

# 日光四季

琴塚英一画

立絵



*Foreign  
Service*

JOURNAL

JULY, 1956

25c





... may I suggest  
you enjoy  
the finest whiskey  
that money can buy

100 PROOF  
BOTTLED IN BOND

**I.W. HARPER**

*The Gold Medal Whiskey* since 1872



THE *Prized* BOTTLED IN BOND  
KENTUCKY STRAIGHT *Bourbon*

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY, BOTTLED IN BOND, 100 PROOF, I. W. HARPER DISTILLING COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY



# Now You can be Better Informed ...Better Entertained!

## IN THE STYLE TO WHICH YOU ARE ACCUSTOMED!

If you're one of the many highly-selective and particular radio-listeners still searching and looking for the one radio that makes listening a never-ending pleasure—be assured. Your radio is here!

For now, at last, in one fine instrument, you can enjoy the best of everything Zenith!

First, you enjoy extended Zenith Long Distance coverage on Standard Broadcast and 3 International Short Wave Bands from the finest radio chassis ever developed by Zenith engineers. Secondly, you thrill to records that seemingly come to life through the magic of the exclusive Zenith Cobra-Matic® Record Player. And, thirdly, you listen in wonder to the realism of Zenith High-Fidelity—high-fidelity as it was ever *meant* to be.

No sense waiting for this latest achievement in radio to just happen your way. Order your new Zenith Deluxe Console today!



### Powerful New 4-Band International Chassis

One of the finest radio chassis ever produced! Brings in more stations at greater distances on Standard Broadcast and 3 International Short Wave Bands than you ever thought possible.



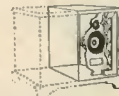
### Exclusive Zenith Cobra-Matic Record Player

Plays any size and speed record on the market. Not only 33 1/3, 45 and 78 RPM records, but all speeds 10 to 85 RPM—including the new 16 2/3 RPM "talking back" speed.



### Amazing Stroboscope Record Speedometer

It's your infallible turntable speedometer! Lets you check to make sure your record is playing at the exact RPM it was recorded. No phonograph without it can give high-fidelity, except by chance.



### New Acoustically-Engineered Cabinet

Seals-in sound and funnels it through the speaker cones, holding "sound seepage" to a minimum and favoring you with incomparable sound reproduction of radio and fine high-fidelity recordings.

In beautiful Mahogany veneers and selected hardwood solids, Model HFT1080BTR.

In select Lined Oak veneers and solids, Model HFT1081BTE.



# ZENITH

®

The Royalty of RADIO and Television®

Backed by 36 years of Experience in Radionics Exclusively  
Also makers of Fine Hearing Aids  
Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago 39, Illinois

Made in the U.S.A. by the Makers of the World-Famous Trans-Oceanic Standard and Short Wave Portable Radio

# It's a Rough Business...

Searching for oil in Saudi Arabia is a rough business. ARAMCO oil explorers have to outwit treacherous sand areas where sand dunes 30 to 100 feet high, with no predictable pattern, block the movement of equipment. In the spring, crews are hampered by sand storms and intense heat forbids summer field exploration.

But the search for more and more oil goes on and on in an effort to satisfy the world's constantly increasing demand.

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY  
DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA • NEW YORK, N. Y., U. S. A.





# Foreign Service JOURNAL

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

*Honorary President*

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, *Secretary of State*

*Honorary Vice-Presidents*

THE UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE COUNSELOR

THE LEGAL ADVISER

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

LOY W. HENDERSON, *President*

GEORGE V. ALLEN, *Vice President*

BARBARA P. CHALMERS, *Executive Secretary*

**board of directors**

HENRY S. VILLARD, *Chairman*

ANNE W. MERIAM, *Vice Chairman*

HARRY A. MCBRIDE

THOMAS S. ESTES, *Secretary-Treasurer*

CHRISTOPHER A. SQUIRE, *Asst. Sec.-Treas.*

*Alternates*

ROBERT I. OWEN

STANLEY M. CLEVELAND

JOHN F. O'GRADY

HOWARD TRIVERS

**journal editorial board**

JOSEPH PALMER, 2ND, *Chairman*

CHARLES F. KNOX, JR.

EDMUND GULLION

EDWARD W. MULCAHY

NILES BOND

JOSEPH J. WAGNER

NORMAN HANNAH

MARY VANCE TRENT

WILLIAM L. KRIEG

GWEN BARROWS, *Managing Editor*

GEORGE BUTLER, *Business Manager*

HESTER H. HENDERSON, *Circulation Manager and Editorial Assistant*

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

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

The Editors will consider all articles submitted. If accepted, the author will be paid a minimum of one cent a word on acceptance. Photographs accompanying articles will, if accepted, be purchased at one dollar each. Five dollars is paid for cover pictures.

Copyright, 1956, by the American Foreign Service Association.

Issued monthly at the rate of \$3.00 a year, 25 cents a copy, by the American Foreign Service Association, 1908 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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

published monthly by

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

JULY, 1956 Volume 33, Number 7

## CONTENTS

page

10 THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE—a Civilian Appraisal, reprinted from the *Naval Institute Proceedings*

19 "TO IMPROVE THE REPRESENTATION OF THE UNITED STATES ABROAD"—a Report of the American Assembly

20 MOTOR MART—1956 by *Henry S. Villard*

22 THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART by *Peter Brampton*

26 SHENANDOAH PARK FOR YOUR BACKYARD by *Allen Fidel*

38 "A MIRACLE IN BOSTON" by *Hester Hise Henderson*

### departments

4 WAR COLLEGE SELECTIONS

STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS

4 INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

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

24 SERVICE GLIMPSES

28 NEWS FROM THE FIELD

32 EDITORIALS:

Remember the Hare and the Tortoise?

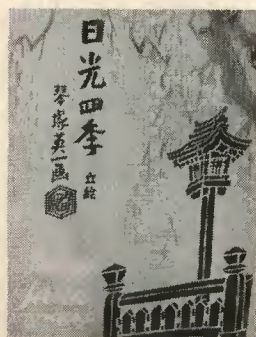
Ninth American Assembly Report

34 NEWS TO THE FIELD

40 THE BOOKSHELF by *Francis C. deWolf*

44 AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

48 LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



JAPANESE ARTIST, EIICHI KOTOZUKA, DESIGNED THIS COVER FOR A PORTFOLIO OF BLOCK PRINTS ON "THE FOUR SEASONS." AS THE JAPANESE CHARACTERS EXPLAIN—HIS BLOCK PRINTS ARE PICTURES NOT TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE, BUT HUNG ON THE WALL LIKE POSTERS.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Express Company	35
American Foreign Service Protective Association	14
American Security & Trust Company	31
American Storage Company	12
Arabian American Oil Company	2
Bookmailer, The	40
Bootery	39
Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation	7
Calvert School	13
Carmel Valley Realty Co.	45
Chase Manhattan Bank, The	10
Circle Florists	16
DACOR	45
Educational Consulting Service	45
Federal Storage Company	8
Ferris & Company	12
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company	18
First National City Bank of New York	44
Francis Scott Key Apartment Hotel	45
General Electronics Incorporated	47
Goodman, Henry J. & Co.	4
Grace Line	6
International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation	15
Jefferson International Co., Inc.	16
Maphis, J. Alan	14
Mayflower, The	47
Merchants Transfer & Storage Company	39
National Distillers Products Corporation	17, 43
Ney's Shopping Service	13
Norris Furniture Corporation	45
Powell, Mrs. Paulus P.	45
Radio Corporation of America	9
Schenley International Corporation	II Cover
Seagram's V. O.	37
Security Storage Company of Washington	31
Service Investment Corporation	47
Seven Seas Restaurant	13
Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc.	33
State Department Federal Credit Union	16
Studebaker-Packard Corporation	11
Swartz, Walter H. Co.	5
United Fruit Company	10
United States Lines	13
Waldorf-Astoria, The	IV Cover
Zenith Radio Corporation	1

WAR COLLEGE SELECTION  
1956-57 Session

National War College

NORBERT L. ANSCHUETZ	FSO-2	Bangkok
MILTON BARALL	FSO-3	Port au Prince
DOUGLAS N. BATSON	FSO-3	Department
JOHN A. BIRCH	FSO-3	Istanbul
EDWARD A. BOLSTER	FSO-2	Department
WILLARD O. BROWN	FSO-3	Department
WILLIAM C. BURDETT, JR.	FSO-2	Department
HARLAN B. CLARK	FSO-2	Department
JOHN H. CRIMMINS	FSO-3	Department
LEON CRUTCHER	FSO-2	Department
DENNIS A. FLINN	FSO-3	Department
HENRY A. HOYT	FSO-3	Department
ROBERT H. KRANICH	GS-15	Department
JOSEPH PALMER, II	FSO-2	Department
ROBERT W. RINDEN	FSO-2	Department
CLAUDE G. ROSS	FSO-3	Beirut
RICHARD M. SERVICE	FSO-2	Florence
WALLACE W. STUART	FSO-2	Montevideo

Air War College

DONALD P. DOWNS	FSO-3	Budapest
-----------------	-------	----------

Army War College

EDWIN J. MADILL	FSO-3	Department
-----------------	-------	------------

Industrial College of the Armed Forces

CHARLES E. HULICK, JR.	FSO-3	Department
JOSEPH J. WAGNER	FSO-3	Department

Naval War College

JAMES L. O'SULLIVAN	FSO-3	Djakarta
---------------------	-------	----------

Canadian Defence College

J. HAROLD SHULLAW	FSO-3	The Hague
-------------------	-------	-----------

Foreign Service Staff Corps Promotions

The following Staff Corps promotions have been processed recently:

From Class 2 to Class 1

CALLAHAM, GEORGE W.	WARLOW, ERNEST J.
---------------------	-------------------

From Class 3 to Class 2

ANNER, CONRAD W.
------------------

From Class 4 to Class 3

DUKE, WILFRED V.
------------------

From Class 5 to Class 3

AMATEIS, ROLAND P.
--------------------

From Class 5 to Class 4

PAZOUREK, JOHN
----------------

From Class 6 to Class 5

FRANZEN, THEODORE T.	SILLARI, EUGENE F.
LUMMIS, KEITH DEK.	WHITING, BEN L.

From Class 7 to Class 5

PAOLI, HENRY J.	WENTWORTH, CHESTER N.
-----------------	-----------------------

From Class 7 to Class 6

BROWN, RAYMOND J.	MOLFETTO, CHARLES J.
-------------------	----------------------

(Continued on page 6)



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

●

In stock the year 'round  
HASPEL new wash 'n wear miracle fabrics  
Dacron & cotton—Orlon & Nylon—also Cotton Cords  
PALM BEACH—ARROW—MANHATTAN—MCGREGOR

---

Special attention to mail orders from any country

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



**SSS FEATHERWATE**  
DACRON \* 55% IMPORTED WOOL 45%

**WORLD'S LIGHTEST WEIGHT  
SUIT plus WASH 'N' WEAR**

- Packs in a brief case. Rapid wrinkle-resistance certified\*\*.
- Entire suit weighs 24 ounces. Ordinary tropicals weigh 46 ounces.
- 45% lighter, 75% stronger than ordinary tropicals\*\*.
- With deluxe Karolyt trim and premium machine\*\*\* tailoring.

"Featherwate" has been tested in the tropics in actual use, tested by the U. S. Testing Co. Now you can test this remarkable new summer suit yourself—and we haven't any doubt about your decision. Every test shows that "Featherwate" is the smash success of the decade!

You can squeeze it into a brief case, roll it into a tight package, practically tie it into knots—and the wrinkles hang out in a few hours. You can wear it on a trip—by car, by train or plane—and, no matter how many wrinkles you "sit into it," you won't have a pressing problem. *The wrinkles disappear.* Both warp and filling have over 94% "crease recovery," according to lab testing report\*\* (ordinary wool tropicals have no more than 70%).

"Featherwate" tailors beautifully. For all its lightness, the exclusive Zephyr fabric is almost twice as strong as other tropicals. For all its "you-don't-know-you-have-it-on" feeling, it looks like a million dollars. With fine Bemberg body and sleeve lining.

**AVAILABLE ONLY FROM US—NOBODY ELSE!**

**Deliveries Begin  
September 15th**

**35.90**  
To Retail \$55 & \$60

\*DuPont trademark for polyester fiber

\*\*Tested by U.S. Testing Co.

\*\*\*As distinguished from SSS  
HAND-needling which is  
inapplicable to Wash 'n' Wear tailoring

**W. H. SWARTZ & CO.**

● **IN ORDERING: Give your Chest,  
Waist, Seat & Height Measurements**

**501 E. PRESTON ST. BALTIMORE-2 MD.**

FREE PARKING, a stone's throw away at Greenmount Ave. & Hoffman St.

Send for Our New Catalog Today



## Symbol of Service in World Trade

Flying high over the decks of trim, modern *Santa* ships, the Grace Line flag is a symbol of service familiar in key harbors of all the Americas. To shippers and travelers alike, it is a reminder that Grace ships have been serving vital inter-American trade for a century.

With expanding world trade—more important than ever to global economic stability and international understanding—Grace Line will continue to improve its facilities, ships and services for the furtherance of a flourishing, two-way trade between the Americas.

In this important phase of world trade, Grace Line's service typifies the significant contributions of America's Merchant Marine. Keeping pace with the growing needs of Hemisphere trade, Grace Line stands ready, as always, to provide exporters, importers and travelers with the best in swift, dependable transportation to and from Latin America.

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

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

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

# GRACE LINE

*Agents and Offices in All Principal Cities*

Hanover Square, New York 4, N. Y.

## FOREIGN SERVICE STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS (from page 4)

### From Class 7 to Class 6

GERMAS, D. JAMES	PAOLOZZI, GABRIEL J.
GILMORE, JOHN G.	VENTURINI, THOMAS
HALL, JAMES M.	YASTER, WILLIAM A.

### From Class 8 to Class 7

BATES, FREEMAN F.	FALSETTO, JOHN A.
DEVITO, ANTHONY J.	MESSINA, FRANK A.
DISCIULLO, JOHN	

### From Class 9 to Class 8

CADEAUX, RALPH H.	LETSOU, COSTAS G.
CAIRO, LOUIS P.	NORSDALL, MELVIN B.
CHRISTOS, SAM T.	RUBACKY, CHARLES J.
DRAVIS, CHRISTOPHER	SENA, JOSEPH A.

### From Class 10 to Class 9

ALEXANDER, MARTIN O.	KARTIS, JAMES G.
ANGELUS, HARRY M.	LEWNES, GEORGE P.
BOUCHER, EDWARD J.	PAPPAS, WILLIAM J.
CAMPBELL, DOROTHY	PSARAKOS, NICHOLAS J.
CORNETTA, FREDERICK N.	QUINN, THOMAS D.
DAHL-HANSEN, KENNETH R.	RIESGO, RAYMOND R.
DIPAULO, ANTHONY L.	TAKEDA, GEORGE T.
DUKAKIS, ARTHUR G.	TSIGELATOS, PETER
KALARIS, ANGELO T.	YOUNG, JAMES T.

### From Class 11 to Class 10

ELIOPOULOS, JOHN	WAGENHEIM, STANLEY L.
GIOLITO, CAESAR A.	

### From Class 12 to Class 11

ADAMS, ROBERT G.	RIVERA, RUDOLPH L.
DONNELLY, MURIEL J.	ROWLAND, ANN L.
FALZONE, JAMES R.	STEVENS, MARY J.
FOX, ELAINE M.	TANONA, FELICIA C.
HARRIS, CHARLOTTE L.	TURNER, HARRIET O.
RICH, JACQUELINE A.	WELCH, MARY M.

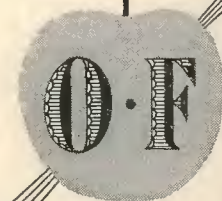
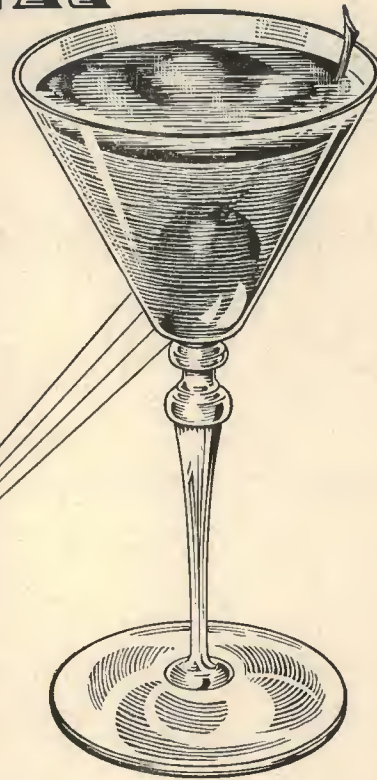
### From Class 13 to Class 12

AUSTIN, JOAN A.	GLASGOW, GRACE M.
BELAIRE, MAY A.	GOTCHNIK, DELORES J.
BEMIS, CHARLES E.	HADSELL, SUZANNE
BRENNAN, LORETTA A.	HOBBS, LOIS IRENE
BRIN, THERESA P.	HOOK, LEONA J.
BRONSON, SHIRLEY M.	JERICH, HILDA
BROOK, ELIZABETH C.	KEITH, BARBARA J.
BROWN, EDITH M.	KIDD, KATHLEEN M.
BURLSON, MARILY E.	KLASCYE, JEAN M.
BURNETT, MARY JO	LITTLE, LUCY H.
BURNS, PATRICIA A.	LOOMER, WALTER F.
CARLSON, PATRICIA L.	MARKLEY, BARBARA J.
CARRIER, DANIEL P.	MERZ, CHARLES T.
CARSTONES, ALICE	MICHAELS, DOROTHY ANN
COLE, MARY E.	MILLER, RUTH S.
COLE, NANCY C.	MORABITO, LETTERIA
DANIEL, MARY L.	MOSER, JOAN L.
DIANA, ANTOINETTE	PARENTEAU, NORMAN T.
DIPPEL, ROBERT G.	PLATTER, NORMA S.
ESTE, VIRGINIA A.	POOLE, PHYLLIS J.
FIORETTI, JEANNE F.	QUIRK, RICHARD
FISCHER, NANCY J.	REGNELL, RUTH
FRANCESCHINI, LIBERA	RISING, JOAN B.
GIOUARD, FLORENCE N.	RYAN, MARY K.



# OLD FORESTER

makes  
the  
difference!



Have you tried an Old Forester manhattan?\* For its matchless bouquet, its full-bodied goodness, there is no better whisky than Old Forester, the bonded bourbon whisky that sets the standard for all Kentucky whiskies!

Yes! As fine in quality, as elegant in flavor as it was in 1870, Old Forester, "America's guest whisky" is a promise of good cheer!

Tonight, taste Old Forester — straight or in your favorite drink. You, too, will say:

*"This is my whisky!"*

## OLD FORESTER

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

**BROWN-FORMAN DISTILLERS CORPORATION**

at Louisville in Kentucky

Export Division: 244 Madison Avenue, New York 16, U.S.A.

Cables: EXFORESTER, NEW YORK

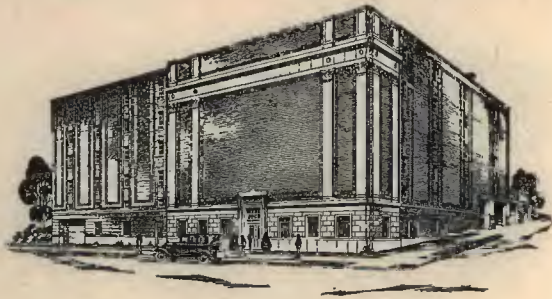


**\*OLD FORESTER MANHATTAN**

2 or 3 parts Old Forester, 1 part sweet vermouth, dash of Angostura bitters • Stir in mixing glass with ice • Strain into chilled cocktail glass • Add maraschino cherry

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





# FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

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

## FOREIGN SERVICE

● **LIFT-VANS.** We handle Bowling Green steel lift-vans exclusively in Washington. Experience for safety in these well known containers since the turn of the century speaks for itself. Door to door service is available throughout most of the world. We also use wooden vans and cases of all sizes. Recently we have constructed a branch building across the river in Alexandria, equipped with every modern device for packing and foreign shipping. This building has its own private railroad spur and motor freight terminal to expedite service, and maintain our "on schedule" reputation.

● **WORLD-WIDE INSURANCE.** Complete coverage is available for your household goods while in our motor vans, in our lift-vans, in our depository, or in your home. Just communicate with our Insurance Department. Most favorable fire insurance rates apply to your goods in storage, due to the recognized superiority of our facilities.

● **AUTOMOBILE SHIPMENTS.** We specialize in boxing automobiles. We also have driveway service to or from pier for automobiles which do not require boxing.

*We are members of the National Furniture Warehousemen's Association, the Canadian Warehousemen's Association, the British Association of International Furniture Removers, and F.I.D.I. (Federation Internationale des Demenagiers Internationaux.)*

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

Telephone ADams 4-5600  
Cable BOWLINGVAN

E. K. MORRIS, President; H. RANDOLPH BARBEE, First Vice-President; JAMES M. JOHNSTON, Vice-President and Treasurer; FREDERIC N. TOWERS, Vice-President and Counsel; P. M. DEMING, Vice-President; G. ELROY McNEIL, Secretary; RAYMOND O. BABB, General Superintendent; ROBERT L. TULL, Assistant Vice-President; DONALD W. TOLSON, Auditor; WILLIAM L. ALBERT, Traffic Manager.

## STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS (from page 6)

### From Class 13 to Class 12

SCOTT, ALICE M.	TARRANT, F. CAROLYN
SEIBERLING, HARRIET L.	TEIR, GRACE J.
SHEPHERD, CHARLES F.	WHITE, STACY V.
SILVA, MARY G.	WILSON, BARBARA A.
SUESSENBACH, EVELYN M.	

### CUM LAUDE

BUTLER. Martha Durstine Butler, daughter of the Hon. George H. Butler, retired, graduated magna cum laude from Holton Arms, June 1, 1956. Miss Butler has been accepted for enrollment at Radcliffe.

GALLMAN. John G. Gallman, son of Ambassador and Mrs. Waldemar G. Gallman, Baghdad, graduated cum laude from Berkshire School, June 2, 1956. Mr. Gallman will attend Yale next year.

### BIRTHS

BRANDIN—A son, Eric Richard, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brandin, March 27, 1956, in Berlin.

CHADBOURN—A daughter, Cynthia Glenn, born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Chadbourn, Jr., February 29, 1956, in Paris.

GANNETT—A son, William Peeler, born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gannett, March 21, in Trieste.

KARDAS—A son, Michael John, born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Kardas, April 14, 1956, in Buenos Aires.

SEDCLEY—A son, Michael Barry, born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Sedgley, March 28, 1956, in Alexandria, Virginia.

SKOFIELD—A son, James Walton, born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman T. Skofield, March 28, 1956, in Karachi.

STOFFEL—A son, Robert John, born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Stoffel, April 1, 1956, in Paris.

### MARRIAGES

CHESNUTT-RAY. Earl A. Chesnutt and Emily D. Ray were married March 23, 1956 in Mexico City. Mrs. Chesnutt was the widow of Guy W. Ray, Foreign Service officer, who died while assigned to Mexico as Counselor of Embassy.

BURDETT-HANSON. William C. Burdett, Jr. Foreign Service officer, and Marlys M. Hanson were married March 10, 1956 in Washington. Mr. Burdett is assigned to the Department as Deputy Director of the Office of Near Eastern Affairs.

RABENOLD-THOMAS. Ellwood M. Rabenold and Marjorie L. Thomas were married April 17, 1956. Mr. Rabenold is assigned to the Office of Western European Affairs in the Department.

PAPENDORP-DEINZER—Monica A. Deinzer was married to J. Theodore Papendorp on April, 21, 1956. Mr. Papendorp is a Foreign Service officer assigned to London.

ROBINSON-LEIBOWITZ—Ann Leibowitz was married to Kenneth J. Robinson on February 5, 1956, in Madrid. Mr. Robinson is assistant Disbursing officer in the Embassy there.

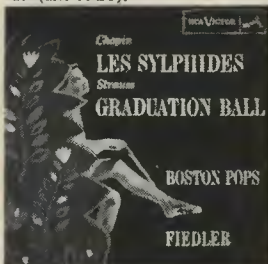




# RCA salutes the brilliant Boston Symphony with five great Diamond Jubilee Albums



Grand Canyon Suite—Grofé;  
El Solón México—Copland.  
LP (LM-1928).



Les Sylphides—Chopin; Graduation Ball—J. Strouss.  
LP (LM-1919).



Boston Symphony Orchestra/Charles Munch  
Fifth Symphony—Beethoven;  
"Unfinished" Symphony—Schubert.  
LP (LM-1923).



Symphony Fantastique—Berlioz.  
LP (LM-1900).

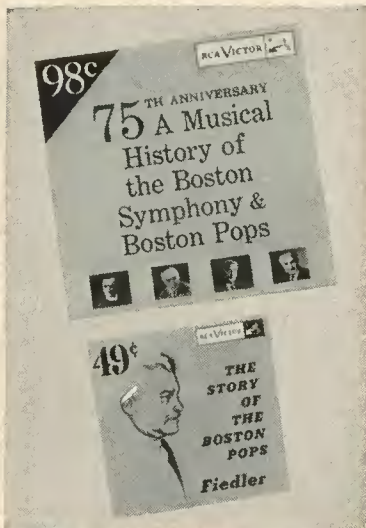


Daphnis and Chloe—Ravel.  
LP (LM-1893).



Baton designed by Van Cleef and Arpels.

Frank M. Folsom, President of RCA, presents diamond-studded baton to conductors Charles Munch and Arthur Fiedler (standing) in honor of the Boston Symphony's 75th Anniversary.



MUSIC HISTORY of the Boston Symphony and Boston Pops. 12" Long Play. Story of the Boston Pops. 45 Extended Play.

Share in this great musical celebration with the wonderful new RCA Victor "Boston" albums! Specially recorded by the Boston Symphony for its 75th Anniversary. Classical music directed by Charles Munch . . . lighter works led by Arthur Fiedler. Plus two commemorative records . . . at amazingly low prices.

See your RCA distributor or write to:



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

TRADEMARK(S) ® REGISTERED MARCA(S) REGISTRADA(S)





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

**THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK**  
NEW YORK  
*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*



### **THIS LIVING CIRCLE STRENGTHENS THE AMERICAS**

Interdependence between the Americas is the key to the survival of the Western Hemisphere. It is based upon trade and communications.

Today many crops and products flow northward from Central America . . . the dollars they earn flow southward, later to buy refrigerators, telephones, cars, tractors and other manufactures. This Living Circle of economics brings the people of the American Republics into close bonds of friendship and better living.

**United Fruit Company**

## **The National War College**

**A Civilian Appraisal**

*By* WILLIAM H. HESSLER

**I**T HAS BEEN my privilege to visit the National War College at Washington a number of times, to talk at length with its Commandant, staff members, and students, and to see this remarkable new addition to our system of military education in actual operation. As a civilian with a deep interest in foreign policy, as well as a long-standing friendly interest in the armed forces growing out of wartime naval service, I formed a happy impression of the job that is being done for the country, without any fanfare of publicity, by this College so little known to the American public.

If I emphasize that mine is a civilian point of view, that is because the National War College is somewhat different from all other institutions of American military education. It is not only concerned with the further training of senior military men for higher joint commands, but also with preparing them for roles in the making of national policy—foreign policy as well as defense policy in the narrower sense.

The National War College, like so many of our newer institutions and agencies, grew out of the urgencies of global war. We had fallen behind the British in the top-level integration of our several military arms and policy-making civilian agencies. They established the Imperial Defence College at London in 1927, bringing selected military and civilian officials together to study the political, economic, and military factors involved in national and imperial policy. The results were gratifying. In 1943, realizing the need, General George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest C. King authorized a temporary Army-Navy Staff College (ANSCOL) to train officers for command and staff duties in co-ordinated joint commands. Out of this there grew the National War College. This was a part of the broad effort of Secretaries Stimson and Forrestal to achieve a closer integration (1) of the armed services with each other, and (2) of the armed forces with other policy-making branches of government.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, then Chief of Staff of the Army, made the initial move in 1946, making available the fine building of the Army War College, at Ft. Lesley J. McNair, in Washington, D. C., at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. This included the superb military library there, to which have been added many volumes on world politics, economics, diplomacy, geography and so on. Vice Admiral Harry W. Hill was designated as the first commandant, and George M. Kennan was detailed from the State Department as a deputy. A board of nationally known educators was recruited to assist in setting up the new institution and in shaping its academic program. The College was placed under the supervision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Since then, nine classes have been graduated. The NWC is a going concern, an integral part of the American system of military education and also a vital part of the complicated mechanism by which military, political, and economic policy is being woven together for the greater security of the nation.

What first impresses the civilian visitor is the absence of the "military atmosphere." All the students, about 130 of them, are in civilian clothes—twenty-five or thirty of them because they really are civilians. Only military members of the staff are in uniform. This eliminates distinctions of rank and of the separate services, as well as distinctions between

*(Continued on page 36)*



## *Share in this great tradition*

You can be rightfully proud when your motorcar bears the name Studebaker. You enjoy distinctive elegance, comfort and roominess—in an automobile crafted to the highest, most rigid standards in the industry—and all at a remarkably modest price. You share, too, in the benefits of amazingly economical operation, brought to you by Studebaker's better, more dependable engineering. Never before have all these advantages and distinctions of big-car ownership been so easy to afford. See for yourself, at your Studebaker Dealer's, soon!



President Classic 4-door sedan

# STUDEBAKER

*Craftsmanship with a flair!*



Studebaker's fabulous Golden Hawk—275 hp!

STUDEBAKER-PACKARD CORPORATION, EXPORT DIVISION, SOUTH BEND 27, INDIANA, U.S.A.

*To Foreign Service  
personnel unacquainted  
with our  
Overseas Department*

Ferris & Company, Members of the New York Stock Exchange, cordially invites you to become acquainted with our investment services.

The Overseas Department, staffed by people who themselves have been in foreign service, is familiar with the special problems involved in carrying out your investment program while you are abroad. Whether you set up a mutual fund monthly investment program or, with the help of the Research Department, a portfolio of individual securities, the Overseas Department supervises your investments and keeps you informed of any significant developments.

Why not send for our brochure, "How to Plan Your Finances," which includes a complete description of services offered.

## FERRIS & COMPANY

523 Washington Bldg.

ST 3-5924

Washington, D. C.

Cable: FERRISCO

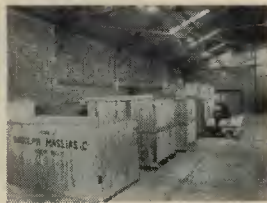
John S. R. Schoenfeld

Julia M. Montgomery



## AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY

SHIPPING TO OR FROM WASHINGTON



INCOMING CASES AND VANS are easily stored intact inside our new, spacious, clean warehouse and are then unpacked at your residence.

COMPLETE FACILITIES for all your SHIPPING AND STORAGE NEEDS in our other modern warehouses.



## AMERICAN STORAGE CO.

2801 Georgia Ave., Washington 1, D. C.

Phone DEcatur 2-6000

TWX-WA 139

Cable Address: "Amerstor" Washington

Members: National Furniture Warehousemen's Assn.

## TO KEEP FLOWERS FRESH

by MARYALICIA CROWELL

BECAUSE THE LORD Buddha taught that all life was precious and should be preserved at all costs, the Japanese are very careful to see that the flowers in their homes do not wilt or die. Every faded leaf or petal is carefully removed before the arrangement is completed, and, since the arrangement is placed in the spiritual center of the home, the alcove called the *tokanoma*, some flowers, such as the Japanese magnolia, which fade very quickly are never used. Cut flowers can be preserved and enjoyed days longer by taking some tips from the long-skilled flower arrangers of Japan.

Wilting is due to lack of moisture in the tissues, to presence of air in the water-ducts, and to the formation of slime on the cut surfaces. It is important that flowers be placed in cold water immediately after picking, with the stems covered for at least a third of their length. Let them remain in cold water an hour or so before arranging.

The cleaning process must include the removal of the foliage on at least the bottom third of the stem. When the arrangement is completed, no leaves should lie below the water surface. Cut stems, under water, with a sharp knife or scissors. This prevents air from entering the cells of the cut surface. Slime formation can be diminished by dipping—only dipping—the cut stem in a solution of seven parts alcohol to three of water.

To preserve asters, keep them in water after cutting and arrange them quickly. Put about one inch of hot water in the vase, and let the steam reach the leaves. When cold, fill with cold water.

Azaleas and peonies should be charred on the cut end. During the charring process, blossoms should be protected from the heat. Hold the stalks at an angle and gently wrap the flowers in a damp towel.

The camellia, like the gardenia and other blossoms with short stems and scant foliage, should be placed in a box, covered with a thin piece of moist cotton, and kept in the refrigerator until ready for placement. A strong salt water solution dropped in the blossoms of the camellia prevents rapid browning of the petals.

It is best to break the stems of chrysanthemums. To revive, break them anew and place them in water that has been heated to the boiling point. Allow them to remain until the water cools or the flowers and leaves revive.

The stems of daffodils, tulips, and other bulbous flowers such as lilies should be cut above the white and through the green portion of the stem. Sugar will help to firm up the soft stems of these plants. Dip the cut end in sugar before placing on the needle holder, or add sugar to the water in a tall vase arrangement.

Violets and ferns will revive if sprayed or dipped in cold water and wrapped snugly in damp newspapers. The flowers

(Continued on page 44)



From Rehna Cloete's "The Nylon Safari," © Houghton Mifflin Co., 1956



## An American Education for Your Child




Kindergarten  
through  
ninth grade  
  
51st year

Wherever you may be stationed, Calvert SCHOOL-AT-HOME Courses can provide, by mail, a sound, modern education for your child. No teaching experience needed. Complete, easy-to-follow lessons. Continuous guidance by Calvert teachers.

**BOOKS, SUPPLIES provided!** Calvert Courses are accredited, stress the fundamentals. Often used to enrich learning programs of superior pupils. Children all over the world have been educated successfully by the Calvert method.

**START ANY TIME.** Calvert-taught children transfer easily to other schools. *Send for the catalog.* Give child's age and school grade.

**CALVERT SCHOOL**   
130 W. Tuscany Rd. Baltimore 10, Md.

### SEVEN SEAS RESTAURANT

**SPECIALIZES  
NORTHERN CHINESE FOOD**

Feast dinners served like in the native country

- Peking duck
- Jah-tze
- Sharks fin soup

and many other favorite dishes

Please call TU 2-6040 for reservations

Large customers parking area in rear

Air Conditioned

5915 Georgia Ave., N.W. at Military Road



## No finer Service

**AFLOAT OR ASHORE**

The superb new

**S. S. United States**

The world's most modern passenger liner . . .  
less than 5 days to Europe

NEW YORK • HAVRE • SOUTHAMPTON

First Class, \$350 up; Cabin, \$220 up; Tourist, \$172 up

The beautiful and luxurious

**S. S. America**

Favorite of thousands of transatlantic travelers.

NEW YORK • COBI • HAVRE • SOUTHAMPTON  
BREMERHAVEN

First Class, \$295 up; Cabin, \$200 up; Tourist, \$165 up



See our authorized Travel Agents

**UNITED STATES LINES**

One Broadway, New York



.... AS NEAR AS AN AIR MAIL STAMP!



### SPECIAL EXPORT PRICES

BE SURE . . . get NEY'S prices before you buy washers, dryers, refrigerators, radios, television, transformers, etc.

BE SURE . . . that you are buying the RIGHT current for the RIGHT country. Years of practical experiences have given NEY'S a lot of experience. It's yours FREE . . . for the asking.



The Most Unusual  
Shopping Service of its  
Kind....in the World!

Franchised dealer for major appliances with the proper voltage for any country in the world. Every item is fully guaranteed to operate in the country for which it was purchased.

AROUND THE CORNER . . .  
or AROUND THE WORLD

Ney's own packing and shipping department are at your service . . . insuring fast, economical service and full protection.

WRITE FOR  
OUR NEW CATALOG  
AND  
your FREE copy of  
"ELECTRICAL LIVING  
IN FOREIGN  
COUNTRIES"

CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED.

**NATIONALLY ADVERTISED  
MERCHANDISE**

1144 - 18th Street, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C., U.S.A.  
Sterling 3-3244 • • • • • CABLE - NEIGH



FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS AND  
PERSONNEL  
ARE INVITED TO CONSULT, EITHER IN  
PERSON OR BY MAIL,

WITH

J. ALAN MAPHIS

*Chartered Life Underwriter  
Insurance Advisor to the American Foreign  
Service Protective Association*

about

Coordinating their Group Life and Permanent Life Insurance into an individually designed program for their families

Insurance to guarantee college education for their children

Retirement Income to supplement annuities

Insurance available at many stations abroad.

J. Alan Maphis, C.L.U.

1741 DeSales St., N. W. Telephone:  
Washington 6, D. C. EXecutive 3-8141

*Collective Security*  
*Group Insurance*

For:

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

See the inside back cover of the June, 1956 issue of the Journal, and the booklet of March, 1955, for additional facts about the Group Insurance Program.

Participation in the Protective Association Plan will enable you to:

Build a substantial insurance estate, with double indemnity in case of accidental death, that would be available to your dependents until you reach age 65.

Provide hospital-surgical insurance, including major medical coverage, for your dependents until you reach age 65. Payments under this health plan are among the most liberal of similar group plans in the United States.

Carry a reduced amount of group life insurance after age 65, as well as the regular hospital-surgical insurance for yourself and dependents, at premium rates higher than those in effect prior to age 65. The Protective Association subsidizes part of the cost of this over 65 insurance.

If additional information is needed, write:

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE  
PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Care of Department of State  
Washington 25, D. C.

or

1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.



BY  
JAMES B.  
STEWART

**An Ambassador's Legacy**

Former Chief of Mission, U. GRANT SMITH, recently disclosed some interesting information regarding the legacy of the late FREDERICK C. PENFIELD, American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary from 1913 until he was recalled for consultation prior to our rupture of diplomatic relations in the spring of 1917. "After Mr. Penfield's death in 1922 due to a stroke," writes Mr. GRANT-SMITH, "Mrs. Penfield announced that she had found among his papers indications of his intention to remember in his will members of his staff at the Vienna Embassy. She sent for me and stated that she had decided to give each one fifty thousand dollars. Because of my astonished silence, she asked plaintively from her darkness (she had lost her sight) 'Don't you think that is enough?' I replied that I had made no observation because I was overwhelmed and thought that the amount was a great deal too much. I duly wrote on Mrs. Penfield's behalf to each one, save two to whom she had already spoken, announcing her wonderful generosity."

(Mr. Grant-Smith's friends will be glad to learn that, having learned to fly at the age of 74, he did a solo in the presence of some friends on last November 18th, his 85th birthday.)

**Ex-President Hoover and Secretary Dulles in Vienna**

When the Secretary attended the opera in Vienna last fall, former Ambassador JOHN C. WILEY recalled the time that MR. HOOVER arrived in Vienna on the very eve of Anschluss. "His reception was tremendous," said Mr. Wiley who, at the time, was Chargé d'affaires. "The Austrians had retained a warm and grateful recollection of his great efforts after World War I. Mr. Hoover likes opera and a special performance was staged for him. When it was learned at the very last moment that his favorite was 'Aida,' the Vienna Opera made an almost superhuman effort and, instead of giving the opera that had been scheduled, the director changed to 'Aida' in a matter of hours."

**Elephant's Milk Preferred**

Is the title of an amusing article in the *Journal* by JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE, Consul General, Canton. The scene is an inn in Katsura, Japan, and the author, speaking Japanese, is ordering milk for his American friends who preferred after-dinner coffee to tea.

"Look here, Ohana-san, can you get us some milk?"

"Does the master mean cow's milk?" she inquired.

I assumed an expression of pained surprise.

"We are accustomed to elephant's milk," I informed her.

"I am afraid we have none," she replied.

"But you must," I assured her, "your boss told us that His Excellency Count Higashi stopped here three years ago, and I am sure that he would have experienced hardship

(Continued on page 16)





**More room in the sky**

*... through*

**TACAN**

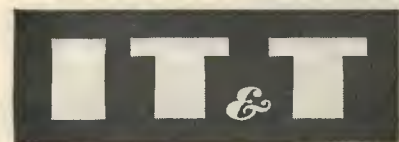
**Revolutionary IT&T development  
... providing multiple airlines instead of one!**

This remarkable system can virtually make the sky as much as "ten times wider."

Now *parallel* all-weather airlines can be marked off in the sky by electronic means... airlines that lie side by side, only a few miles apart, yet never meet. This can now be accomplished through a single airborne "package" that measures the distance and bearing to a known ground station and, through a computer, produces courses with a precision never before attained.

Thus, in heavily-traveled areas, multiple and accurate routes can be provided for aircraft to fly safely and efficiently, maintaining heavy traffic schedules in adverse weather.

TACAN is the result of a series of development programs sponsored by the U. S. Navy and the U. S. Air Force at Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, a division of IT&T. Federal Telephone and Radio Company, division of IT&T which now manufactures the military version of TACAN, will also manufacture and market the commercial aircraft and private flier versions of the equipment.



**INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE  
AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION  
67 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.**



## THE CREDIT UNION IS FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

... Use it to help solve those financial problems. See your administrative officer for further details.

Total Loans  
\$1,874,966  
Total Shares  
\$2,288,002

A place to save . . . .

STATE DEPARTMENT  
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

. . . . A place to borrow



*Dirilyte*

GOLDEN-HUED  
TABLEWARE  
GIFTWARE

(No federal tax)

JEFFERSON INTERNATIONAL  
CO., INC.

Exclusive Export Distributors  
101 Front Street  
New York 5, N. Y.

AUTHORIZED SUPPLIERS  
TO MEMBERS OF  
THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
AND THE ARMED FORCES

WRITE FOR  
ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE



*Beautiful Flowers*

For Every Occasion

AT POPULAR PRICES

CHARGE  
ACCOUNTS  
INVITED

*Circle*  
Florists

5634 CONNECTICUT AVENUE  
EM. 3-6465

## 25 Years Ago (from page 14)

without it."

"I'll go right away and find out," she volunteered.

Ohana-san returned presently to report that, much to their regret, they had no elephant's milk.

I showed her that I could be cheerful, notwithstanding my disappointment. "It's no great matter, and, after all, whale's milk is practically as good. Your town being so famed for its marine products, there must be no lack of whale's milk here."

... With diplomatic tact she (Ohana-san) explained that they always aimed to keep plenty of whale's milk on hand, but as a result of an unprecedentedly heavy demand they were just out of it.

Again I assumed a cheerful air as I said, "It really does not matter; we can get along with bear's milk. . . ."

I produced from one of our bags a can of "Bear-Brand" milk. Ohana-san looked relieved as she disappeared with it through the door. When she came back with the opened can we had the coffee poured out and we helped ourselves to the milk.

(Note: In the remainder of the story, Mr. Ballantine persuaded Ohana-san to try bear's milk and then frightened her almost to death by stating that the only thing against bear's milk is that all partakers become very hairy. Finally, however, and to his credit, Joe assured the pretty little maid that the fair sex is immune to the usual effects of bear's milk.)

### Officers Elected

The electoral college of the Association elected the following officers for the year beginning July 1, 1931: president, ARTHUR BLISS LANE; vice president, GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH; executive committee, HOMER M. BYINGTON, PIERRE deL. BOAL, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, ORME WILSON, and WALTER A. FOOTE.

### According to the Journal

JAMES CLEMENT DUNN was appointed chief of the new division of International Conferences.

WARREN D. ROBBINS was appointed chief of the new division of Protocol.

Consuls WARD (ANGUS) and TAYLOR and vice consul GEORGE V. ALLEN motored from Tientsin to Jehol, 130 miles from Peking beyond the Great Wall. (A snapshot shows consul Ward, pipe in mouth, getting a piggy-back ride across a river on the way to Jehol.)

Will Rogers was the guest of Minister CHARLES C. EBERHARDT at San Jose, Costa Rica.

RAYMOND A. HARE, vice consul and language officer, Paris, was assigned vice consul at Cairo.

HENRY S. VILLARD, vice consul, Tehran, was detailed to the division of Near Eastern Affairs.

\* \* \*



A daughter, Adeline Clio, was born on April 29, 1931 at Paris to vice consul and Mrs. WARREN M. CHASE.

\* \* \*

Ambassador Dawes opinion of diplomacy: "It is easy on the brain but hell on the feet." Former Ambassador FLETCHER'S retort: "It all depends whether you use your head or your feet." *Journal*



# *feel at home...* with these superb whiskies

● Help your guests enjoy that "at home abroad" feeling . . . by serving these superb whiskies. Choose any one of these fine Old Bourbons—each is distinctly different—yet all are of the *same* superlative quality that you enjoyed back home. So, win yourself some compliments by serving these finest of all bourbons on any occasion. Straight or in mixed drinks . . . they're tops!



**Bottled in Bond • 100 Proof**  
*Also available in lighter, milder, lower-priced 86 Proof!*

Products of the U. S. A.



68G

National Distillers Products Corp. • International Division • 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

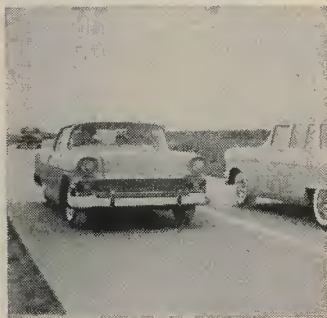




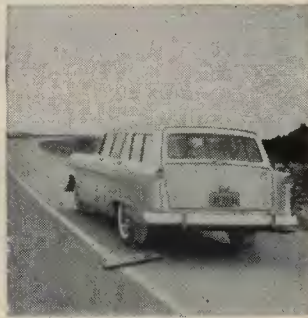
*...THIS IS THE TIRE WITH BUILT-IN PEACE OF MIND*

**Ends fear of blowouts!**  
**Ends fear of punctures!**  
**Ends fear of skids!**  
**Gives longer, safer mileage**  
**than any other tire!**

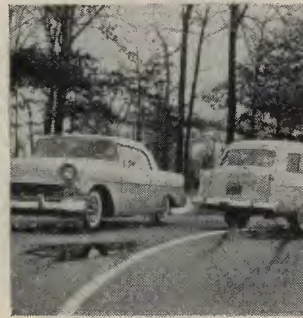
Now from Firestone comes the automatic safety tire . . . the new Firestone Supreme. It gives you and your family protection never before provided in any tire at any price. It's the first and only tire with built-in peace of mind!



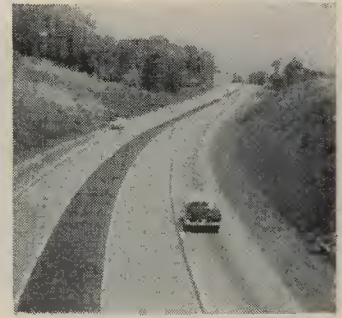
**Blowout Safe!** Should a blowout occur, an automatic safety valve closes in the life protector and retains 2/3 of the air. This lets you ride out a blowout without swerving and come safely to a straight-line stop. This is built-in peace of mind.



**Puncture Safe!** This tire has a special gummy rubber sealant that seals any puncture the instant it occurs — makes it completely puncture-safe. No more delays, no more fear of changing tires on a busy highway. This is built-in peace of mind.



**Skid Safe!** It won't skid, swerve, or slide like ordinary tires. Takes danger out of driving on pavements wet with rain or snow. And this exclusive tread is *silent*—won't hum on the highway. Won't squeal on the corners. This is built-in peace of mind.



**Thousands of Extra Miles!** The rugged all-nylon cord body runs cooler, provides better balance. Together with 25% thicker tread, it gives you the longest mileage of any tire by far. Will, in all probability, last longer than you own your car.



**FIRESTONE INTERNATIONAL AND INTERAMERICA CO.**

**AKRON 17, OHIO**



## Recommendations of the American Assembly to Improve the Representation of the United States Abroad

*At the close of their recent discussions on "The Representation of the United States Abroad," the participants in the ninth American Assembly held at Arden House, Harriman, N.Y., made the following Assembly report:*

TEN YEARS OF POSTWAR experience indicate that the structure and management of overseas representation should be further reshaped to meet the enlarged obligations of the United States in world affairs. Operational functions in the economic, military, informational and cultural fields and our participation in international organizations have broadened the dimensions of diplomacy.

The organization, staffing, and administration of overseas functions must more adequately reflect the vital, long-range character of these activities. They are all interrelated aspects of American's foreign relations and must be considered as a unified whole.

### *Findings and Recommendations*

1. While the main objectives of United States foreign policy have been remarkably constant, the organization of our government to reach these objectives has in recent years been characterized by successive improvisations.

2. The enlightened self-interest of the United States requires that substantial economic, military, informational, and cultural activities overseas, both bilateral and multi-lateral, be continued for the indefinite future.

3. Attainment of the national objectives is dependent upon sounder and more stable organization of these activities and on the caliber and character of their personnel. An essential requirement is a strengthened and broadened career service, enjoying public confidence and such official support as will render it invulnerable to irresponsible attack.

4. Activities of the United States Information Agency and the International Cooperation Administration, no less than those of the established Foreign Service, should be manned primarily by career officers. Improved recruitment, career planning, and in-service training are essential for all overseas operations. The number of career officers should be increased to the extent necessary to permit orderly rotation and periodic assignment for advanced training on a basis analogous to that of the armed services. In-service training of civilian overseas personnel for all agencies should be provided by an expanded and more highly developed Foreign Service Institute, making full use of universities, colleges, and other facilities.

5. The postwar development of our overseas relations has led to a great expansion of military representation abroad. In addition to the traditional service attachés, there are now many officers engaged in military assistance and training missions, in staff work in collective security and other organizations, and in command of forces stationed overseas. Special efforts have been made to provide for area, language, and other appropriate training for such military representatives. There has been indoctrination in

the need for close collaboration with civilian representatives to achieve coherence in the pursuit of American objectives. Civilian agencies can benefit from the military experience.

6. The career services should attract specialist professionals. It should be possible for them to reach positions of importance and prestige within their professional categories. It should also be possible for these specialists to assume broader responsibilities, including appointments to the post of ambassador.

7. There must also be provision for a wide variety of technicians who will not be expected to broaden their area of activity and many of whom will serve on a temporary rather than a career basis.

8. While career service should be based primarily on recruitment at the bottom grade and orderly promotion, there should be increased and continuing admissions at higher levels corresponding to special experience, training, and demonstrated ability.

9. Archaic personnel practices, surviving from a smaller and simpler overseas establishment, must give way to modern job analyses, competent career planning, and rational assignment. There should be more flexible administration providing for assignment to various functions within any one agency, an increased exchange of career personnel among the several agencies, and periodic service in the United States, as well as assignment without specific limit of time to posts of special usefulness.

10. Legislation for career services in the United States Information Agency and International Cooperation Administration should be uniform with that for the Foreign Service in order to facilitate both the ready exchange of personnel and their possible future unification. There should be no discrimination among these services in the treatment of career officers. All should be equally eligible for advancement to the post of Chief of Mission. Separate fringe foreign services, like those of the Agriculture and Treasury Departments, should be incorporated.

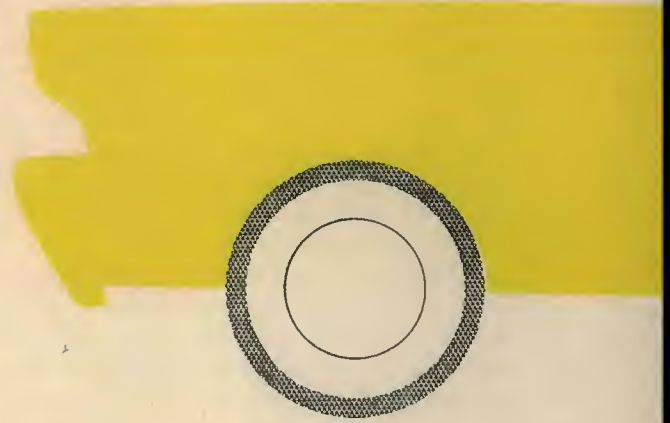
11. In cultural and informational relations, private organizations and individuals have a large and constructive role. Under modern conditions, they do not meet the entire need. Official activities must therefore play a significant part. Official action can and should encourage private agencies and institutions, without in any way infringing on their proper independence, to make far greater contributions to international understanding.

12. The administrative side of cultural work can be adequately cared for by career officers, but for cultural efforts to be fully effective in their impact, it is necessary also to employ for stipulated periods the services of persons who have attained such reputation and professional stature

*(Continued on page 45)*



# Motor Mart — 1956



**I**F, IN PREVIOUS years, automobile manufacturers have made invidious comparisons regarding the merits of their respective wares, 1956 must go down in history as the year of superlatives. So fierce has competition become, so uniformly high is the quality as well as the performance of the modern product, that nothing less than the summit of descriptive rhetoric can seemingly be applied to the car of today if a sufficient number of customers are to be cajoled into the current buyers' market.

In a field where horsepower plus has become a standard characteristic, the emphasis is more than ever on externals such as "glamour," "styling," and "smartness." For example, there is the "glamorous, glorious Starfire-styled Oldsmobile 88," while in the '56 Dodge we find "all the glamorous rewards of spectacular success." The Power-Style Chrysler New Yorker—the "finest car in the fine-car field today" is billed also as "America's most smartly different car." And the Mercury Montclair Phaeton, the "handsomest, sturdiest, most accessible 4-door hardtop ever built," has both "a glamorous exterior styling" and "a distinctive air that makes it the highway's smartest looking 4-door hardtop."

To select literally and at random a few of the more common adjectives applied to model or make, as the case may be, is like combing the dictionary for impressive effect: stunning, magnificent, exciting, trim, taut, distinguished, fantastic, superb, wonderful, impressive, exclusive, distinctive, luxurious, incomparable, elegant, gorgeous, fabulous, fashionable. The "ultimate" is used by at least three different companies to describe some part of their machines or the

machines themselves. It is difficult indeed to envisage a future with designers called upon to outdo these flights in oratory, or with Madison Avenue exhausting its collective vocabulary in attempts to surpass the unsurpassable.

In the bewildering array of smooth sleek motor vehicles offered to the pampered public of 1956, one is confronted with an embarrassment of riches. All of them are good-looking, to make use of a conservative expression; all of them have enormous reserves of power; all of them attempt to seize the imagination of the prospective buyer with some novelty twist that may make the difference in today's cut-throat game between a sale or no-sale. For instance, there are fifteen new Pontiac models "dramatically styled . . . dramatically powered," divided among the increasingly popular hardtops, the ever-pleasing convertibles, the conventional two and four-door sedans, and a quartet of versatile station wagons. Chevrolet has 19 varieties of the passenger car that bears its name. Pontiac is particularly proud of its two-door Catalina, Chevrolet of its Bel-Air Sedan. Distinctive effects have been achieved by the highly popular Buick line, while outside of General Motors special claims in their class are made in behalf of De Soto, Hudson and Plymouth.

Ford, maintaining the high reputation of yesteryear, is proffering to the purchaser comparable pieces of transportation in all departments. The choice is legion, yet there is little to choose among them as to performance. For, truth to tell, the American motor car of this era has reached a point where one wonders what to do with all the speed, the size and power at the driver's disposal, except to practice





By HENRY S. VILLARD

jackrabbit starts, climb Pikes's Peak in high, or tempt fate by passing other cars on our crowded highways. All the cars are good, and good to look upon. It may, therefore, be of more than passing interest to glance at some of the present refinements and built-in accessories which may suggest a trend even if they do not give us a complete picture of the car of tomorrow.

First may be mentioned a few of the more familiar features which have acquired new names—an effort at differentiation that seems to the speed-conditioned prospect suggestive of the fanciful realm of space jargon and science fiction. In addition to its Starfire styling, Oldsmobile has a new Rocket T-350 engine of 240 high-compression horsepower, Jetaway Hydra-Matic drive, “projectile shaped” tail lights, and hydraulic radio antenna “push-button controlled” by the driver. Studebaker offers a new Flightomatic automatic transmission with “Take-off Torque” as well as a custom engineered Twin-Ultramatic Automatic drive for its Skypower 352 Golden Hawk engine; in its wide selection of relatively low-priced cars, it also makes what may soon be as obsolete as the buggy-whip—a standard three-speed transmission. Buick has put its chips on Variable-Pitch Dynaflo and Sweep-Ahead styling with front fender “bombsight,” epitomized in the new custom built Roadmaster hardtop, the dashing four-door Riviera. Pontiac has its Strato-Streak V-8's and Strato-Flight Hydramatic transmission; Plymouth has Aerodynamic styling. The car of today bears no more resemblance to the car of the early 1900's than a transcontinental Stratocruiser resembles the Wright Brothers's bi-plane.

American Motors, presenting a new Hudson and a new type Rambler, have candidly taken their cue “from the swept-back lines of a swift aircraft.” To the all-American traveling family, typically on the road with bag, baggage and baby, the economical “Cross Country” Rambler with airliner reclining seats, twin travel beds and unique baggage arrangement, is attracting much attention to the low price class. (Low prices are definitely relative, because practically all prices have been increased this year. Yet deals can be made that favor the buyer, because—for one reason—stocks of new cars on hand recently reached a record total of more than 900,000.)

The Chrysler family has ultra-modern Powerflite Transmission and Push Button Drive Selector. No clutch and no gearshift lever; merely four little buttons on a panel to the left of the steering wheel, out of reach of front seat passengers or small children, from which the driving range is selected—neutral, drive, low, and reverse. For all-time simplicity and ease of driving, this seems very much like the ultimate of some kind.

Next to the push-button control business, the search for effortless driving continues to lie in the field of power steering, power brakes, power seats, power windows and, one may presently assume, power cigarette lighters. Chrysler has turned to a revolutionary electric phonograph installed below the instrument panel, and playing a 45-minute record, to pioneer a new path in languid luxury. While most manufacturers still term these refinements optional, at extra cost, the day is no doubt just around the corner when their use

*(Continued on page 41)*

In fifteen short years Andrew Mellon's gift has not only become worthy of the Nation and its Capital but has acquired international stature. Peter Brampton takes us on a stroll through the Gallery to celebrate its fifteenth anniversary.



Napoleon Bonaparte

By Jacques-Louis David

# National Gallery

by PETER BRAMPTON

A FRIEND of ours who is something of an art critic recently returned from a round-the-world trip with the startling announcement that overseas art galleries were very nice but he still preferred the National Gallery in Washington.

Our friend's off-hand dismissal, particularly of the European galleries, disturbed us. We felt somehow that he had desecrated hallowed ground. The Louvre and the Uffizi had always epitomized to us the very essence of artistic culture; now to hear someone speak so lightly of them caused us to shudder involuntarily and to promise ourselves a visit to the Gallery to see if what he said was really true.

The day was fair and the sun was warm when we walked down the tree-shaded streets to 4th and Constitution Ave., N. W. The Gallery was an imposing sight. Its exterior was built entirely of rose-white Tennessee marble, graded according to shade, with the darkest at the bottom and getting lighter towards the top. This much we had learned from an old folder on the Gallery that we had discovered in one of

our desk drawers, and it was enough to pique our curiosity about the rest of the building.

Inside its spacious lobby we asked one of the uniformed guards for directions to the office of Mr. James. Mr. James was assistant director and a man who had been recommended to us as an authority on all matters pertaining to the Gallery. He had been with the Gallery since 1939, two years before it was officially opened to the public, and he was respected both for his knowledge of art and for the high degree of skill with which he handled his many-faceted job.

A secretary took our name into his office and before we had a chance to sit down she returned with a tall, sandy-haired man who greeted us cheerfully and introduced himself as Mr. James. We explained the reason for our visit and asked if he could help us in any way. He immediately became enthusiastic. He invited us to take a tour of the Gallery with him and when we accepted he told his secre-



tary that he would be gone for awhile; then, taking us by the arm, he propelled us towards the door.

"The trouble," Mr. James exclaimed as he guided us down the hall to the elevators, "is that not enough people know just how great our National Gallery really is. Most people still think that they have to go to Europe to see good paintings and sculptures when all the time they have them right here under their noses." We stepped into an elevator with three other people and Mr. James said *sotto voce*, "Mind you, I have nothing against galleries like the Louvre or the Prado or the Uffizi. All I want to point out to people is that Americans no longer need to feel self-conscious about their place in the art world. Fifty years ago maybe they had a reason, but today, Americans are more art conscious and better critics than at any other time in the history of our country."

The elevator whisked us up swiftly and silently to the second floor and Mr. James led us into the Rotunda. "There," he said, with a sweeping gesture of his hand, "did you ever see anything more magnificent?"

We admitted we hadn't. We stood in the middle of the vast, polished marble floor and felt as if we had been transported back through time to ancient Greece. We mentioned this to Mr. James and he nodded in agreement. "Many people get the same sensation," he said. "It's probably the columns that do it."

We asked him about them and where they were from.

"They are made from dark green marble quarried near Lucca, Italy. They were shipped to the States and then up to Vermont where they were cut and polished to avoid chipping or damage. Very beautiful and a work of art in themselves."

We commented on the lighting of the Gallery.

"Yes," he agreed, "it is very good. Most of it comes from skylights that are strategically placed throughout the roof. Whenever other light is necessary we use artificial means. All of it is used to show the paintings to their best advantage." He indicated one of the skylights. "We have thought of everything when it comes to protecting the paintings. That skylight, for instance, like the other skylights, is made so that if anything short of an Atom bomb should drop on it, it would pulverize into pieces so small that no jagged glass could rip the paintings. These paintings are safer here than anywhere else in the world."

We moved from the Rotunda into one of the exhibition rooms. "The floors in all the exhibition rooms are of American fumed oak," Mr. James explained proudly; "they help to make a fine setting for the pictures."

The room we were in held some fine examples of early Italian art and while we were not familiar with all the artists, Mr. James seemed to be right at home.

"This is one from the Kress collection that went on exhibition in March when we celebrated our fifteenth anniversary," he said. "It's a Cimabue and it dates back to the last quarter of the thirteenth century. It is a great deal like an altarpiece by the same artist that is in the Louvre, although from its style I would say that this is probably twenty years earlier. Some critics think that this one may have served as a model for another altarpiece that has since been lost. It's a beautiful example of pre-Renaissance art."

We allowed ourselves to be guided into another room where an imposing painting dominated the whole room. Mr. James saw our interest and smiled with pleasure.

"That is Jacques-Louis David's portrait of Napoleon. It is one of the better studies of Bonaparte and is said to have

flattered him considerably. Napoleon was very pleased with it; he felt that David had captured a true understanding of him. The painting was begun in 1810 but historians believe that it wasn't finished until two years later."

As we moved away Mr. James said, "A lot of people think that our collections are small compared to the European galleries. In a way they are. But what people don't seem to realize is that America did not have the plunder of wars to make her galleries rich. In Europe after a war the victors would loot whatever treasures could be found as reparation. America has depended upon the philanthropies of private citizens who wished to contribute to the cultural standards of the country."

We asked him if the Gallery was made up exclusively of collections.

"Absolutely not," he said. "Anyone who wishes can offer paintings for display. It's true that we do have several large collections here such as the Kress, the Widener, the Rosenwald, the Dale and the Mellon, but the Gallery is made up mostly of single paintings loaned or donated by individuals who wish to add to the Gallery's popularity."

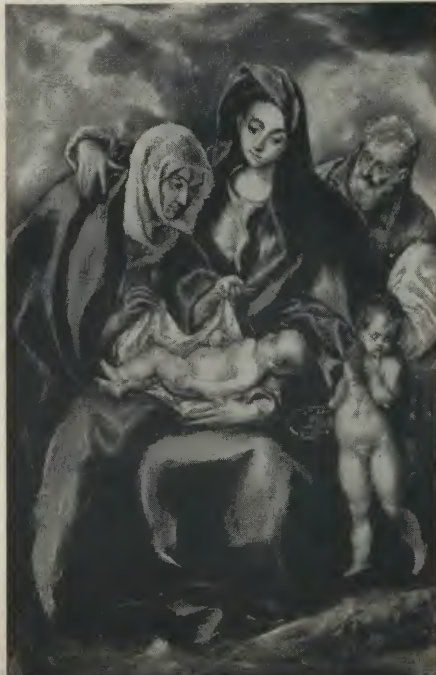
We asked him how many paintings the Gallery had when it opened its doors to the public in 1941.

He shook his head in wonder. "It's hard to believe," he said, "but when we started we had only 555 paintings and 62 sculptures on display; 132 of the paintings were given by the former Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon. He also donated \$20,000,000 of his personal fortune to Congress to erect this building. It was started in 1937 and completed three years later at a cost of over \$15,000,000. The money that was left over was used to endow the Gallery. None of this," he gave an all-inclusive wave of his hand, "has cost the taxpayer one cent. To date, including the value of the 132 paintings, the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust Fund has given the Gallery more than \$79,000,000."

(Continued on page 29)

The Holy Family

By El Greco





1

1. **Copenhagen**—Chief Justice Earl Warren and the late Jean Hersholt are pictured here, in 1955, with Counselor of Embassy, FRED W. JANDREY, on the occasion of the unique Danish-American Fourth of July celebration held each year at Rebild. MRS. JANDREY has written an article on this event for this month's *News from the Field*.

2. **Algeria**—Consul General LEWIS CLARK (in the light suit) is



## Service Glimpses



shown with Mayor Chevallier, Vice President of the Algerian Assembly Bortolotti, and Prefet Collaveri inspecting a public housing development in Algiers. The housing project which will shelter nearly 40,000 persons of all races and religions is the largest in France or Algeria. MR. CLARK had just recorded for broadcast a speech complimenting the local government on its efforts.

3. **Bangkok**—Ambassador MAX BISHOP recently made an official





2



4

pses



3



5

visit to His Holiness, the Supreme Patriarch of Thailand, in the Chulalongkorn hospital where the 84-year old leader of the Buddhist church was convalescing from an illness.

4. Dhahran—Roast camel hump was the pièce de résistance at this dinner honoring King Saud at the Amir's palace in Dammam. Consul GRANT V. McCLANAHAN, Vice Consul THEODORE WAHL, and General Schlatter, commanding officer at the Dhahran Air-

field, and Floyd Ohliger and Clark Cypher of Aramco were among the guests. The interesting group behind the King includes advisers, interpreters, and his bodyguards.

5. Ponta Delgada—Consul HAROLD MIDKIFF and the Civil Governor, Dr. Carlos Paiva, attended the inaugural showing of the extremely successful USIS exhibit, "Highlights of American Painting." The exhibition attracted wide and favorable newspaper and radio attention, and drew turn-away crowds on holidays.





WE HAD BEEN abroad a long time. First Quito, then Paris and then Rome. Now, after almost thirteen years, the Department had decided it was time for us to have an assignment in Washington. Needless to say, the thought of three years in the United States before going out again was pleasant. Our eleven-year-old, Ned, spoke French and Italian almost better than English, and soccer had taken the place of baseball in his life.

Our living plans for an American sojourn had long been laid. At the top of the list was the purchase of an inexpensive summer country home to be slowly remodelled on weekends and vacation and eventually transformed into a place to pass part of each year upon retirement from the Service. Our shopping list of requirements for the retreat was formidable. We wanted enough land for complete privacy; elevation, a view of the mountains, a wooded area; a trout stream, and, finally, all this had to be within two hours of Washington by car, and priced under \$3000.

A circle with an eighty-mile radius drawn on a map showed us that part of the beautiful Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia, including a section bordering the northern half of the Shenandoah National Park, was close enough to consider. Weekends passed in hours of exploring country roads close to the Park. We used the Park resorts, Skyland and Big Meadows, as an operations base, and to those who do not know these wonderful lodges, I suggest that they be put on your must list.

Real estate agents in the small towns of the area were helpful, but asserted we would never find our specifications at our price. Let them learn herewith, for one day, somewhat discouraged, we questioned a farmer near the town of Madi-

## Shenandoah Park for Your

The specifications were: A summer home, within two hours from Washington, complete privacy, a view of the mountains, priced under \$3,000. And here is what the Fidels found.

*By* ALLEN FIDEL



son regarding any nearby available mountain acreage. He pointed to a small gray speck halfway up "Old Rag," the most spectacular mountain in the Park range, and allowed that if we could find the owner, the place might be for sale. Find the owner we did, even though she was in another state and the land had been deserted for twenty years. After hectic and long-drawn-out negotiations, we finally became proprietors of thirty-four acres of mountain land and two dilapidated ninety-year old buildings—and at our price.

We had little with which to start. Nevertheless, we felt that what we now possessed would sometime fulfill all our hopes and expectations. Two sides of the property had a common boundary with the Park and a third border was our trout stream, "Ragged Run," which we immediately appropriated as the name for our haven, not unmindful that the name in reverse was peculiarly suited to a Foreign Service family. The elevation was about 1300 feet up the side of the mountain with a glorious valley view in the front. There was even a private waterfall and the stream was only a stone's throw from the house. Fruit was plentiful with old trees of apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries practically in the front yard. That we would have good hunting was evidenced by the numerous quail, pheasant, rabbits, and even wild turkey.

The condition of our projected dwelling and that of the future guest house provided more sobering thought. The assets were a fundamentally sound structure with handhewn chestnut beams, dark oak rafters and the widest yellow poplar boards for floors and walls that I had ever seen. Some of the planks were twenty-six inches wide and none was under twenty.

Our first task was to make the "guest house" livable for use on weekends while we worked on the main building. A scrub brush, soap and water treatment, followed by a coat of paint, soon provided a passable bedroom and kitchen. A good deal of the wall space was taken up with gaily-colored travel posters representing some of the countries in which we had lived or visited. Then the real job began. We had some help in the person of a local jack-of-all-trades, Haywood, whom we fast came to like and respect. His backwoods words and phrases sometimes made me feel that an interpreter would be useful, but we eventually would locate a common ground. Some of his expressions, I am convinced, were of Elizabethan or Jacobin origin, but at seventy-five cents an hour, I had no complaints.

The floors were leveled by using building jacks purchased from an Army surplus store and these were cemented and left as a permanent part of the foundation. Then came the inside. First the big downstairs partitions were knocked out as we wanted one big room divided only by a low railing to delineate the dining area. For this latter section, we decided to pine panel the walls and tile the ceiling. The panelling received nothing more than several coats of linseed oil, well rubbed in. The resulting patina was very rewarding. Our most grueling job was the remaining two-thirds of the area, inasmuch as we wanted the mammoth planks of the walls restored to their original state. This meant the removal of what later seemed like tons of old whitewash. I soon found that neither scraping nor a wire brush was adequate. A portable hand sander was the ultimate tool, using a coarse and then a fine paper.

*(Continued on page 41)*

## Back Yard



BEFORE. "... A dismal sight"



AND AFTER. "... In the front a glorious valley view ..."



# NEWS FROM THE FIELD



## COPENHAGEN ON THE FOURTH OF JULY

Since 1912, when a group of Danish-born Americans who were visiting in Denmark decided to spend the Fourth of July together, a traditional Danish-American Festival has been held at Rebild on Independence Day. Every year there are several important speakers. Last year, Chief Justice Earl Warren, shown (page 24) with Jean Hersholt and FRED JANDREY, Counselor of Embassy, gave the main address.

Each year, the American Ambassador and most of the Americans living in Denmark go to Rebild, as well as tourists and many Americans from other parts of Europe. But most of the participants are Danish-Americans who have come over from the States for the occasion.

The celebration is held in a natural amphitheater in Rebild Hills, a national park maintained by Denmark. Flags from all the 48 states line the path which leads into the amphitheater. Last year, fourteen new state flags, made by hand by the women of those states, were sent over to replace old ones too worn for further use and were dedicated at the ceremonies.

*Mrs. Fred W. Jandrey*

## K A B U L

Afghanistan continues to be newsworthy these days because of growing Soviet influence in this country which lies between our allies in the Middle East and South Asia. Yet despite momentous doings in the political and economic fields, Foreign Service, ICA and USIA personnel in Kabul have found their lives little changed. Off-duty the major problem is still how to use leisure time creatively and thus keep from dwelling on the isolation, the lack of medical facilities, and non-existence of established US standard schools, the deadening round of parties where the same faces keep popping up like Banquo's ghost, and the many other frustrations which are indispensable concomitants of a Kabul assignment.

Nevertheless an assignment in Kabul has many compensations, especially for devotees of rugged out-door life and most of us here take advantage of these opportunities as often as possible.

After the raid on the Pakistan Embassy and evacuation of all their dependents, precautionary restrictions on movement limited recreation in Kabul and safaris from the post. Now summer is in full swing with temperatures like New York and Washington by day but with cool mountain nights perfect for parties on verandas and in gardens. The snow has retreated to the crest of the nearby range so winter skiing expeditions are replaced by rock climbs and picnics. There are innumerable caravan trails over the passes for hikers and horse or donkey riders.

One Memorial Day weekend two cars made the 8 hour drive to the Bamian valley to see the ruined Buddhist monasteries and the two colossi in the cliffs. Visitors can stay in the little government hotel or camp in one of the commercial forests by the riverside.) Our explorers braved the Bamian River to invade the Red Citadel which Chingiz Khan

destroyed 700 years ago. The road over the next pass to the deep lakes of Band-i-Amir is still impassable for vehicles without four wheel drive.

There are swimming pools in landscaped Afghan gardens within an hour's drive. Tangi Gharu, the upper gorge of the Kabul River, offers running water and hot rocks. Three hours down the Ghanzi highway and at the end of a roller-coaster side road is the big reservoir of the Kabul power plant, shaded by willows and mulberry trees. The German construction colony at Gullahar (45 miles North) has a "casino" and swimming pool to enhance the hospitality of isolation. The International Club of Kabul has almost acquired enough cement to start its own pool. The club tennis courts are busy on holidays and early mornings as well as those at the French Club and Egyptian, British, Indian and American Embassies. These vary from excellent to fair; ours is pretty good this year thanks to the enthusiasm and energy of the marines who got subscriptions early for repairs and maintenance.

Hawaii has surf-riding, the Mediterranean has skin-diving and we now have air-mattress-riding on the white water of the Panjshir River to substitute for ocean sports. The narrow valley is prosperous, mulberry shaded and cooled by a snowfed torrent. The green fields and groves make an excellent subject for photographers with barren crags and cactus flowers above for contrast. The villagers are curious about our antics, but reasonably cooperative and remarkably neat and clean. An apricot orchard and a riverside meadow have provided two of the many possible campsites. Horses can be hired from villagers. The Anjuman Pass at the head of the valley is over 13,000 feet, just three days by horseback, and beyond it lies the *Pamir!* It is small wonder that we have increasingly large numbers of visitors and many who are planning return trips to Afghanistan.

*Leila Poullada*

## T A I C H U N G

A gala dance, an infrequent event any place in austere Taiwan and a rarity indeed in provincial Taichung, was given recently by Director NICHOLAS C. BODMAN and the student body of the Chinese Area-and-Language Training Center to mark the school's first anniversary.

The Training Center is one of the overseas area-and-language schools established and supervised by the Foreign Service Institute. The language study curriculum includes instruction in conversational Chinese, classical Chinese, interpreting, translation, reading various styles of printed and written Chinese characters, aural comprehension, use of dictionaries and other reference tools in Chinese, and public speaking.

Currently the student body includes FRANK BURNET, HAROLD CHAMPEAU, JIM ELLIOT, BILL GLEYSTEN, PAUL KREISBERG, CAL MEHLERT, PAUL POPPLE, RANDY RAVEN, DICK SEE, and BILL THOMAS. Fresh recruits from the Institute will arrive soon.

*James A. Elliot*



## National Gallery (from page 23)

We asked him how many pieces were on display at the present time.

"Twenty-six thousand," he answered without hesitation, "but that includes all phases of art. Besides the paintings we have sculpture, prints and drawings, and items of decorative art. At a rough estimate, it would all be worth about \$200,000,000. Quite a bundle."

We asked how this compared in size and value with the European galleries and he looked thoughtful.

"Of course," he answered, "it is impossible to evaluate the contents of such museums as the Louvre or the Prado. No one has ever taken an exact inventory. Even if they had, it would still be impossible to place an accurate price on pieces like the Mona Lisa, or the Winged Victory and the Venus de Milo. However, it is safe to say that our Gallery here is considered by experts to rank fifth in the world. Within America the National Gallery is second to none. In fact, we have a finer and more comprehensive collection than all the other American galleries combined. And all this has been accomplished, mind you, in the last fifteen years."

Mr. James led us through an archway into another room where a large group of people was listening to a guide explain a work by Botticelli. "We not only have regularly guided tours every day," said Mr. James, "but it is also possible to arrange for special tours by simply contacting the Gallery in advance. The special tours are ideal for teachers who wish to take their class through the Gallery. We are always glad to help in any way we can."

We came out of the exhibition room and into a beautiful garden complete with tinkling fountain.

"We have two of these gardens," Mr. James explained, "one at the west end of the Gallery and this one here at the east end. Every Sunday evening—except for the three months of mid-July through mid-September—we have concerts. At times there are so many people attending them that it is impossible to get a seat."

We commented on the flowers and the greenery of the garden and discovered that they were all supplied by the botanical gardens which are a few blocks from the Gallery.

"They keep us well stocked," Mr. James said, "and we find that visitors like to stop here for a rest sometimes, before going on to see the other exhibition rooms."

As we crossed the hall to another exhibit Mr. James said: "Many of the paintings that are on display here now are actually better than when they were loaned to us."

We asked him how this could be; that we thought that a painting was a painting and that was that. Or was it?

"Oh, no," he answered, "not at all. Here's an example of what I mean." He pointed to a picture: "This is Clouet's masterpiece, 'Diane de Poitiers.'" When it came to us it was hidden under a bushel of dirt and grime. Now look at it. It's beautiful."

We agreed that it was breathtaking and asked how the reformation had taken place.

"It's quite a story and it was quite a job," Mr. James explained. "It's all being done in a hilltop laboratory in the Pennsylvania Poconos. Mario Modestini is in charge of the operation along with his staff of experts. The laboratory is a \$700,000 building owned by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation. Mr. Modestini is a master in his field and has restored paintings by Raphael, El Greco, Titian and many other great artists."

We asked how you went about restoring a painting that was several hundred years old without damaging it.

"It's a long, painstaking project," he said, looking at "Diane de Poitiers" with fondness. "It takes a great deal of time and even more patience. Many of the paintings that go there have, at some time during their careers, been subjected to the heavy-handed or dishonest restorer. These restorers have tinkered with the original until it is sometimes hard to tell just who did paint the picture. These have to be X-rayed and put under ultra-violet lamps, then comes chemical analysis and such things as binocular microscopes and color photography to see just what is under the dirt and paint."

We said that we had heard that sometimes a completely new painting was discovered during the process of X-raying and we asked if this had ever happened to any of the pictures in the Gallery.

"I don't know about a complete painting," Mr. James replied, "but I do know that parts of paintings have been discovered. For instance, 'Charity' by Andrea del Sarto shows the outline of a globe and a hand. When Modestini X-rayed it he found a larger design for a Holy Family that for some unknown reason had been painted over." Mr. James shook his head sadly. "It's really criminal some of the things that have been done to these masterpieces."

We moved slowly towards another exhibition room and Mr. James said: "I suppose you know that the Gallery is one of the largest marble structures in the world?"

(Continued on page 30)



Chiaro da Verrazano

Samuel H. Kress Collection



## National Gallery (from page 29)

We admitted with some embarrassment that we did not know it. In fact, we said, feeling a good deal like a school-boy who has been caught not doing his homework, we seemed to be woefully ignorant of a lot of things about the Gallery.

"You are not different from the majority of people who visit us each year," Mr. James answered ruefully. "Most of them don't know anything more than you do."

We thought we detected a note of reproach in his voice but we weren't sure. To cover our obvious lack of knowledge we asked him just how big a building it was.

"Well," he said, his voice taking on new enthusiasm, "it is 785 feet in length and has more than 500,000 square feet of floor space; 238,000 square feet of that is for exhibition purposes. The rest is taken up by offices, information rooms, emergency rooms in case of sudden illness, a Government-operated cafeteria that is open to the public, a free checking service as well as smoking lounges, a library, and free wheel-chair service. We have tried to anticipate the needs of the public and I think that we have succeeded."

We felt that this was a masterful piece of understatement and said as much.

"Yes," Mr. James sighed, "there is a lot of work involved in running a gallery of this size. Why, did you know that we have a hundred and twenty-four men on our guard force alone? We have a minimum of sixty-eight guards on duty at all times. But it pays off in tangible results; in the decade and a half that the Gallery has been open, over twenty-four million persons have visited here without a single painting being stolen or maliciously harmed. That's a pretty good record, don't you think?"

We agreed that it was indeed an enviable record and commented on the fact that some European galleries had not been so fortunate.

Mr. James nodded sadly. "It's a pity," he said, "but there are some people in the world who have no regard for beautiful things. How anyone could slash or damage something, say, as lovely as that, is beyond me."

As he spoke he stopped and indicated a painting of the Holy Family by El Greco. Its blues and greens were rich and the painting was executed with a softness and compassion that is so distinctly El Greco's.

"The mere thought of anyone destroying or damaging a masterpiece like that gives me the nightmares," he said with a small shudder.

We told Mr. James that we had heard that the temperature or the humidity or something had to be kept at a constant level to preserve the paintings.

"That's quite true," Mr. James replied. "The humidity does have to be controlled. That is the job of the building superintendent, Mr. Eagleston. He is responsible for keeping the humidity between 45 and 50 percent all year round. In fact the humidity has not varied more than that five degrees since the Gallery was opened. If the humidity were to go above that mark the paintings would soon deteriorate."

We asked him about the temperature in the Gallery.

"That varies between seventy and eighty degrees," he said, "depending on what the weather is like outside. If it's a normal day we keep the temperature about seventy; if, however, it shoots up to ninety-five or ninety-eight like it does sometimes during the summer then we raise it to around

eighty. It is too much of a contrast for people if the temperature is too low. We like to keep it as comfortable as possible. On the other hand we don't want them coming in and catching pneumonia. It's just one more thing that must be taken into consideration when you have a gallery this size."

We crossed over into a room that held some fine examples of French Impressionists and post-Impressionists. On the walls were a Renoir and a Gauguin along with a Degas, Manet, and Cezanne. Even Corot and Daumier were represented.

"And that's not all," Mr. James said, leading us into still another room. "We have here some fine pieces by Van Gogh, Toulouse-Lautrec, Henri Rousseau and Monet, not to mention a group of canvasses by Mary Cassatt. Aren't they lovely?"

"Over there," he indicated another section of the Gallery with a wave of his hand, "we have some more by Renoir and Degas, including one of the last paintings that Degas finished, called 'Four Dancers,' also some by Pissarro and Delacroix. Would you like to see them?"

We said that we would like to see them very much but that time was getting short and we would have to be getting back to the office. However, we promised to return in the near future when we had more time to spend and could roam at our leisure.

This seemed to please Mr. James and as we left the exhibition rooms and walked slowly down the hall to the elevators he said, "It's a very worthwhile and profitable way to spend an afternoon. It is not only relaxing but it also gives you a real insight into some of the true beauty of all ages. These are values that remain as constant as the humidity in this building, and, unlike many things today, they improve with age."

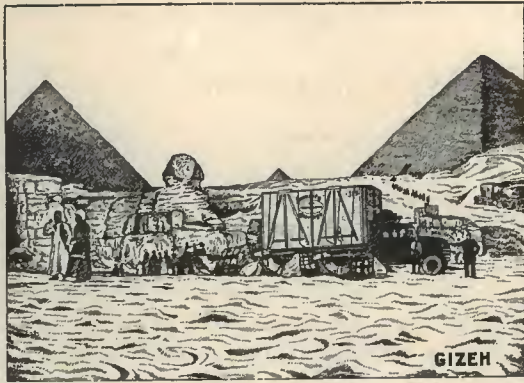
We paused once more in the Rotunda and listened to the pleasant splashing of water in the fountain. The atmosphere was peaceful and quiet and quite unlike the noisy ribaldry that is so much a part of many overseas galleries. We commented on this and Mr. James agreed.

"That seems to be one of the things that people notice most about the Gallery," he said. "Especially Europeans and Japanese. It seems to strike them more than anyone else. And what's more they seem to enjoy it this way."

We took the elevator back down to the lobby. Mr. James said, "In 1948 we had what we called the 'German' collection on display here. Those were the paintings that were discovered in a salt mine in Germany after the war. They had been plundered from all the art galleries of Europe and brought to Germany by the Nazis as loot for such men as Goering and Hitler. When the war was over the Allies found where the paintings were hidden and before being restored to their rightful owners they were loaned to certain galleries for short periods. During their exhibition here they drew record crowds. One day we had sixty-seven thousand, four hundred and ninety visitors pass through the Gallery. That's the greatest number of people we've ever had." His eyes took on a far-away look and a smile touched the corner of his mouth, "It was wonderful."

We said our thanks for a very interesting tour and took our leave. As we walked back up the tree-shaded avenues in the late afternoon sunlight we were forced to agree with our friend about the National Gallery—it really is a Gallery to be proud of.





**INSURANCE COSTS**  
reduced on shipments in Security  
steel lift vans

Write for rates, giving approximate date of shipment, destination, and value of goods to be insured.

**Security Storage Company  
of Washington**

a safe depository  
for 66 years

1140 Fifteenth St., N. W.

Affiliated with  
The American Security and Trust Co.

C. A. ASPINWALL, Chairman  
PHILIP LARNER GORE, President

Around the corner, or around the world, move by SECURITY van

**To Our Friends in the  
Foreign Service . . .**

*American Security*

is at your  
service



Whether you serve at home or abroad, you'll find a banking connection with American Security a source of much usefulness. Every phase of financial and fiduciary service can be found at this great banking institution, rendered with efficiency and dispatch.

No matter what type of banking needs you require, American Security can provide it for you. Let us send you our little booklet "Your Bank and How It Can Serve You." No obligation, of course.

*American Security*

& TRUST COMPANY

Daniel W. Bell, *President*  
Washington, D. C.



Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Member Federal Reserve System



# EDITORIALS

## REMEMBER THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE?

The Department has, for years, been attempting to stem the ever-increasing flood of cabled communications into Washington. The effect of these campaigns has usually been to reduce telegraphic traffic for a few months, after which the volume again rises and soon passes the previous level.

An intensified effort was launched with great fanfare in 1953 shortly after the new administration took office. Circulars went to the field, describing the strain on the Department's financial and human resources resulting from the overuse of telegraphic facilities, and posters were placed in strategic locations as a constant reminder to write, not telegraph.

It will surprise no one to learn that, after the line had been held for about a year, cable traffic resumed its upward course and in March 1956 hit an all-time high of 6,844,818 words in 45,263 messages. This compares with 4,692,037 words and 31,660 messages in March 1954—a very substantial increase.

Now, there is no doubt that, considering the position of the United States in world affairs, a considerable volume of cable traffic is required to insure that the Department is currently informed on developments of significance. It is equally important that the field be kept up-to-date on the Department's decisions. It is by no means certain, however, that a considerable portion of the information conveyed by wire could not be transmitted by air mail without harming the public interest. It is quite possible that the use of written communications, with the attendant advantage of avoiding "telegraphese," would in many cases contribute to a clearer understanding of problems and points of view.

Speed is only one of the considerations which enter into a decision to telegraph rather than to write. A factor which carries great weight is the generally well-founded impression that telegrams get read while despatches don't.

However, reliance on telegrams as a means of catching the attention of the higher echelons in the Department is rapidly reaching the point of becoming self-defeating.

The *Journal* does not pretend to have a complete solution to this problem. However, if a few basic factors are kept in mind, it is possible that some reduction in cable traffic could be effected.

In the first place, an officer should keep his sense of proportion in assessing the importance to the United States Government of local developments abroad. Is it essential that the Department know tomorrow of the latest move by Prime Minister X in his campaign to discredit Minister A and build up Minister B? Would U.S. interests suffer if news of this politically significant development were to arrive a few days later by air mail? The struggle against "localitis" is a never-ending one, for an officer to be fully effective must believe in the importance of his work, and he must be alert to straws in the wind which provide clues to significant trends. But an equally important quality in an officer is balanced judgment and an ability not to become so engrossed in the local situation as to overestimate its significance to the Department.

It is clear that no reduction in telegraph traffic is likely

to occur if officers in the field believe that no one in the Department reads despatches and that it is time wasted to draft them. Thus it becomes incumbent upon officers in the Department not only to learn from despatches they receive but to let the field officers know that their efforts are appreciated. If the overworked officers in the regional bureaus could find time not only to comment but also to insure that really significant despatches came to the attention of their superiors, morale in the field could be improved and the use of despatches instead of telegrams would be encouraged.

It might be worth trying, as an experiment, the device of requiring a summary cover sheet for all despatches over a couple of paragraphs in length.

If desk officers and senior officers are to devote the time required to read and comment on despatches, the drafting officers in the field must, in their turn, redouble their efforts to insure that their despatches are concise and readable. One of the criticisms most frequently heard from old-timers in the Service is that drafting has become a lost art. Too many despatches seem to have been "dictated but not read" and call to mind the style of a stream of consciousness novel. There is little merit in a ten-page despatch which could have been condensed to two without loss of significant substance. Every junior officer should be trained in precision and conciseness in drafting, and it is the responsibility of his supervisors to see that he receives friendly advice and guidance to this end.

The despatch form holds many advantages over the telegram as a vehicle for the transmission of ideas, in addition to its greater economy. It may take longer to prepare a good despatch but it is usually worth the effort.

## NINTH AMERICAN ASSEMBLY REPORT

Elsewhere in these pages, our readers will find the text of the Final Report of the Ninth American Assembly on the subject of "The Representation of the United States Abroad." The *Journal* speaks with confidence in expressing the view that the Foreign Service will enthusiastically welcome the attention and thought which this distinguished group of Americans has given to the problems with which the Service is concerned daily.

While the Foreign Service may not agree with some of the more controversial recommendations, there can be little disagreement with the basic points made in the Report: the observation that the organization of the Government to achieve its foreign policy objectives has been characterized by successive improvisations; the emphasis on sounder and more stable organization, on strengthening and broadening the career service, and on public confidence and support; and the recognition of the primacy of the State Department and the Foreign Service in coordinating and implementing foreign policy. These are sound points indeed—points which the *Journal* has often made on these pages. We are particularly gratified that they have the specific endorsement of such a distinguished segment of the public.





## **Behind Man's Conquest of the Skies . . . a Master's Touch in Oil**

"Flying Saucer"—experimental military craft today—  
—forerunner of your cloud car of tomorrow . . .

First flight in a heavier-than-air machine—the  
Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk . . .

First plane over the North Pole, first plane over the  
South Pole—Admiral Byrd's . . .

First 'round-the-world flight—U. S. Army . . .

Lindbergh's lone eagle flight, nonstop New York to  
Paris . . .

Coast-to-coast propeller plane speed record . . .

*All* have one thing in common—SOCONY MOBIL'S  
*master touch* in lubrication.

Good reason! When firsts are in the making—when  
records are at stake—when schedules must be met  
—the leaders in aviation look to SOCONY MOBIL.

★ ★ ★

Wherever there's progress in motion—in your car,  
your plane, your farm, your factory, your boat, your  
home—you, too, can look to the leader for lubrication.



**SOCONY MOBIL OIL COMPANY, INC.**

LEADER IN LUBRICATION FOR NEARLY A CENTURY





## Plans for 35 New Buildings

Colorful drawings in ink and watercolor of elevations and floor plans, together with models combined to make the just-closed AIA exhibition at the Octagon in Washington one of tremendous interest to laymen and architects alike. Included in the American Institute of Architects' exhibition were the original plans and perspectives for over 35 new projects—embassies, office buildings and staff housing—being constructed by FBO overseas.

The keynote to the building plans shown was perhaps best expressed by Pietro Belluschi, Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at MIT, who as a member of the State Department's Architectural Advisory Panel had initially specified to the competing architects:

"To the sensitive and imaginative designer (of overseas buildings for the State Department) it will be an invitation to give serious study to local conditions of climate and site, to understand and sympathize with local customs and people, and to grasp the historical meaning of the particular environment in which the new building must be set. He will do so with a free mind without being dictated by obsolete or sterile formulae or clichés, be they old or new; he will avoid being either bizarre or fashionable, yet he will not fear using new techniques or new materials should these constitute a real advance in architectural thinking.

"It is hoped that the selected architects will think of style not in its narrower meaning but as a quality to be imparted to the building, a quality reflecting deep understanding of conditions and people. His directness and freshness of approach will thus have a distinguishable American flavor."

The winning architects were each sent to the site of his assignment and are permitted a second trip during the construction of the building. Eero Saarinen's much discussed plans for the London Embassy, together with plans submitted by the seven other competing architects for that building have attracted much attention, and among the most colorful and appropriate of the plans exhibited is the beautiful building designed by Edward Stone for New Delhi.

That the architects have succeeded as a group was evidenced in the comments of viewers. We were told that considerable appreciation had been expressed by Foreign Service people attending the show, who more often than not remarked that it will be helpful to be working in buildings designed to be worked in and in a convenient section of town, which are a compliment to the country they represent as well.

## Bouquets in an Election Year

In a column-long article in the New York Times Arthur Krock recently pointed out that 1956 is quite different from 1952 in that working personnel of the Department of State are not being subjected to personal attack. Part of this he attributes to the fact that in the four years since 1952 more members of Congress than ever before have seen the working of the Foreign Service at first hand. Indicative of the new attitude, he said, was the reception of Mr. DULLES' re-

marks in praise of the rank and file of the Foreign Service. Mr. Dulles told Congress the Foreign Service is a:

"dedicated body of men and women who are rendering a splendid service to our nation . . . fully aware of the responsibility they are carrying and . . . carrying it well . . . with a patience, a determination and a skill of which we can all be proud. . . ."

"I have been associated in my life with a good many business enterprises but I have never known one where there was the sustained intensity of work I have found in the Department . . . and in the Foreign Service." and there was no dispute.

It was, Mr. Krock said, a good word, very much in season, useful as a corrective of an "unfair public impression, unfairly stimulated."

## Homo Sapiens Literatus?

It occurred to us recently that the FSO is a more than usually articulate species homo sapiens. Among our June book reviews and advertisements, for instance, were four books by FSOs, and six more are due to be published in the next few months.

This high degree of articulation seems to be characteristic of the family of the FSO, as well. Cynthia Bowles, who as a teen-ager attended Indian schools and worked in the village communities while her father was Ambassador to India, has had good reviews of her new book, "At Home in India." Latest to appear on the publisher lists is a small book by Dotty Lou Emerson describing her experience as a second-grader in a Russian public school while the family was stationed in Moscow. Like Cynthia Bowles, Dotty Lou is now college age. A witty piece by her fourteen-year old brother, Don, "A Service Teenager Reflects" appeared in the November issue of the *Journal* and has attracted wide attention.

There was a time in the 30's when the *National Geographic* advertised in the *Journal* that it welcomed manuscripts and pictures by FSOs. It no longer advertises this though FSOs occasionally get published there, and one of the editors is a former FSO. We talked with ALAN LUKENS, newly arrived officer in charge of helping place book and magazine mss. by members of the State Department who told us that over 120 mss. were placed in magazines and book publishing houses during the past six months, 69 of them by FSO's and their families.

Perhaps one reason for the disappearance of some of the irrelevant caricatures of the Foreign Service is that more accurate pictures of Foreign Service experience and attitudes are thus reaching the American public.

## Settling Down

Following Mrs. McCardle's column in the Washington *Post-Times Herald* on Gardner Richardson's article, "Where FSOs Settle Down," we have received word of its being reprinted from San Francisco (in the *Chronicle*) to London (the *Telegraph*).



# For Business . . . For Pleasure For a World of Service—



## YOU CAN COUNT ON AMERICAN EXPRESS

Here are the world-wide, world-wise services offered by American Express . . . 343 offices in 35 nations always ready to serve you completely, expertly, whatever your needs for business or pleasure.



### TRAVELERS CHEQUES

The best-known, most widely accepted cheques in the world! American Express Travelers Cheques are 100% safe—immediate refund if lost or stolen. You can buy them at BANKS, Railway Express and Western Union offices.



### MONEY ORDERS

Pay bills and transmit funds with convenient, economical American Express Money Orders . . . available throughout the U.S. at neighborhood stores, Railway Express and Western Union offices.

### TRAVEL SERVICES

The trained and experienced staff of American Express will provide air or steamship tickets . . . hotel reservations . . . uniformed interpreters, and plan independent trips or escorted tours.



### OTHER FINANCIAL SERVICES

Swift . . . convenient and dependable, other world-wide American Express financial services include: foreign remittances, mail and cable transfer of funds, and the purchase and sale of foreign currency.



### SHIPPING SERVICES

American Express offers complete facilities to handle personal and household effects shipments, also the entire operation of import or export forwarding, including customs clearances and marine insurance.



**Now in our Second Century of Service**

Offices in Principal Cities of the World  
Headquarters: 65 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.



## National War College *(from page 10)*

students who are military officers and those from the State and Treasury Departments and other civilian agencies. It also makes for a more relaxed attitude, one conducive to the pursuit of studies which for the most part are in political and economic matters, not military. . . .

The NWC trains each year about thirty other government officials, largely from State Department, but with a few from Treasury, Budget Bureau, Central Intelligence, Coast Guard, and F.B.I. The Navy designates captains and senior commanders, and the other services equivalent ranks. There has been a tendency in recent years to send slightly younger men than at first. The average age of student-officers is around 42. Precise standards of selection of this much-sought duty vary with the service, but in general they send their most promising men of the appropriate rank. The record to date indicates that eighty per cent (in round numbers) of NWC graduates go to general or flag rank within a few years.

The primary mission of the National War College is better understood if it is borne in mind that it originated at about the same time as the National Security Council, with about the same backers. For many years the nation had been handicapped because there was no policy-making body in which civilian and military leaders could carry on joint planning and policy-formation. This led to a discrepancy, sometimes a dangerous one, between *political commitments* around the world and *military capabilities*. Today in the National Security Council civilian and military leaders combine their skills and knowledge to shape policies that will insure a sound co-ordination of political policy and military strategy.

In somewhat analogous fashion, the National War College brings together selected officers from the military services and other agencies and seeks to give them the broad, comprehensive background needed in top policy-making posts. Its true effectiveness cannot be appraised for a few years yet, until its graduates reach the seniority to occupy the bulk of top-echelon billets of the military and civil services involved. However, the College already counts something like 800 graduates. They are on duty in the Pentagon, in many overseas commands, and in embassies around the world. From a year of living and studying and arguing together, they have a better understanding of the other services, a greater readiness to work together. From that year of studies, they have a more realistic grasp of the larger problems the nation faces in a divided, dangerous world.

The "faculty" of the NWC is small and does not do very much teaching in the ordinary sense. It is headed by a commandant with the rank of vice admiral or lieutenant general, rotating among the three services; two deputies from the services other than the commandant's; and a deputy for foreign affairs, customarily a senior official on leave from the State Department. Under these are a score of staff members, predominantly military but including four or five civilians, on leave either from universities or from civilian agen-

cies of the government. Although few in numbers, the civilian staff members play a highly important part in the academic work of the College.

The staff administers the College, sets up problems for student committees, and chooses a succession of lecturers



" . . . At the confluence of the Potomac and the Anascostia "

from the outside. If there is a *teaching* faculty, it consists of the quite large number of lecturers, one of whom comes to the "campus" almost every work day of the school year.

Typically, the list of lecturers for a ten-month term will include numerous members of the President's cabinet, a good many high-ranking officers of the armed services, various ambassadors of foreign countries, specialists from the State Department, a contingent of professors from sundry universities (especially in history, politics, economics and geography), and a sprinkling of newspapermen. In addition, when they are back in Washington for consultation, the staff calls in its "lecturers of opportunity"—mostly American ambassadors and overseas military commanders. Looking over the list of lecturers of the last two or three years, I found it most impressive. No university anywhere could possibly draw to its campus such a galaxy of distinguished figures in the field of knowledge involved. All the lectures and subsequent discussions are totally "off the record." . . .

The visiting lecturer's task is a pleasant and interesting one (as I have also found it at the Naval War College, I might add parenthetically). He has an audience of perhaps 150, virtually doubled when the student body of the neighboring Industrial College of the Armed Forces attends also, as often is the case. He speaks for about fifty minutes in a well-appointed auditorium, with any visual aids he may wish—maps, motion pictures, slides, etc. Then the students lay down an interrogatory curtain of fire—courteous, but often very searching questions. After a break for coffee he may settle down in a smaller room with twenty-five or thirty students especially interested in his subject or area. Then he is likely to have lunch with a few others, staff and students, at the Officers' Club. By early afternoon, he is pretty sure to feel that his brains have been picked with remarkable thoroughness.

Final responsibility for the educational policies of the NWC rests with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but they lean heavily, as do the Commandant and his staff, on the judgment of a number of civilian advisers, who represent various sections of the country and academic as well as business life. Here again, a strong, non-military influence is exerted,

*(Continued on page 42)*





UNITED STATES  
Statue of Liberty  
New York



SPAIN  
Cervantes Memorial  
Madrid



NEW ZEALAND  
Sir Robert Falcon Scott  
Christchurch



SWEDEN  
Folkunga Fountain  
Stockholm



PANAMA  
Vasco Nunez de Balboa  
Panama City



SWITZERLAND  
William Tell  
Altdorf



PHILIPPINES  
José Mercado Rizal  
Manilla



BELGIAN CONGO  
King Leopold II  
Leopoldville



ENGLAND  
Eros  
London



VENEZUELA  
Simon Bolivar  
Caracas



CUBA  
Republic of Cuba  
Havana



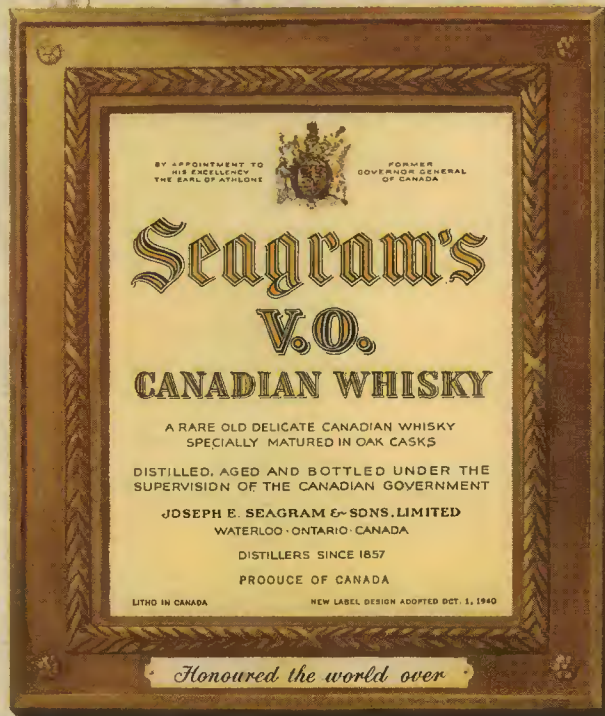
JAPAN  
The Great Buddha of Kamakura  
Tokyo



MEXICO  
Statue of Independence  
Mexico City



FRANCE  
Joan of Arc  
Paris



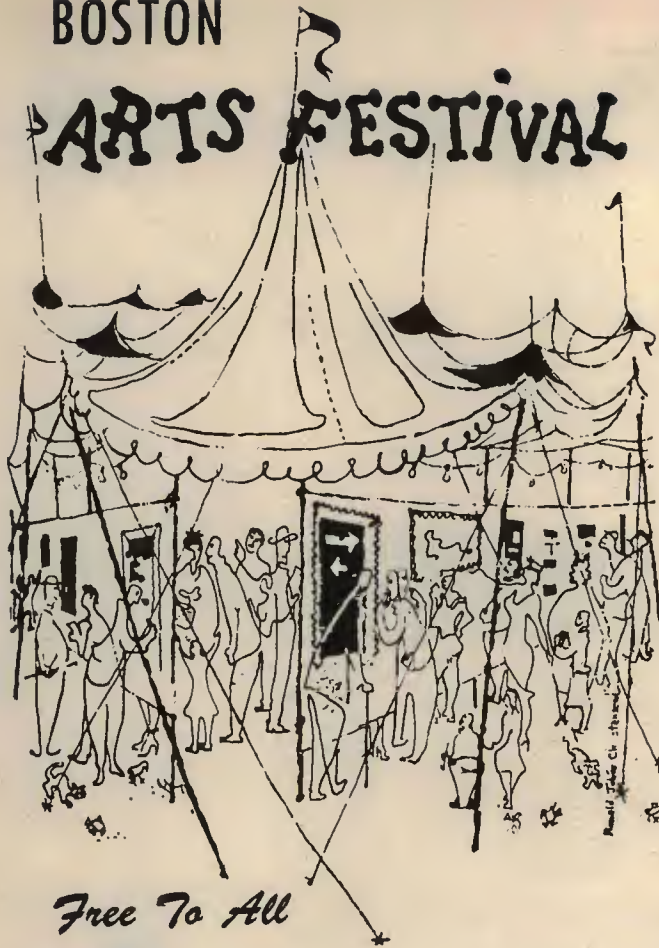
Throughout the world  
more people buy **Seagram's V.O.**  
than any other imported whisky.

FAMOUS STATUES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



BOSTON

# ARTS FESTIVAL



*Free To All*

on the

**BOSTON PUBLIC GARDEN**

## “A MIRACLE IN BOSTON”

By HESTER H. HENDERSON

IN JAPAN, one doesn't call them miracles. They're just Omatsuri (the honorable fête) and year in and year out, for at least eight months, somewhere in Japan there is a shrine presenting its annual festival.

To one who has delighted in Omatsuri, the Boston Arts Festival comes as a most pleasant surprise. Established to encourage interest in the arts of today, the Boston Festival reminds Americans of something the Japanese have never forgotten. True, the media vary greatly. In Kyoto, flower arrangements, exquisitely-painted lanterns, and Noh plays attract the visitor. In Boston, the fine arts tend more to oils and water colors, and the theater is often Broadway's best. But in Kyoto and Boston, community pride and the desire to keep alive the native arts constitute common aims.

Begun as an experiment in the development of the cultural resources of Boston and New England, the Boston Arts Festival which celebrated its fifth birthday this year has grown from an outdoor art show, which attracted 100,000 visitors, to an elaborate pageant of the fine and lively arts. More than three-quarters of a million Bostonians and guests attended this year's festival from June 9 to 24.

Proof of the Festival's far-reaching influence is to be found in New York City's plans for a similar event in 1957, and in the requests for information from many other American cities including Baltimore, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Charleston; and from foreign sources as far away as Haifa and Hong Kong.

The 1956 program, staged in the historic Boston Public Gardens, included an outstanding fine arts exhibition in which more than 2500 New England artists participated; a New England architectural competition; an invitational national watercolorist exhibit and daily demonstrations by New England master craftsmen. A contemporary American drama with a full Broadway cast was presented as a memorial to Robert Sherwood. Recitals of traditional and modern dance, two opera productions by Boris Goldovsky and the New England Opera Theater, and choral, instrumental and orchestral concerts were all included in the musical events.

There was also an evening of ethnic Folk Dance, with representatives of many lands performing national dances in native costumes. As in Japan, the audience was urged to join in the folk dancing.

Pulitzer Prize Winner Archibald MacLeish, the winner of the Festival Poetry award, read a new poem on the occasion of the Festival and selections from his own works. The Poetry award, which carries a cash prize of \$500, is sponsored by Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston publishers. Initiated in 1952, the award has previously been won by Robert Frost and Carl Sandburg.

The Fine Arts competition is open to any artist who lives in New England at least two months of the year, and is judged by a national jury which selected 250 works from the 2500 entries. Seventeen cash prizes, totalling \$2500, were awarded. The Grand Prize, for work in any medium, was \$500. The Japanese festival and the Boston, alike, cater to the stroller. The Arts Festival began as an outdoor exhibition where strolling Bostonians might view the work of living artists, and, although it has grown to include many of the lively arts, the 250 Fine Arts selections for 1956 were displayed in specially-designed outdoor pavilions during the sixteen days and nights of the Festival. A remarkable thing about the Boston Arts Festival is that the performances and exhibitions are free to all.

Sponsored in part by the City of Boston, the Festival is largely made possible by the contributions of those who enjoy it and the business firms sharing in the pride and success of its continuing growth. Artists and performers do their part by appearing either without fee or simply for expenses.

The new Festival outdoor stage which is portable style and adaptable to arena, semi-arena, and proscenium productions, was designed by Isidore Richmond, Boston architect who donated his services to the Festival. The Electronics Corpora-

*(Continued on page 44)*



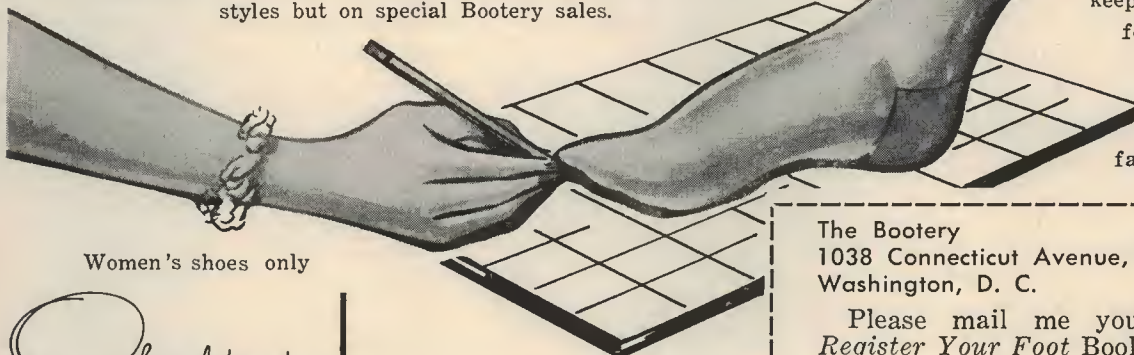


# Register Your Foot at the **BOOTERY** of Washington, D. C.

Women who are overseas (or anywhere outside the nation's capital) can be assured of comfort, convenience, the very latest in styling, and the pleasure of individually fitted shoes from Washington's shoe fashion center—The Bootery.

With the exclusive Bootery *Register Your Foot* Service and the specially designed Foot Chart, you will be fitted to the exact contours of your foot. Our catalogues will keep you up to date not only on the current shoe styles but on special Bootery sales.

Wherever you are in the world . . . you can keep in step with shoes for every occasion—  
styled by the leading designers of fashion and comfort.



Women's shoes only

*Directly from the*  
**BOOTERY**

Write today. Let us send you—  
FREE and without obligation—  
further information on this  
wonderful personal service  
from The Bootery.

The Bootery  
1038 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Please mail me your exclusive  
*Register Your Foot* Booklet and foot  
graphs.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

APO (or city and country) \_\_\_\_\_

## THE WORLD MOVES

## WITH

## MERCHANTS

. . . and MERCHANTS will move *you*  
anywhere in the world. Overseas shipments  
expertly and carefully wrapped and packed . . .

lift vans, either steel or wood,  
available for your needs . . . full insurance

at nominal cost. The things you leave behind can be safely left in our  
modern fireproof Washington warehouses. Don't concern  
yourself at moving and storage time . . . leave everything to  
MERCHANTS . . . "Over 65 years of quality service."

Telephone EXecutive 3-7770

Nat'l. Furniture Warehouseman's Assoc. • British Assoc. of Internat'l. Furniture Removers  
Canadian Warehouseman's Assoc. • F. I. D. I. (Federation Internationale des Demenageurs Internationaux.)

# Merchants

## TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.

JOHN L. NEWBOLD, PRES.

920 E STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Cable address: "Removals"



Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

## THE BOOKSHELF

### NEW AND INTERESTING

By FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **A History of the English Speaking Peoples—Volume One—"The Birth of Britain"** by Winston S. Churchill, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. \$6.00

In the author's words: "... personal view on the processes whereby English-speaking peoples throughout the world have achieved their distinctive position and character."

2. **Olympio—The Life of Victor Hugo** by André Maurois, published by Harper & Brothers \$5.95

A superb recreation of the prodigious life of the French poet, novelist, dramatist, politician. Definitely one of the outstanding biographies of our century.

3. **The Poor Man's Guide to Europe** by David Dodge, published by Random House \$3.50

If you think you already know all about Europe; tell your friends about this one: they will bless you!

**The Art and Architecture of Japan**, by Robert Treat Paine and Alexander Soper. *Pelican History of Art, Penguin Books, Baltimore, 1955. 316 pages of text, 173 pages of illustrations. \$8.50.*

Reviewed by GREGORY HENDERSON

The Pelican History of Art is well on the way to providing us with the most complete and authoritative examination of major world art to appear in recent times. The present volume on the art and architecture of Japan equals, and probably exceeds, the high level so far established by the series. It is also a landmark in scholarship on Japan.

The volume divides evenly into two parts. The first part, a survey of the painting and sculpture of Japan, is by Robert Treat Paine, assistant curator of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston; the second part, devoted exclusively to the classic architecture of Japan, is by professor Alexander Soper of Bryn Mawr college. Both men are outstanding authorities in their fields, both have spent years of study in Japan, both read and speak the Japanese language, both, happily, command an accurate and pleasing literary style.

The resulting synthesis could not be more congenial. While not monumental or exhaustive, the work gathers up for the professional, as for the amateur, all that is essential in the record of Japan's painting, sculpture and architecture from the earliest times until the beginning of the nineteenth century, provides us with the latest results of both oriental and western research—no easy task when one considers the fecundity of Japanese work alone in these fields—and appraises the results justly. One can, without qualification, call

it the best work to appear in English on this subject.

Books of the present calibre remind the Foreign Service officer of the new stature we can now bring to our understanding of foreign cultures in general, and of Japanese culture, perhaps, in particular. Writing has become rigorous and mature scholarship, worthy of comparison with the best which the native country itself can produce.

**A History of the Croatian People, Volume I**, by Francis R. Preveden. *Philosophical Library, New York, 1955. 129 pages plus photographs. \$7.50.*

Reviewed by ARTHUR L. LEBEL

This is a history of the Croatian people written by a scholar of Croatian birth who has spent a great deal of his life investigating the fields of education and history, particularly those phases of history which are related to the Croation people.

The format of this volume is 8½ by 11½ inches and, in addition to 129 pages of text, it includes two large maps (18" by 24"), a chronological list of the Dukes and National Kings of Croatia, and 64 photographic illustrations covering such matters as geographical characteristics, prehistoric artifacts, Roman antiquities, medieval cathedrals, etc. For those Foreign Service Officers who have a penchant for history, this book is highly recommended, not only because of its exhaustive and scholarly treatment but because of its smoothness and readability.

**Worldwide Communist Propaganda Activities**, ed. by F. Bowen Evans. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1955, 222 pages. \$3.00.*

Reviewed by EARL L. PACKER

This admirable handbook on Communist propaganda activities is based largely on official reports from United States Government officials abroad. It discusses in detail the objectives, theory, and organization of international Communist propaganda, examines the themes and volume of that propaganda and the media used, and furnishes estimates of the cost of Communist propaganda, internal and external (\$3 billion in 1953 and probably more in 1954).

Communist propaganda activities conducted through the major Communist international fronts and conducted in the four major geographic areas of the world, outside North America, are admirably analyzed. Variations in the immediate objectives and in the strength of the Communist movement in different countries are noted.

It is to be hoped that the index of any future edition—and follow-ups will be needed!—will be more pin-pointed.

FOR *Any* BOOK  
IN PRINT

Write

THE BOOKMAILER  
P.O. BOX 101,  
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE  
ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD  
Send for Free Catalog



## Motor Mart: 1956 (from page 21)

will be universal. Likewise with air conditioning. A beginning has been made, in the Hudson for instance, really to condition the air inside a car for all-season purposes, as distinct from the usual system of heating and ventilating.

Since a limit of sorts seems to have been reached in regard to the variety of designs possible in the frontal appearance of an automobile, there is nowhere to go to capture the attention except to the rear. We have, by way of illustration, the Chrysler 4-door Newport hardtop, which boasts of "the most beautiful and distinctive rear-end" design on any car for the present year. Buick features a "rakish rear-end." Massive tail fins are almost *de rigueur* on the model of '56 if it is to be distinguished from its predecessors of a year or two back.

As a commentary on the safety of our roads today, it is something of a revelation to find so many cars advertising equipment aimed at motoring security. Steering wheels have recessed hubs or flexible rims calculated to absorb impact in the event of what is euphemistically called a sudden stop. The number of passengers who have been flung out and killed when subjected to sudden collisions in recent months has led to the widespread introduction of new "safety" door locks—interlocking devices that are meant to hold doors closed under two or three times as much stress and strain as the former locks. Padded instrument panels and padded sun visors, offer added protection against shock; seat belts of nylon webbing, securely anchored to the floor, are still optional but doubtless soon will be as standard as the belt around the waist on airplane landings or take-offs.

Of more practical value to those who hope to escape the unexpected impact in the normal course of their driving would seem to be the increasing use of tubeless tires, which retain air longer in case of puncture or blow-out and therefore have a slower letdown. Better headlights, better visibility, and—of necessity in today's traffic—better brakes, are designed to give more motoring security; and in some instances the steel framework is being reinforced to a significant degree. Plymouth alone lists 12 special "safety" features in the '56 models, of which only the seat belts involve an extra cost.

Without attempting to note all the models on the market in this brief survey, it looks as though 1956 will be one of the "great" years for the industry, just like 1955. Predictions are being made that six and a half million cars will be sold in the United States this year, compared with 7,200,000 last year. But 1957 may introduce changes which will make the vintage of '56 seem slightly old-fashioned. Nearly every line is planning radical new body styles, closer to the ground, with more glass and so-called sculptured design, with sliding tops and swivel seats. New disc brakes and such innovations as fuel injection systems and new types of suspension also seem to be in the cards. Prices will also be new, and higher of course, though competition will continue to be a factor in the consumer's favor.

It is not likely that next year's models will be out any earlier than usual. The motor mart of 1956 has enough for any buyer, no matter how meticulous. You pay your money, whether for Lincoln or Cadillac, Studebaker or Rambler, and you take your choice as to style, color, gadgetry or utility. One thing is sure—you can't go wrong on any American car today.

## Back Yard (from page 27)

The picture window was one of our happiest thoughts. A pair of French doors, which we easily persuaded ourselves were superfluous in our Washington house, were carried to Ragged Run and installed horizontally to provide a panoramic view down the mountain into the valley. On the inside of the window a built-in, cushioned oak bench gives us a fine vantage point from which to enjoy our view. The oak beams we stained, painting the ceiling in between a flat white. The paint selected proved most effective, so we also used it for our fireplace mantel as well as for the staircase.

Of the three rooms upstairs, only one bedroom and a library have been finished so far. To the library walls we glued a heavy brown burlap cloth and used ivory composition tiling for the ceiling. The walls were lined with homemade bookcases. Other furnishings include a mixture of items acquired in our travels, local relics and our own carpentry. The dining table we made from an oak plywood flush door stained and equipped with black iron legs. A large black iron pot once used for outdoor water heating on washdays became a rustic container for ferns. Ceramic tiles picked up in Italy were fastened by linoleum paste to plywood to make a large end table.

Among the wall decorations is a large boat-shaped piece of driftwood from our stream. For this we found that vigorous application of a wire brush, followed by numerous waxings produced a fine gloss.

Outside it was principally a matter of painting and landscaping. In a way, our landscaping has only begun, but in a larger sense, with the whole of Shenandoah at our door, none was necessary. Even so, we did want to add our touches and eventually to have specimens of as many plants as possible common to that section of Virginia as well as a few imported and experimental varieties of our own. We planted everblooming climbing roses, one each of various types, on each side of both houses. We do not yet have what could properly be called an adequate lawn but the remnants of the original Kentucky blue grass are there, now interspersed with the newly-developed Zoysia creeping grass recommended to us by the Department of Agriculture. A few of the many dogwood trees have been relocated.

As I write these last sentences we are sitting on our front porch relaxing before dinner. It is the nicest time of day with the sun still lighting up the valley below and the future site of a long-planned bass pond. A blue haze has settled over the mountains around us. Our friendly whip-poor-will has begun his nocturnal call, signalling the beginning of his evening hunt. We are reflecting on the fun we have had on our country home project and regretting somewhat the things planned but not yet done. For we are nearing the end of our tour in the Department, and it may be a long time before we can again devote our energy to the finishing touches on "Ragged Run," our mountain home in the United States.

It has been hard work—this home building—but it has been relaxing, healthful and invigorating. "Ragged Run" has given us real roots in America and we recommend such a project to all families who may be looking forward to a few years' duty in the Department.



counteracting any tendency there may be towards a narrowly military concept of the mission of the College. . . .

Students at the National War College chiefly learn by doing—by solving problems, but not, as a rule, military problems. The students are divided into committees of seven or eight, always with men from all the services and one or two civilians on each committee. These groups work on assigned problems for a week or two or three; and then new committees are formed, so that in the course of ten months each student works with virtually every other student of that year. . . .

The curriculum is not hard and fast, and it changes somewhat from year to year. In general terms, however, there are two broad fields of work. For the first four to five months, students are concerned with the nature and uses of national power. In different terms, they are taking a close, searching look at the world today, at the political and economic forces at work in it. This includes a detailed analysis of the nature of conflict, from all-out war through limited and cold war to such "peace" as we have in a troubled age. It includes study of the components of national power. Closely tied into these studies are what might be called "area studies," dealing with the regions of primary significance in America's foreign policy.

Most of the second half of the course is devoted to a single, far-reaching problem—the security of the United States. This does not mean making war plans, but constructing a more comprehensive program for the use of all the resources at our disposal—in war or in peace, or something in between. Besides working on an exhaustive plan for national security in these broad terms, as one of a group, the student also pursues some line of individual research of his own choosing. . . .

In May the students are broken up into geographical groups, usually four of them, according to individual preference, and are taken on flying trips to the areas of their special interest. One goes to Europe, one to the Middle East, one to Latin America, one to the Far East, customarily. On these field trips, students are briefed extensively by our ambassadors and attachés, and by our overseas theater commanders and their staff personnel in the areas visited. They inspect industries, agricultural installations, military facilities, and public works projects—whatever is relevant to American policy and strategy in the area. And they are briefed by top-ranking government officials in the countries they visit. On their return, they "cross-brief" each other through reports by spokesmen for the several groups.

The unique task of the National War College is to take selected officers from each service who are likely to go up to higher commands or to exacting staff assignments and bring them out of the military cloister, so to speak. . . .

From my visits to the College, I should say this is being done in a highly successful fashion. The questions asked of me, and the comments made, were not those of men in a cloister. They were precisely the sort of questions that alert, free, inquiring citizens in any field of endeavor might ask. They reflected keen minds, good knowledge, a striking depth of interest, and—most important of all in my judgment—uninhibited thinking about controversial and challenging problems. Those officers are not merely learning facts but also learning to weigh orthodox and unorthodox ideas and to make fair-minded realistic judgments of such ideas.

This seems to me immensely important, because the times have changed so greatly in the last decade. It used to be that an admiral or a general only rarely found himself in a billet that called for anything more than the handling of military forces and equipment and related problems. Today things are very different. We have military commands spread over the continents. We have commands, such as SHAPE, at which American military men are dealing with colleagues and subordinates from fourteen allied nations. And we have military men in missions overseas whose work is largely related to the economic resources of foreign countries—their ability to handle offshore equipment orders, for example.

The commander of an air base in Arabia might well know a good deal about the Moslem world and its history. The commander of the Berlin military district may find he needs to know more about the diplomacy of Middle Europe than about weapons. Our overseas commanders have great responsibilities in dealing with foreign governments and populations—in some cases with people in throes of social and economic change who need careful handling. And in the Pentagon, military planners have to think in terms of close co-ordination of their plans with the political and economic policies of other government agencies. Even the scheduling of military expenditures has come to call for a far better understanding of purely economic matters; for when the military budget is two-thirds of the total national budget, it is a major force in the national economy.

That, as I see it, is why a college of "grand strategy" was needed—to prepare selected officers for the supra-military duty to which many of them will be assigned in coming years. We are going to be successful in integrating foreign policy and military strategy and planning only if our military leaders have a solid grasp of the political realities of today's world. By the same logic, that same integration is going to be more successful if our foreign policy planners and our key ambassadors and counselors of embassy have a real understanding of the "military facts of life." That is why a score of them from the State Department attend the NWC each year.

From the outside looking in, I was deeply impressed by the realistic way in which the National War College has carried out its mission over these nine post-war years. I was particularly impressed by the underlying concept that prevails in the curriculum and method of instruction—the substitution of breadth for specialization, and the emphasis on a geo-political approach rather than the restrictively military approach to national problems.

There are difficulties, of course, and problems yet to be solved at this level of military education. The relationship of the NWC and the three services war colleges has yet to be fully clarified, so that all will make their proper contributions to the total job without overlapping. There is a question whether the Army and Navy are wise to hold that an officer attending the Army or Navy War College is precluded from attending the National War College later.

Thinking simply of the immensely expanded role of the United States in the life of the world, however, and of the much-augmented responsibility of the military in the making and conduct of America's national policies, I found great satisfaction in what I was able to learn and see at the confluence of the Potomac and the Anacostia.—WILLIAM H. HESSLER in the *Naval Institute Proceedings*, © 1956 by the U. S. Naval Institute.



# Partners in Pleasure



THE PARTNERS OF BELLOWS & COMPANY  
CHOSE THESE 2 GREAT WHISKIES...  
EACH THE BEST OF ITS KIND!

Product of the U. S. A.



## BELLOWS PARTNERS CHOICE

You can *taste* the difference! Contains more aged base whiskies, blended with the finest grain neutral spirits, than any other nationally sold blended whiskey at its price.

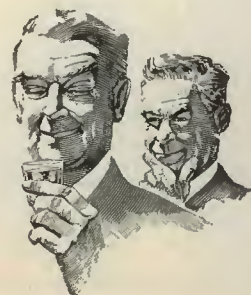


Only the best is labelled

# BELLOWS

## BELLOWS CLUB BOURBON

This is the *one* straight bourbon that met the exacting standards of the partners of Bellows & Company. You just cannot buy a better-tasting straight Kentucky bourbon at any price!





## To Keep Flowers Fresh (from page 12)

of the violet, not the stem, are to be dipped. Before arranging, the stem ends of lilacs and branches of trees should be pounded. Much water is needed to maintain the greater amount of foliage on branches, and the pounding process increases the cut surface through which water enters the stems.

Many flowers, such as the carnation and gladiolus, may be rejuvenated by recutting the stems and placing them in water to a depth of at least one-third of the stem. Azaleas, roses, dahlias, rhododendron, dogwood, and branches respond best to a dip in boiling water and then cold.

Arrangements should be checked daily to see that the water level is kept constant, and that all dead or dying leaves and petals are removed. The Japanese spend much time, often an hour or even more, in making their arrangements. Such a production is worthy of daily attention. Plant cuttings if treated properly will reward one with the "Virtues of the Way of Flowers."

## "Miracle in Boston"

(from page 38)

tion of America presented the Festival with a new permanent sound system, and the American Federation of Musicians, Local No. 9, donated \$8000 for performance expenses.

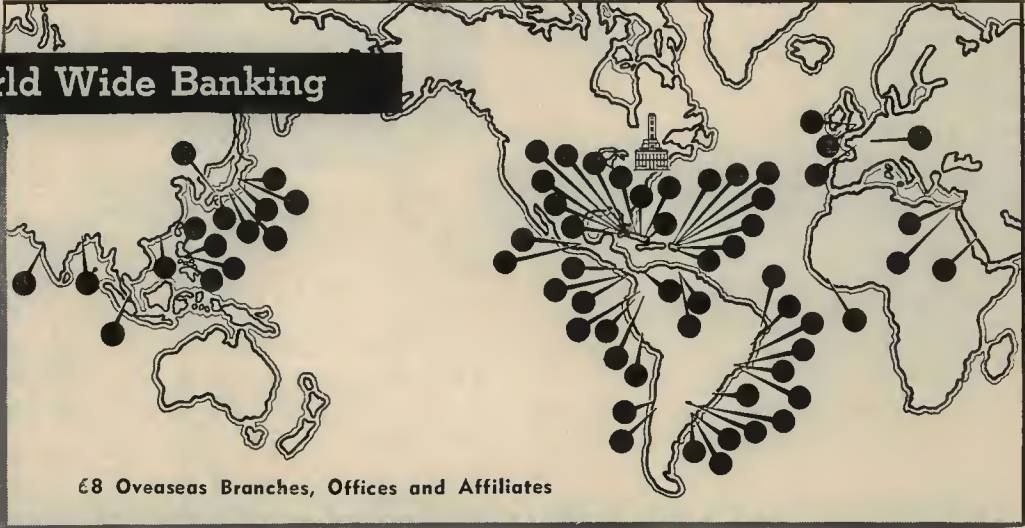
Thus Bostonians—artists and laymen, professionals and non-professionals, labor and industry—have worked together to make the Festival a successful venture which the conservative *New York Herald Tribune* has called "A miracle in Boston."

## AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS:

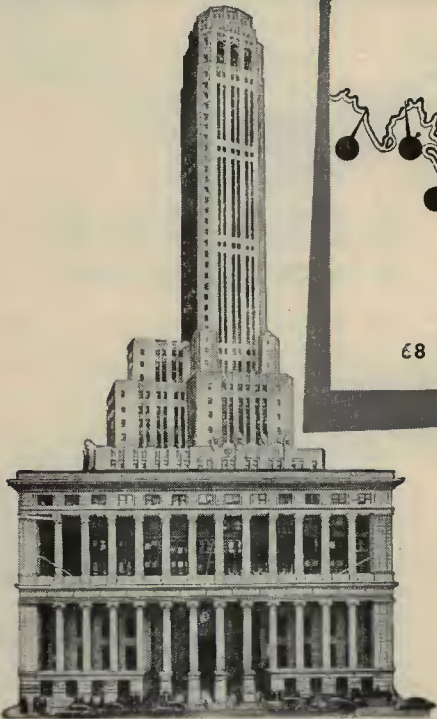
**Peter Brampton** who wrote "The National Art Gallery" was brought up in England and on the Continent and came here in 1942. Since then he has worked on Washington newspapers, and is currently free-lancing. **Maryalicia Crowell**, "To Keep Flowers Fresh," lives with her husband and seven-year-old daughter in a Brooklyn apartment overlooking New York harbor, and is a free-lance writer. Since putting down roots and reclaiming a home in the Shenandoah Park, FSO **Allen Fidel** has been transferred overseas again, to Bern. Boston's current art festival, "Miracle in Boston" brought nostalgic memories to staff member **Mrs. Hester Hise Henderson** whose husband was posted for seven years in the Far East. One of our Editors wanted to put a special box around the interesting story of the Penfield legacy reported by **James B. Stewart** on page 14. **Henry S. Villard's** article "Motor Mart: 1956" carries forward and brings up to date his reporting for the *Journal* on new cars. Mr. Villard is currently assigned as Deputy Commandant for Foreign Affairs at the National War College and was the first U. S. Minister to Libya. His new book, "Libya: the New Arab King of North Africa," was reviewed in the *June Journal*.

The *JOURNAL* is indebted to Tomikichiro Tokuriki for his wood-block "The Fireflies of Uji River" shown on the third cover, to the Sydney (Australia) *Morning Herald* for Eyre's cartoon in the *June JOURNAL* (page 34), and to the National Gallery of Art for the photographs of the paintings of El Greco and Jacques-Louis David from the Samuel H. Kress collection, and the seventeenth-century sculpture (page 29) of C. da Verrazano.

# First in World Wide Banking



68 Overseas Branches, Offices and Affiliates



## The FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK of New York

Head Office: 55 Wall Street

•

75 Offices in Greater New York

Great For Going Places • FNCB Travelers  
Checks • Fully Refunded If Lost or Stolen



## American Assembly (from page 19)

in their fields of interest as to make a distinctive contribution. In other fields also, the temporary employment of persons of distinguished capacities is desirable.

13. The development of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and many other multilateral organizations requires an increased number of highly trained career officers. More particularly, it demands that these officers have periods of special preparation for the new types of service. In view of the conspicuous manner in which the United Nations functions are often discharged, it is appropriate to use well qualified private citizens for representation in some major meetings. Arrangements should be made for their participation at the time the American positions to be taken at the meeting are formulated.

14. In the field the ambassador should function in fact, as in theory, as the direct representative of the President. He should coordinate the activities of the representatives of United States agencies in the country, assume responsibility for assuring the unified development and execution of the programs in the country and exercise general direction and leadership of the entire effort. His area of responsibility must include "operations" as well as "policy."

15. Ambassadors, both career and non-career, should be selected for their personal qualities; in addition to the traditional requirements, special attention should be paid to their competence in executive leadership, and their appreciation of political, economic, informational, military, and cultural objectives.

16. In view of the increasing importance of regional problems and organizations, periodic regional conferences of ambassadors and of functional officers should be held, with appropriate representation from Washington. No regional authority or "political theater commander" should be interposed between ambassadors and Washington.

17. Effective overseas representation requires clear definition and effective coordination of policy in Washington, and its prompt and coherent communication to missions abroad. Within the limits of defined policy, wider discretion and responsibility for administrative and substantive action should be given to Chiefs of Mission. Their counsel and advice should be systematically obtained on matters relating to the country of their assignment.

18. The State Department should be the chief Presidential agency for overall coordination of foreign policy. It should continue to improve its administration in order to play a larger and more effective role in the newer responsibilities abroad. It should be prepared to incorporate within its structure specialized agencies whose primary responsibilities are in the foreign field. Departments with primarily domestic concern will continue to have certain overseas interests. Their part in the foreign policy formulation and their actions insofar as they involve foreign policy decisions, however, should be carefully coordinated with the Department of State and their overseas activities should be manned as far as possible by the Foreign Service. Foreign operations of continuing concern to the government should not be parcelled out to interdepartmental committees or special Presidential advisers. Inevitably, however, there will remain some necessity for ultimate coordination at the Presidential level.

## CARMEL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Establish yourself before retirement. Zoned one acre minimum building sites. Cosmopolitan community; near Monterey Peninsula beaches, golf clubs, yet free from fog and smog. Outdoor living, hunting and fishing. Literature. Write H. D. Robison, Carmel Valley Realty Co.

**F.S.O.'s CAN JOIN DACOR**—\$4 annually. Monthly Bulletin, Insurance. Employment service. Welfare.

**AND DACOR HOUSE**—Temporary membership, \$5 monthly. Annual resident membership, \$35. Rooms, meals, social activities.

**DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS RETIRED, Inc.**  
Dacor House 1718 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

**EDUCATIONAL CONSULTING SERVICE:** A non-profit agency with professional background and Foreign Service participation. Box 248, Sandy Spring, Maryland.

## PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE

FURS

PEARLS

Purchased in the Wholesale Market  
at great savings

Gifts for all occasions

Can Purchase anything—ship anywhere

**MRS. PAULUS PRINCE POWELL**

777 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Cable address:  
PEASHOP, N. Y.

Telephone  
Trafalgar 9-4180



No. 92/92A Secretary

## Finest Reproductions

Exquisitely hand-crafted in solid mahogany, walnut, or cherry. Authentic traditional pieces for living — dining — bedrooms.

Selling Foreign Service Personnel for years,  
packing and shipping to all parts of the world.  
For New Catalogue please send \$1.00

**NORRIS Furniture Corporation**

Franklin and 24th Sts. • Richmond 14, Virginia



## FRANCIS SCOTT KEY APARTMENT HOTEL

600 - 20th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

NAtional 8-5425

*Why Foreign Service Personnel prefer the  
Francis Scott Key Hotel:*

- (1) It is only two blocks from the State Department
- (2) It offers family accommodations
- (3) One room, kitchen and bath, completely furnished apartments, air conditioned
- (4) Coffee shop and excellent food
- (5) Reasonable rates—\$6.00 to \$10.00 double

CAPT. & MRS. MARSHALL McKIBBIN, Mgrs.



## Letters to the Editors *(from page 48)*

not to strengthen the bond between the two organizations, but to identify one with the other (an incidental complication of which has been the increased pressure on the part of other federal agencies to establish their own foreign service, rather than to consider the current one as the overseas instrument of all). The results have been both comical and pathetic at times in the desperate effort to find jobs at Foreign Service posts (thank Heaven for London, Bonn and Paris) for highly trained and highly technical specialists (and in the no less desperate effort to find Foreign Service Officers in the field to fill the Washington jobs thus vacated).

The second difficulty is the more serious one. One cannot help but feel that many of those involved with the Integration Program were concerned primarily with the departmental end of it and had only a superficial grasp of the function of the Staff Corps, whose fate seems to have been decided almost as an afterthought. Unfortunately, however, it is considerably easier to eliminate the Staff Corps as it formerly existed than it is to eliminate the need for the Staff Corps, since this body provided the major share of the flexibility essential to a Foreign Service operation.

As things were, there was the Foreign Service Officer, whose "ticket of admission" to the Foreign Service was the examination which required a broad educational background, but little specialized experience. This officer was expected to rise in the ranks or to get out. Then there was the Staff Officer whose "ticket of admission" was a number of years experience in a specialized field. In the case of this officer, performance of a specialty within rather defined limits was expected rather than steady promotions. Certain Foreign Service positions were always filled by the FSO; others always by the Staff Officer. On the other hand, there were numerous positions between the extremes calling for qualities found in each, which were filled sometimes by the one and sometimes by the other, with complete flexibility. Further, by appending the clerical classes to the Staff Officer classes, it was possible for the efficient and conscientious clerical employee who lacked an extensive formal education to climb in typical American fashion up the ladder to some of the officer positions and to feel there was a future in the Foreign Service for him.

In addition to diminishing the hopes and the recruitment possibilities of the clerical employee without too much formal training, who has neither the inclination nor the ability to rise to the top, but who wants and is capable of a fruitful career in the Foreign Service beyond the confines of the Communications unit (as a Visa Officer, for example, or an Administrative Officer at a medium post), the integration of the FSO and the FSS officer positions has created two more or less insoluble problems:

1. In a single service, it is not possible to recruit by one and the same examination (unless it is watered down to the point of meaninglessness) the political analyst and the procurement officer or communications supervisor.
2. In a single service, it is not possible to apply uniformly the principle of selection out to a group that includes specialists who, though performing effectively, have reached their maximum potential in a certain class.

With regard to these two problems, it is interesting to note that they have not as yet been fully faced since, in the

first case, we do have Procurement Officers and Communications Supervisors who are Foreign Service Officers but by grace of integration rather than recruitment, and, in the second case, there has been only one post-integration Selection Board. However, it is only a question of time before we must confront them, and one need not be too much of a prophet to foresee that their solution will call either for the use of a double standard or for the restoration of the Staff Corps to its former position. Should the former method be utilized, the concept of a single service would be of course a travesty, since a single service with different entrance (and exit) requirements is not a single service, but two services in one. On the other hand (using the latter method), it would seem more sensible (and more honest) to designate a person as a Staff Officer rather than to designate him as a Foreign Service Officer with an asterisk or an IBM symbol following his name.

R. B.

Washington

## PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

To the editors

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

May I be given the privilege of reminding readers of the *Journal* of a very significant anniversary which will be observed this July 4, 1956. I refer to the tenth anniversary of the granting of Philippine independence and the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines.

The voluntary relinquishment of American sovereignty over the Philippines was an almost unprecedented act of good will on the part of a stronger nation towards a weaker, dependent country. President Roxas of the Philippines fittingly summed up the feelings of Filipinos on this historic occasion when he declared:

"The Stars and Stripes will no longer fly over this land but in the hearts of 18,000,000 Filipinos, and in the eyes of many millions more in this part of the world, the American flag flies more triumphantly today than ever before in history."

Today when the problems of colonialism are receiving dramatic attention the world over, as highlighted last year by the Bandung Conference, the unique American record in the Philippines deserves to be emphasized and made known to a wider world audience. That record, as much as anything, testifies to the fundamental support America has given the cause of freedom in Asia as well as elsewhere and provides a fitting answer to the charges of colonialism sometimes leveled against us for propaganda purposes. Together the Philippines and the United States have written a remarkable record of friendship and partnership in the Pacific.

*Edward W. Mill*

Rockford, Ill.

## RETIRED PERSONNEL

To the Editors

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Those in the ranks of retired personnel are certainly grateful to the *Journal* for publishing each year, before Christmas and at considerable expense, the addresses of their colleagues. That list, together with the one published annually in the DACOR BULLETIN, are most helpful, not only to those who are retired, but to the entire Service.

*James B. Stewart*

Denver, Colorado





A NAME OF *International Fame*



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

COMPLETELY AIR-CONDITIONED

*The Mayflower*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. Mack, Vice President & General Manager

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Appliances

FOR

EXPORT

REFRIGERATORS — RANGES — FREEZERS

WASHERS — DRIERS

AIR CONDITIONERS

RADIOS — SMALL APPLIANCES

GENERAL ELECTRONICS

INCORPORATED

SHOW ROOM — 4513 WISCONSIN AVE., N.W.  
EM. 2-8300 WASHINGTON, D.C.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

**LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING  
WITH THE SERVICE  
INVESTMENT CORPORATION**

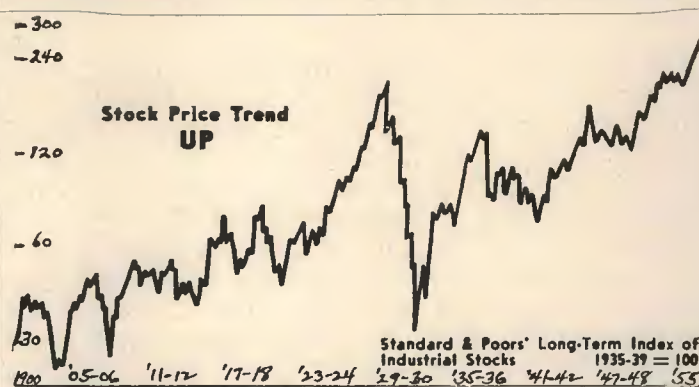
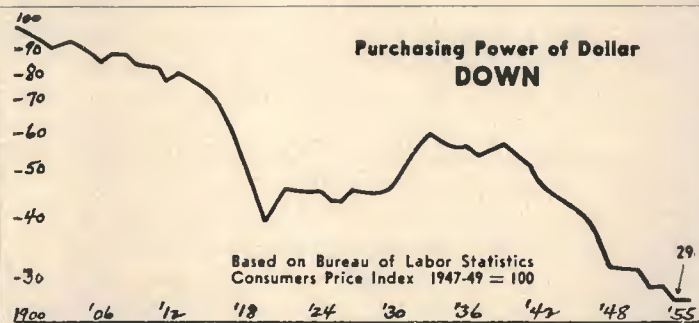
The purchasing power of the dollar has been in a long term decline. Hence the value of savings accounts, bonds, other fixed income investments and insurance has decreased by 2/3 since 1900 and by 1/2 since 1939.

U.S. industrial production has increased eight-fold since 1900; has more than doubled since 1939. The value of shares of leading corporations, while fluctuating, reflects this growth; so do the dividends disbursed. The upward trend was more than sufficient to offset the rising cost of living over the long run despite intermediate periods when the reverse occurred.

Hence, a long term financial program should include common stocks. But to select stocks, to spread the risk judiciously over a number of companies in various industries, and to keep abreast of all pertinent developments is not an easy task—especially when stationed abroad.

More and more Americans overseas are joining the rapidly growing number of people who prefer to leave the intricacies of investment management to the trained staff of Mutual Investment Companies.

Modern investment plans allow practically everyone to participate. We invite your inquiries and will consider it a privilege to acquaint you with the service we provide.



**SERVICE INVESTMENT CORPORATION**

927 Fifteenth Street, N.W.  
Washington 5, D. C.

Hubert K. Ladenburg, President  
(Formerly with the Foreign Service)

Telephone: NA 8-6770  
Cable: SERVISCO



## Letters to the Editors

*Pseudonyms may be used only if your letter includes your correct name and address. All Letters to the Editors are subject to condensation.*

### "ROCKING CHAIRS AND CARPET SLIPPERS"

To the Editors

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

We were happy to see, in "Rocking Chairs and Carpet Slippers" in your June News to the Field column, reference to the employment opportunities available to former members of the Foreign Service through the Placement activities of DACOR.

For some time, Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired, Inc. (DACOR) has been seeking employment for those of its members who desire to augment their incomes. To the great surprise of all concerned, more openings have turned up than qualified applicants.

Practically all of the openings have been in the field of education. In the past year, five colleges have expressed interest in former FSOs as instructors; 27 colleges or discussion groups have asked for names of prospective lecturers located in their area for single or multiple engagements. In addition, 15 institutions inquired for qualified persons (mainly in specialized fields, such as agriculture) to participate in their Point 4 programs. An airline recently inquired for a representative to reside in a Far Eastern country.

Full-time remuneration offered thus far has been nominal—generally around 4 to 5 thousand dollars per annum. Single lecture engagements have paid from \$25 to \$100, while once member received \$250 (from which travel expense had to be met) for a two-day program. The Point 4 positions are all in backward countries, and remuneration and living allowances are fairly generous.

As a courtesy to inquirers, DACOR will be glad to suggest non-members to prospective employers when qualified DACOR members are not available. Inquiries should be addressed to: Placement Committee, DACOR House, 1718 H Street, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

*Edward C. Wilkinson*  
*Chairman, Placement Committee*

Washington

### ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS AGO

To the Editors

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Plans for the attendance of the President and Secretary Dulles at the Panama Conference held this month in commemoration of the first Pan-American Congress which took place there in 1826, have met with almost universal approval. What a contrast to the reaction to President Adams' proposal to send delegates to the first Congress! It occurred to me that readers of the JOURNAL might be interested in the events leading to the final approval of that early mission by the Senate.

The debates in Congress in March, 1826 reflected a strong distaste for translating the broad generalities of Monroe's now famous message of 1823 into concrete terms. They also reflected strong suspicions that that was just what President John Quincy Adams and his Secretary of State, Henry Clay,

were proposing to do. In order to allay these fears Adams suggested that the delegates take part in the proceedings only "as far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American states that we depart."

Senator John Randolph attacked the motives of the President and Clay so strongly that Clay challenged him to a duel which was actually fought. The first shots missed and Clay's second made a hole in Randolph's coat. The emotional speeches, the misrepresentation of motives, facts and intentions during the March, 1826 debates have sometimes been compared to the 1920 debates on the League of Nations.

Speaking in favor of the President's decision to send delegates to the Congress, Senator Johnston of Louisiana said that it was necessary for the new nations to the South "to unite for the common defense of all and mutually to guarantee peace, security and independence." These are the sentiments that bind the Pan-American Union today, and though that early Congress was premature its purposes have come to fruition in the Pan-American Union and the Organization of American States.

President Adams' recommendation was finally approved by the Senate in a party-line vote, 24 to 19, but unfortunately our delegation did not arrive until the Panama conference was over. Senator Johnston's words, now just over 130 years old, apply with equal grace to 1956: "I trust that I have shown that this mission . . . is due to a just estimate of our essential interests, . . . to friendship, to peace, to commerce, to our principles . . ."

*Taylor G. Belcher*

Washington

### INTEGRATION — TWO YEARS LATER

To the Editors

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The two years that have gone by since the formal announcement concerning the Integration Program have more or less confirmed the fears of a moderate group of Foreign Service employees who, while admitting the necessity of "doing something," took exception to some of the things that were proposed to be done. The group referred to cannot be accused of "negativism" since it had a positive plan that was relatively simple to implement:

1. Equate the non-clerical FSS classes and steps with the FSO classes and steps, in the same manner that the FSR classes and steps are equated.
2. Grant the differential to the FSO and the Foreign Service retirement benefits to the FSS.
3. Permit entry into the FSO classes at other than the bottom step.
4. Declare 300-400 Departmental positions dual service and integrate the incumbents where feasible.

Although the foregoing plan was not completely dissimilar from the Department's proposal, it is precisely in those areas of divergence where the difficulties foreseen two years ago are beginning to materialize, i.e. first in the excessive number of positions declared dual service, and secondly in the attempted elimination of the Staff Corps above the clerical level.

With regard to the first difficulty, there was no doubt a great need to strengthen the bonds between the Department and the Foreign Service. Yet, by declaring some 1300 positions dual service, it would seem that an attempt was made

*(Continued on page 46)*





## *To Our Readers:*

IN THE NEWS TO THE FIELD this month we described the current editorial activity of members of the Foreign Service. We think readers of the *Journal* will be interested to know a little about the writing being done for the *Journal* by our subscribers, whether ICA, USIA Department or Foreign Service.

Study of the past year's issues shows that 17 of the *Journal's* articles were written by FSOs and their families, six by FSOs who had retired or resigned, eight by officers of USIS, one by ISA, five by men in the Department, three by men in public life who had been associated with the Foreign Service, seven by educators. Of the entire 60, one-sixth were women, six of them wives of FSOs.

The contributors to the News from the Field, during this same time include seven FSSs, 23 FSOs, seven members of USIA, four wives and daughters.

Two of our covers were by USIA, one by an FSO, three by FSS, one by ICA and one by a member of the family of a retired FSO.

In an early issue we plan to have a full cover photograph of a painting by one of our best known artists, whose works are in demand in both Paris and New York art galleries.

An early issue will also feature an amusing article defining the functions of the diplomat, by a distinguished foreign ambassador.

*From the Editors*



ASSN.  
ERLE R. DICKOVER  
BOX 202, R.F.D. NO. 1  
CARPINTERIA, CALIF.

*Supreme  
in the Arts  
of Public  
Hospitality*



Overseas and Latin-American Department:  
F. DELL'AGNESE, *Manager*

*The* **WALDORF - ASTORIA**

CONRAD N. HILTON, *President*

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

The most extensively air-conditioned hotel in the world