the Naval War College, civilian and military guests, meet for discussion of the subject and formulation of group solutions. The moderator for each group is a Naval War College officer student. The program includes selected reading and lectures in addition to group discussions. A plenary session is held on the last day of the discussions to present features of special interest which have been developed in the groups. The discussion groups work over such subjects as "Examination of the World Situation," "The National Objectives of the United States," "A Global Strategic Concept—Economic Considerations," "A Global Strategic Concept—Political Considerations," "A Global Strategic Concept—Military Considerations."

The amount of brass about at this time is overpowering, but is matched by a solid array of college presidents, leading industrialists, and prominent editors. The eventual effect on public opinion of these discussions can be estimated at least in part by following the subsequent writings of the editors.

The discussions wind up with a dinner dance at the Officers' Club. Three such "college proms" are given during the year.

In addition to these formal social affairs, there are many less formal organized events. In the athletic arena, there are golf tournaments, tennis tournaments, bowling teams and badminton. In the warmer months, there are weekly sail boat races and weekend sailing regattas at the several Narragansett Bay yacht clubs. There are square dancing and rumba groups for the adults and various age-group gatherings for the children. There is a "Great Books" group, and lecture series at the Newport Art Association and the Newport Historical Association, and a college wives' lecture program.

All this adds up to a most instructive and pleasant assignment for the Foreign Service Officer. Since the Naval War College makes no serious attempt to convert him into a naval tactician or strategist, and rests with making him aware of the naval facts of life, he can make much good use of the opportunities to do the reading he has always wanted to do, and from this detached position to clarify and classify his thoughts in the field of foreign policy.

He may also carry away the thought that the Department of State still has a long way to go in developing its own in-service "higher education program."

RESIDENT OFFICER (from page 24)

of the group agreed it should be the topic for the first forum held by the committee. Word of these intentions spread to officials of the bus line, who, not anxious to have the complaint fester before them in a public forum, remedied the problem before any forum could be called. Citizens of another community, too small (I thought) to concern itself with a citizens' committee, read about the institution in the newspaper and decided to adopt it as their own in their campaign against a decision made by the Buergermeister regarding the occupant of the town clerks position. Since this decision ran counter to the will of the Gemeinderat, as well as a majority of the population, these citizens styled themselves a *Buergerausschuss* (citizens' committee) and called a public meeting of protest to which the Buergermeister was invited. Although the latter failed to appear and the issue remained unsolved, citizens of this community had at least recognized and used a democratic medium for exercising their powers and responsibilities.

A sidelight of my Gasthaus gatherings was a general question and answer session which followed in the wake of the citizens' committee discussion. There were always plenty of questions and they followed a rather consistent pattern. I attached a great deal of importance to this session because of widespread misinformation concerning current history, both pre- and post-war. The mood of friendliness and good will which the first part of the evening engendered permitted frankness and directness in answering

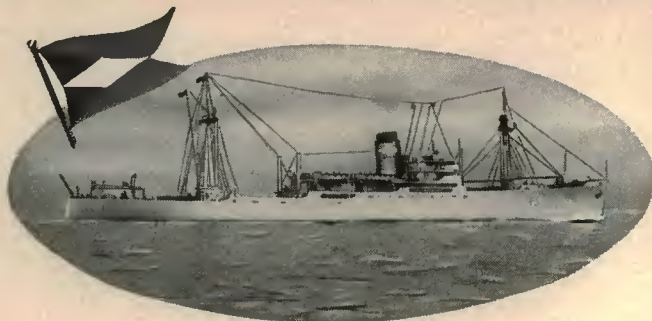
(Continued on page 52)

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RESIDENT OFFICER (from page 51)

these questions and enhanced the likelihood of their believing me.

No question came with more regularity than, "Why in 1945 didn't the Allies join forces with Germany and fight Russia?" It was evident that there was no clear grasp of the impact Hitler had had on the rest of the world. Many Germans still believed what Goebbels had told them, e.g. that Poland still consciously provoked Germany into her invasion of Poland in September 1939.

A public opinion poll conducted in 1951 revealed that only about one-fourth of the German high school and university students accept German responsibility for World War II.

Two pet peeves invariably voiced were the Potsdam Agreement and the necessity for Germany to import U. S. coal at a high price while simultaneously exporting Ruhr coal at low cost to other European countries. I had a good answer for both but to expellees¹ living in crowded, filthy quarters my affirmation of non-U.S. culpability at Potsdam for their present plight hardly alleviated their conditions. Plausible as my answer to the coal question, to people occupying rooms with little or no heat in winter, no answer was really satisfactory.

Discussions, Films and Youth

In the town of Mosbach my wife and I conducted an English discussion group which met weekly at our house. It was composed of around 20 regular attendants and a variable handful of others who would drop in from time to time. All spoke English in different degrees of fluency and they ranged from 16 to 60. Each week we discussed a particular topic, which a member of the group introduced with a brief talk. This normally fell to one of my German staff assistants, an unusually intelligent and alert young man. He had learned English as a prisoner of war in the U. S. and was one of the small but expanding group in the younger generation with a real zeal to make democracy in Germany stick.

Our discussion topics varied. We tried to mix a judicious amount of social-political subjects with lighter themes in the field of literature. Americans and America played the main role throughout. Our most heated and absorbing discussions centered around such topics as: "Should there be complete freedom of the press?", "Should the Communist and SRP (neo-Nazi) parties be outlawed in Germany?", and "The German school system versus the American school system." Probably the most popular themes were those dealing with American literature, particularly the post-World War I school. An American Reading Room or library in town provided adequate background reading material for members of the group.

Prior to its opening, no one could browse in a library in Germany—all books were hidden from view and could be seen only when taken out on loan (at a cost). Before leaving Mosbach I succeeded in transferring our Reading Room to the jurisdiction of the town administration, which henceforth paid the German librarian's salary and kept the books on a more or less permanent loan basis.

The strong right arm of reorientation was our film program. It reached all levels and all age-groups, did the best job of promoting an understanding for America, and

¹Ethnic Germans who fled or were expelled during and after the war from countries of Germany's eastern and southern periphery.

helped to broaden cultural horizons. There were assorted documentary films, films of a sociological, political, and economic nature, films on such dissimilar subjects as techniques of farming and conducting a discussion. Most of the films were produced in the U. S., many in Germany, some in other countries. Almost all were dubbed in German. Our film "wagon" rolled on schedule into every community in the kreis showing films in the schools and in the Gasthauser.

Youth Center

Films had their greatest impact on youth, which in Germany means everyone up to the age of 25. Caught in a post-war vacuum, its Hitler *Jugend* delusions of grandeur shattered, this group was uncertain, cynical, and dejected. Ours was the tremendous job of helping to fill this vacuum and of fending off the appeal of the militant *Freie Deutsche Jugend* (Communist youth), with its eye-catching blue shirts, parades, slogans, and *esprit de corps*. We realized that how the youth went, so went the future of Germany.

At least a starter in aiding the youth of Mosbach was the erection of a youth center through the combined efforts of the town administration, the U. S. Army, and my office. The Army pitched in with the gift of an old barrack, the town dug the foundations and erected the structure, and we contributed money for furnishings and equipment (much of which came from the so-called "McCloy Fund," money given to Mr. McCloy by private Americans who wished it to be used for worthwhile projects in Germany). Here all youth, organized and unorganized, could spend their free

time doing anything from playing ping-pong to attending a weekly film discussion program.

Not to appreciate the importance today of youth centers in Germany open to all youth is to overlook the compartmentalized nature of German organized youth. In part an extreme reaction to the monolithic youth structure of the Nazi era, as well as a symptom of the fierce jealousy existing between the two systems, it has produced a youth movement with little cohesion or common purpose. And both are important at this critical stage of German development. The feat of bringing together under the same roof Protestant and Catholic youth, trade union and farm youth—whether acting together in the same play or participating in a common debate—was a significant accomplishment. We get the same thing in America in our high schools but in Germany only about ten per cent of the children go to school beyond the eighth grade.

Teaching Compromise

My activities with the youth were of many sorts. One day I was lecturing to a group of older boys and girls assembled for a weekend "leadership training conference" on the importance of compromise in discussion as well as in parliamentary government. This principle was hard for them to grasp because they could not help feeling that the "give" in the "give and take" of the democratic way means weakness not strength. Another day I was promoting the Buergermeister-for-a-day idea in which youth, in a vivid dramatization of political responsibility, take over the town administration for a day. Often it was nothing more than

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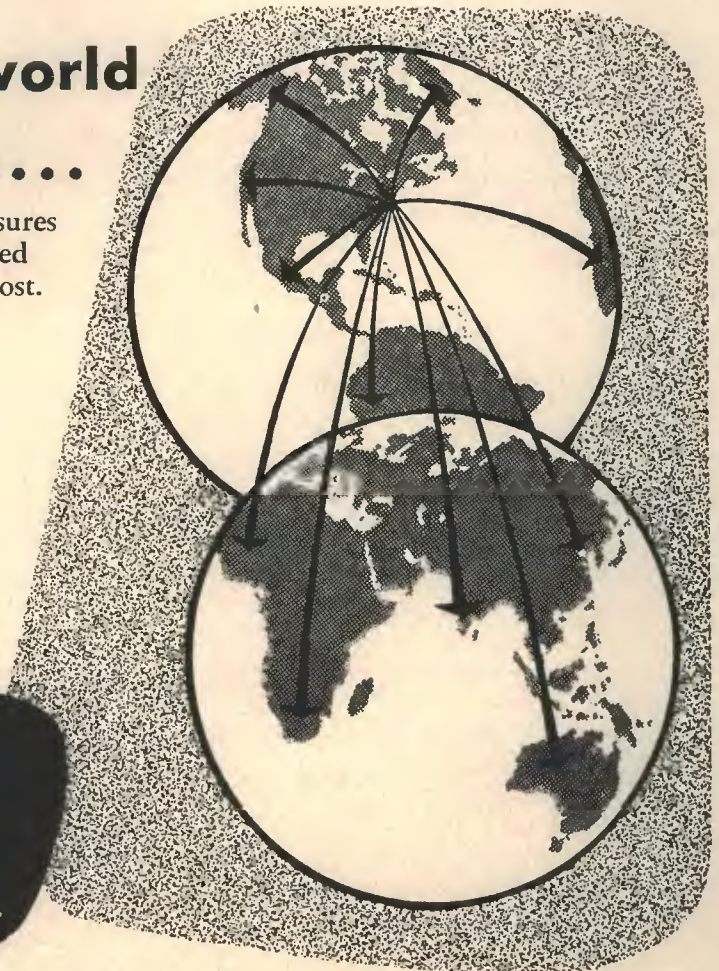
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RESIDENT OFFICER (from page 53)

teaching a group of boys how to play baseball.

We Americans were not alone in our concern for the German youth, although sometimes I thought so. One small community nestled on a bend of the Neckar was galvanized into action by a young, dynamic teacher and his wife, who became alarmed by the number of street-corner loafers and the spreading Communist virus. After much effort they succeeded in convincing parents, town council members, and the phlegmatic Buergermeister of the necessity for a youth center. Stymied by lack of money, they appealed to various German government offices, only to be rebuffed and in one instance maltreated by a lowly civil servant. Undaunted, they turned elsewhere. The Army again came through with an old barrack and, after being subjected to much pressuring, the wealthy owner of the local castle came through with a donation of land and money. The last time I paid a visit to this community the citizens were out in force digging the foundations, and, like Abou Ben Adhem, the Buergermeister led them all, himself wielding a pick.

Schools, Women, and the Exchange Program

It has been said that one of the biggest post-war mistakes of U. S. policy in Germany was the failure to overhaul completely the German school system. It is certainly true that there are great handicaps to the German "two-track" school system¹ and that most teachers are still hidebound and inflexible. By taking over two local high school English classes twice a month I had an opportunity to observe the effects of this on the German student. The latter is loath to express opinions different from those of his teacher and the student-teacher relationship is, with exceptions, stiff and formal. At first I contented myself with letting the students ask me questions and then gradually I introduced discussion topics of my own choosing. The questions put to me were as dissimilar as they were unpredictable, often sending me scurrying to the World Almanac. There was everything from "How many Indians are there in the U.S.?" to "What is a Broadway show?" The students displayed far less interest, however, in my endeavors to explore with them certain basic principles of democracy or to compare the American and German parliamentary systems of government.

Extra curricular activities, which we may overemphasize in the U. S., are virtually unknown in German schools. Perhaps symbolic was the answer some jazz-loving students gave to me when I asked them why they had not joined the newly-formed jazz club. "We are afraid of what our teachers and parents would say," they replied. When I tried to promote a parent-teacher organization for the *Volkschule* (elementary school) I was met with the following rejoinder from the principal, "I can do nothing in this direction until I receive instructions from the Ministry of Culture." It took further pressure by the local women's group in conjunction with a number of parents to get him finally to acquiesce. The women's group then called a meeting of parents, and an excellent committee was elected to meet with teachers on school problems.

This successful exploitation of the women's group was

¹After four years, children to attend secondary school are separated from those to spend only eight years in school. Separation is based on above-average intelligence and parent's financial status. Sixty-four dollar question: is the IQ potential of a child of nine readily foreseeable?

one of the group's several accomplishments. Originally formed under our aegis and composed of leading women of the community, it operated under the energetic leadership of a young woman who had spent three months in the U.S. on an exchange program. The disinclination of most Mosbach citizens, both male and female, to share the group's view that women should play an active part in the community made its life difficult. The *Kinder, Kirche, Kuche* (children, church, kitchen) complex still prevailed to a great extent.

When my wife first accompanied me to the public functions officials raised their eyebrows. Usually the only way we met officials' wives was by inviting them to our house. Typical was the attitude expressed at one of my forum committee gatherings in a rural community in response to the suggestion that a woman be appointed to the committee. The suggestion evoked strong disapproval because, as it was put, "a woman would have little if anything to contribute and furthermore people would talk if a woman were present when the committee met." Yet, curiously enough, one evening at our house when we discussed the topic "Should German women assume a more active role in community life?" men argued pro and women con!

Effects of Exchange

An important aspect of reorientation was the exchange program. Though not limited to Germany, it was particularly well implemented in Germany because of the presence of Resident Officers who could help screen candidates and conduct a follow-up upon their return. The program afforded Germans in various fields of endeavor an opportunity to spend anywhere from three months to a year in the U.S. or other Western democracies observing and studying our institutions. In Mosbach I screened applicants for such diverse programs as a three months' observation tour for city and town officials, a year's study period for elementary school teachers, and a year's visit for rural teen-agers who lived and worked with American farmer families. The impact of the trip to the U.S. upon each one was immediately apparent upon his or her return: the town official (a Buergermeister) instituted entirely open town council sessions, the teacher injected a note of informality into his classroom and told me how necessary it was to keep all school children together longer than four years, and the 19-year-old farm boy could hardly wait to organize a 4-H club. Unfortunately, however, exchangees' enthusiasm for what they had observed was anything but contagious and in many instances they became marked men in their communities on account of having been "Americanized."

Reactions to the American way of exchangees with whom I had contact were similar. They were impressed by the high standard of living, particularly of the American worker, and surprised and pleased at American friendliness to them and the congeniality of Americans with each other. The faculty of self criticism also made a firm impression on many. The fast pace of living staggered them and led many to report that there is no real family life in the U.S. On the existence of culture (in the narrow sense) opinion was divergent. It varied from that of one returned German who called his colleagues' attention to the number of symphony orchestras and art galleries in the U.S. to that of another who stated bluntly that Americans have absolutely no culture.

(To be continued in August)

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BOOKSHELF (from page 34)

discourteous—to discontinue it? Alas, these are among the questions that makers of policy must face and, of course, there is always a general expectation that the answers will be precisely right.

The Future of the West, by J. G. de Beus, Netherlands Minister to the United States. *Harper Brothers, New York, 1953, \$2.75, 176 pp.*

Reviewed by FRANCIS L. SPALDING

Remember when we used to be able to travel to new posts by ship instead of airplane and every noon we would study the chart to see where we were, how far we had come, and how far we had yet to go? De Beus, in "The Future of the West," has attempted to place our Western civilization on the chart of history in the sea of time.

He has done not only this in the 176 pages of his provocative book but he gives as neat a condensation and comparison of Spengler's and Toynbee's views as one could hope to find. Those of us who have had difficulty in coping with Spengler's fabulous vocabulary or in tracing the twisted thread of Toynbee's thought will recognize this as no small accomplishment.

Spengler and Toynbee were not the first philosophers to have the idea that there is a pattern or a system to the rise and fall of civilizations. De Beus has a chapter on Nikolai Danilevsky, a Russian, who in 1869 published a series of articles entitled "Russia and Europe: A Viewpoint on the Political Relations between the Slavic and Germano-Romanic Worlds." Commenting on Danilevsky's cyclical views of history, de Beus says "nearly every one of them constitutes the germ of an idea which has later on been enlarged by Spengler or, more often, by Toynbee. The resemblances are all the more striking since neither of these two has been aware of Danilevsky's ideas, and since Danilevsky did not consider himself European and was therefore writing from the viewpoint of a different civilization. If three or more historians with such a wide knowledge of facts, of different nationalities, writing at different times, basing themselves on different philosophies and using different methods have come to conclusions presenting so many similarities, there must be a strong assumption in favor of their correctness."

Although not related to the general subject of the book the following comment of de Beus on Danilevsky is of interest:

"The object of Danilevsky's treatise was, as its title indicates, not to draw up a comparative philosophy of civilization; it was primarily to scrutinize the relations between Europe and Russia and to explain why these relations were inimical and were bound to remain so throughout the generations. This fact is ascribed by the author to an instinctive antipathy which Europe harbors against Russia, a country she considers alien to herself; this resentment in turn is traced to the circumstance that European civilization is on the decline, whereas that of Russia is in its ascendancy.

"The picture which the author paints of the aggressiveness which Europe has shown toward Russia in the course of centuries and of the distrust with which it has consistently answered Russian sincerity is of even more interest today, if only for the insight it gives in the way the Slav mind views Europe."

As to where we stand now in the course of Western civili-

zation, de Beus finds we are in a "phase of transition from the period of maturity to that of civilization-wide peace; in other words it is in what Danilevsky considers the 'post-civilization state of contradictions and conflicts', in what Spengler calls the first part of the fourth period, the 'epoch of the Caesars,' and in what Toynbee calls the 'time of troubles'."

To support this conclusion he discusses the development toward large political unities, the age of greatness and conflicts, the yearning for peace, the power of the masses, hero worship, rise of tycoons, the declining power of money, growth of spiritual forces, loosened moral standards, and the territorial contraction of the West.

De Beus points out no civilization can move backward, but has the free choice of moving upward or downward. The presence of a creative force which he finds in the U. S. and in Europe will, if we choose, enable us to meet the various challenges to civilization. The creative forces he cites in European politics are the Benelux Union, the Western Union concluded in 1948 between France, Great Britain and Benelux, the Council of Europe, NATO, and plans for a European Defense Community and a European Political Community. As creative economic forces in Europe are mentioned the "functional" attempts at economic integration, namely the European Payments Union and Schuman Plan. Architecture, cinematography and music are other evidence of creative force.

De Beus' observations of creative forces in the U. S. deal with technology, politics, the Federal system, the switch from bourgeois democracy to mass democracy, foreign policy, art and science.

With regard to creative forces in the U. S. politics, de Beus points out democracy is not an American discovery but "in this regard the most valuable American contribution lies not in the invention of any new principle or system, but in the successful application of two important systems, namely the federal and the democratic, to new circumstances and on a scale unknown before." Recognizing there is a difference between U. S. and European democracies, de Beus says "it is this difference—not easy to define—which constitutes the specific American contribution to the cause of democracy. It can perhaps best be thus described: that America has succeeded in adapting democracy to the requirements of mass government."

De Beus claims that the universal state (one world) is not here yet but sooner or later it is inevitable. He points out warfare on the modern scale is like "a bird pecking out its own heart." To him the "interdependence of the world is clear." To attain one world there is a peaceful way—"the blend of East and West," or a forceful way. "The readings of history are clear: Western civilization is about to enter a new phase, the epoch of one civilization-wide world and civilization-wide peace; it can also be the greatest, if greatness is measured in the greatest good for the greatest number."

As a diplomat writing in a country which has had the so-called leadership of the West thrust upon it, De Beus has been careful politely to pull his punches and has made some of his criticisms of the U. S. somewhat oblique. But they are there, as they should be, and given in good spirit. For instance, "no leadership in history, whether of dictator, monarch, class or state, has ever endured when it failed

(Continued on page 58)

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BOOKSHELF (from page 57)

to hold the inner assent of its followers." Again, "the inclination is strong for anyone who knows that ultimately he will have to bear the consequences to impose his own will; the man who foots the bill will want to decide about the expenses. Yet, even so, he will in a partnership be wise to exercise the utmost care always to act in consultation with his partners, respect their personalities and above all: *not try to model them after his own image.*" And significantly, "it would be fatal both to the United States and to Western civilization if the United States should have an absolute monopoly of power."

The book is stimulating. It has, of course, been impossible here to do more than mention a few of the thoughts it contains. It has been hailed in other reviews for its refreshing optimism. Whether this optimism is justified, the reader will have to determine for himself. It is clear that one day, decade, or century, a bell will ring which "will summon us to Heaven or to Hell."

NOTICE

Special Group Automobile Insurance—Europe

The Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Association refers to its recent announcement of a special Group Automobile Insurance plan for members of The Association stationed in Europe.

The Board has just been informed by Clements and Company, Insurance Brokers and administrators of the plan that:

1) Technical difficulties have arisen which, according to the underwriters, make it impossible for them at this time to apply the quoted rates to Germany, Austria, Italy, France, and Trieste.

2) The rates quoted do apply to all of the other countries designated.

3) The underwriters are now taking steps to obtain as favorable a rate as possible for the five areas in question.

4) Such policies as have been ordered and are post-marked prior to June 10 will be honored at the quoted rates.

In those cases where policies were ordered prior to the receipt of information concerning the inapplicability of the rates to the five areas involved, even though postmarked June 10 or later, Clements and Company will endeavor to honor the order at the quoted rates at least for a sufficient period to permit the purchaser to decide whether or not he wishes to continue the policy at the new rates.

5) Meanwhile Clements and Company, 910 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., will be happy to receive preliminary inquiries concerning coverage in the five areas and orders for policies in the other countries designated.

In the first place, the Department and American diplomacy are not in public or Congressional favor, in part because of frustrations of popular hopes for peace. At a previous change of administration, when some semblance of prosperity, rather than peace, was so eagerly sought, it was the Department of Commerce in the role of scapegoat. "Hoover's White Elephant" (referring to the then-new Commerce Building) was the catch-word. Now it is the "Truman-Acheson crowd" and the State Department. An element of vindictiveness prevailed 20 years ago, and it prevails again today.

Secondly, the Department and the Foreign Service have not maintained their identity and separateness from a host of other post-war operations overseas. By providing administrative support, housing and other backing to the Economic Cooperation Administration, the Mutual Security Agency, the Office of the High Commissioner in Germany, the Defense Materials Procurement Administration, the military and other missions (generally in mufti) we have not only fooled the foreigner but our Congressmen as well. It has been notorious that friendly foreign governments commonly regard members of these separate missions as part of our "foreign office"—the State Department—since they all seem to have diplomatic privilege and often title. Now the Congress, in seeking to reduce the "American presence" abroad—a laudable enterprise—seems to have erroneously assumed that the whole establishment is covered by State Department appropriations. Should, at a later date, the visiting Congressman find the "presence" still on hand, but the established protection, reporting and negotiating functions of our reduced consulates or missions cut to the bone, and to a level causing complaint from constituents and government agencies who rely on the Foreign Service, he may well be disturbed if not angered. He may well assume, again in error, that the Department, in spite, has cut those functions which hit the public and our continuing, day-to-day interests overseas, while retaining the less essential functions, ranks and perquisites.

Office closures and drastic reductions in personnel and operating costs appear the only way to cut salaries and expense. When it becomes a choice between abandoning a long established and valuable Consulate or cutting out an essential consular or reporting function at an overseas post, the severity of the slash becomes apparent. Coincidentally, comes the realization of how late it is to undertake any rescue operations or remedial steps.

The test of such an operation as the reduction in force made inevitable by the smaller appropriation is whether or not it serves the national interest. Each of the effects of the operation should be measured against that standard. What, for example, will be the effect on the national interest of having so many persons holding down new positions? What will be the psychological implications to our friends overseas of seeing the American flag go down over half a hundred consulates, many of them in existence for nearly a hundred years? Will the Department and the Foreign Service be able to protect the basic interests of the United States aboard with such sharply reduced staffs?

Measured against the standard of the national interest, while disinclined to cry "Woe, Woe" we cannot do otherwise. These cuts are too deep. We deplore them.

(See "Crippling Our Diplomacy," page 38)

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Barnes, Kenneth M.	New Delhi	Manila
Bell, Elsie C.	Buenos Aires	San Salvador
Benedict, Helen D.	Addis Ababa	Caracas
Berry, Robert M.	Dept.	Bonn
Blood, Archer K.	Algiers	Bonn
Christie, Harold T.	Copenhagen	Frankfort
Clark, Robert A., Jr.	Paris	Budapest
Curren, Ralph	Cairo	Caracas
Donovan, Howard	Dept.	Zurich
Du Bois, Arden E.	Tegucigalpa	Dept.
Flake, Wilson C.	Dept.	Pretoria
Gaberman, Harry	Bad Godesburg	Rome
Gardiner, Nona L.	Dept.	Tegucigalpa
Harlan, Robert H.	Tripoli	Dept.
Hettinger, Converse	Dept.	Stuttgart
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Ingersoll, John J.	Amsterdam	Madrid
Jester, Perry N.	Hamilton, Canada	Barbados
Juhasz, Emile W.	Budapest	Salzburg
Just, William A.	Dept.	Budapest
Katz, Abraham	Merida	Mexico City
Keeley, James H.	Dept.	Palermo
Kline, Steven	Paris	Barranquilla
Massey, Parke D., Jr.	Dept.	Bonn
McClellan, Margaret	London	Vienna
McKiernan, Thomas D.	Dept.	Berlin
Meehan, Francis J.	Hamburg	Paris
Miller, S. Paul, Jr.	Bonn	Asunclon
Moore, Ruth A.	Pretoria	Accra
Neubert, Joseph W.	Dept.	Moscow
Porter, Mary J.	Guayaquil	Bonn
Rea, Margaret E.	Vienna	San Jose
Sinclair, Matilda W.	Rome	Vienna
Smith, Matthew D., Jr.	Tokyo	Fukuoka
Stanger, Ernest L.	Dept.	Frankfurt
Steere, Loyd V.	Warsaw	Bonn
Swank, Emory C.	Dept.	Moscow
Williams, Jack S.	Tokyo	Manila
Winckel, Helen N.	Hamilton, Bermuda	Habana

AMENDMENTS AND CANCELLATIONS

MAY, 1953

Dembo, Morris	Calcutta cancelled, now transferred to New Delhi.
Elliot, Theodore Jr.	Assigned to Stuttgart instead of Bonn.
Forster, Clifton B.	Assigned to Kobe instead of Tokyo.
Henderson, Gregory	Assigned to Kobe instead of Tokyo.
Rogers, Robert N.	Assigned to Manila instead of Tokyo.
Snyder, Richard E.	Assigned to Kobe instead of Fukuoka.
Sritman, Harry R.	Department cancelled, to remain in Rome.

OFFICER RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

AMB.	Fjelle, Ethel B.
Vincent, John C. (Retirement)	Fried, Marjorie L.
FSO	Gross, Paul L. (Retirement)
Boening, Vincent (Military Leave)	Grunwell, Thomas A.
Leverich, Henry P.	Kasson, William J.
Robison, Harold (Retirement)	Kock, Aarne R.
FSR	Morrison, John B.
Loftness, Robert L.	Olson, Lily A.
Montague, Edwin	Pendleton, Jean
Reynolds, Genevieve	Riordan, Robert
FSS	Shea, Robert D.
Bowen, Barbara A.	Sullivan, John W.
Chau Wing Tai	

BIRTHS

ALLEN. A son, Frank Copeland, born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Allen on May 18, 1953, at Montevideo.

CARR. A son, Charles William, born to Mr. and Mrs. William Carr on April 13, 1953, in the American-British-Cowdray Hospital in Mexico City.

GARNERN. A daughter, Mary Lynn, born to Master Sergeant and Mrs. Oscar L. Garner on May 11, 1953 in San Jose.

HACKLER. A son, Jeffrey Madison, born to Mr. and Mrs. Windon Gregory Hackler, on April 10, 1953, at Dhahran.

LEE. A son, Stephen Robert, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee on May 18, 1953 in Montevideo.

LEONHART. A daughter, Victoria Andrea, born to Mr. and Mrs. William Leonhart on May 8, 1953, in Tokyo.

SOUTHERLAND. A son, Charles Harlan, born to Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Southerland on April 23, 1953, in San Jose, Costa Rica.

WEININGER. A son, William Philip, born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Weininger on April 27, 1953, in Mexico City.

MARRIAGES

ERNEST-TERRELL. Miss Barbara Stelle Terrell, former FSS, and Staff Sergeant Harry Lee Ernest, USMC, were married on May 9, 1953, at the Methodist Church in San Jose, Costa Rica.

KRAUSSE-BOCH. Miss Rita Evelyn Boch, former FSS assigned to Nagoya, and Mr. Henry G. Krausse, Jr., Vice Consul at Nagoya were married on May 11, 1953 at Vera Cruz, Mexico. The couple will proceed to Mexicali, where Mr. Krausse has been assigned.

IN MEMORIAM

BARNARD. Mr. Thurman L. Barnard, consultant in the IIA died on May 4, 1953 in Washington, D. C. following a heart attack. Mr. Barnard joined the Department in 1951 and was formerly General Manager for USIE. In 1952 he made a world wide inspection of overseas information operations.

COHEN. Miss Jean S. Cohen, assigned to the Consulate General in Singapore died in the crash of the jet airliner Comet just outside of Calcutta, India on May 2, 1953. She was enroute to New Delhi.

KEBLINGER. Mr. Wilbur Keblinger, retired Foreign Service Officer, died in New York on May 15, 1953. Mr. Keblinger was consul general in Hamburg at the time of his retirement.

TORBERT. Mr. Edward N. Torbert, chief of operations for the Helmand Valley project in Afghanistan for TCA, died in Karachi on May 1, 1953. His death followed an attack of bulbar poliomyelitis contracted in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

PASVOLSKY. Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, noted economist formerly of the State Department and author of the final draft of the United Nations charter died unexpectedly in Washington on May 5, 1953 following a heart attack. During his Departmental service he worked closely with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in the development of reciprocal trade agreements.

WHISTLER. Miss Anita Whistler, assigned to the Consulate General in Singapore, was also a victim of the Comet's crash in Calcutta, India on May 2, 1953.

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