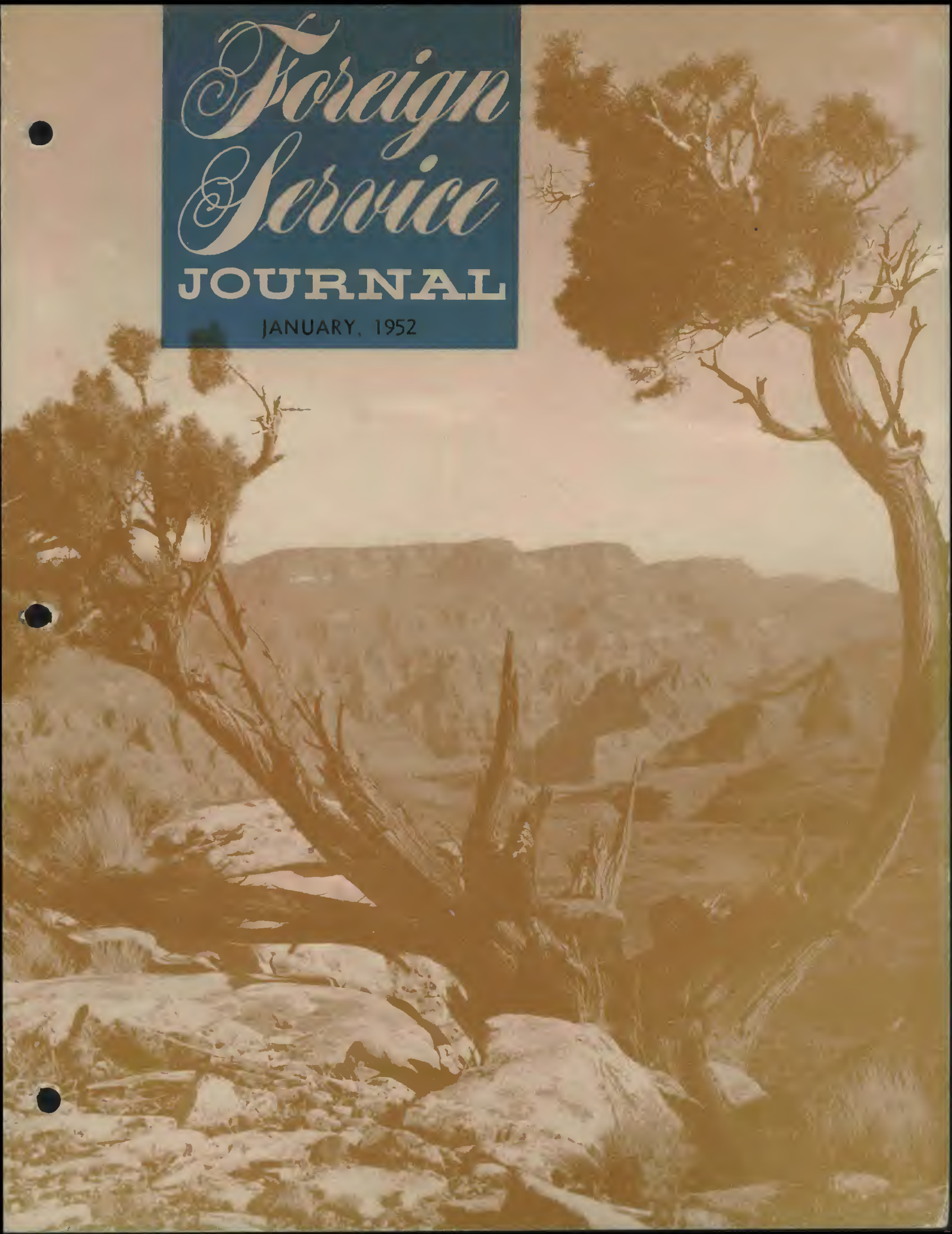


*Foreign
Service*

JOURNAL

JANUARY, 1952





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Letters to the Editors

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

MEDICAL CARE FOR DEPENDENTS

American Consulate General
Hamburg, Germany
November 23, 1951

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I am sure that everyone in the Foreign Service as well as in the Department has long been aware that Foreign Service wives and children are exposed to most, if not all, of the same health hazards as their husbands. Those who did not know that present legislation makes absolutely no provision for any reimbursement of medical and transportation costs when Foreign Service family members are taken ill have been informed of the facts by the excellent letter and editorial in the August *Journal*. Yet an officer in the Department's Bureau of Congressional Relations told me in September after a thorough check of their files that not only did the legislative request before Congress proposing a number of amendments to the Foreign Service Act of 1946 not include any provision for extending medical aid to families, but that Congressional Relations had no draft of any law for such aid on hand, since it had never received a request from any section of the Department to execute such a draft. Since Congressional Relations had not received such a request, it had to assume that the sections of the Department responsible for such matters either did not wish to, or did not have the evidence to support such legislation.

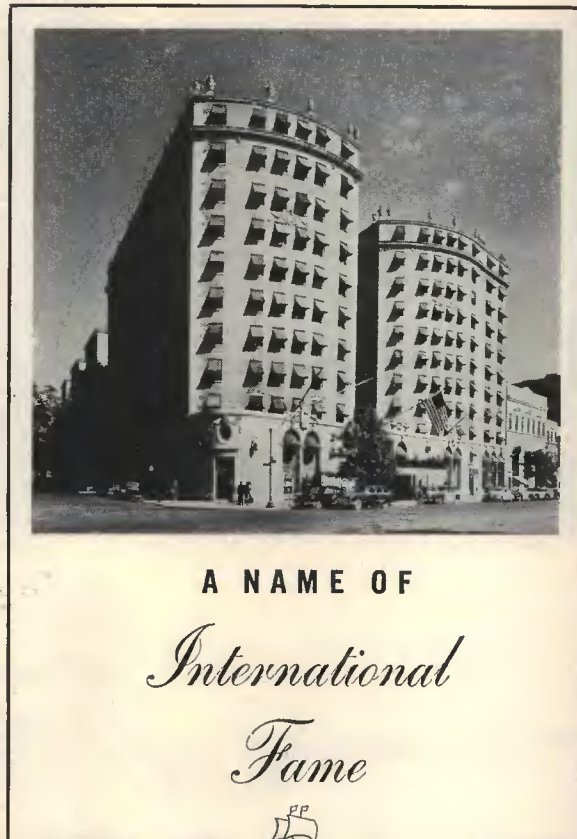
After the extremely courteous and considerate assistance extended to me by the Department during my wife's recent illness, I feel sure that the latter is the case. It would thus appear that those of us in the Foreign Service who have faced serious Service-incurred family illnesses have not passed on information which the Department could use to draft and support the type of law we consider desirable. Be this attributable to physical, financial or emotional exhaustion at the termination of such illnesses, we owe it to our fellows to place a record of our experiences at the disposal of the Department. I propose to do so immediately and believe that if those in the Foreign Service who have passed through similar experiences do likewise, the weight of evidence which the Department will have on hand to sustain a request for legislation covering medical aid for dependents will be overwhelming.

Such evidence, if presented with the statement that all dependents of Armed Forces' personnel abroad, as well as the dependents abroad of such organizations as the Displaced Persons Commission receive full medical care, should win quick support from our many friends in both houses of Congress.

Bruce M. Lancaster

(Continued on page 5)

Don't forget the *Journal's* Foreign Affairs Essay Contest. For full details refer to your December issue or write to the *Journal* direct.



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A CASE OF CRACKERS

American Consulate General
Calcutta 1, India

To the Editors, FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Dear Sir:

I enclose a copy of a letter recently addressed to the Consulate General, together with enclosures, which might be of amusement and interest to you and, possibly, to your readers. I have been informed by the steamship company concerned that the Superintendent of Jetties and Wharves for a while was not going to let the vessel come up to the docks in Calcutta but was going to make it discharge the cargo (probably my case was right at the bottom) at the special dock for explosive cargo.

William G. Gibson

* * *

Date 16-4-1951

Messrs. Lionel Edwards Ltd.

Calcutta

Dear Sirs,

s.s. "EXCHANGE"

On page 7 of the Agents' Manifest of the above vessel, one case bearing shipping mark "American Consul General," India (W.G.G.) has been described as Crackers under Line No. 35, Item No. 9. Will you please let me know very early whether the contents of the case are Fire Crackers or otherwise to admit of the case being correctly shown in the Manifest.

Superintendent
Jetties & Wharves,
Calcutta Port Commissioners

LIONEL EDWARDS, LTD.
Freight & Steamship Agents

D1, Clive Buildings,
Calcutta
19th April, 1951

The Superintendent, Jetties & Wharves,
Port Commissioners, Calcutta

Dear Sir,

s.s. "EXCHANGE" Vol. 43
New York/Calcutta B/L 35.

In reply to your letter No. G.1592 of 16th instant, we would advise that the U. S. Consulate General have confirmed that the case under Line #35 of the Import General Manifest of the above vessel actually contains Biscuits which in American parlance are known as "Crackers."

Yours faithfully,
Pro: LIONEL EDWARDS, LTD.
Sd. G. R. CULLEN
Agents—AMERICAN EXPORT LINES, INC.

21st April, 1951

The American Consul
Calcutta

Dear Sir,

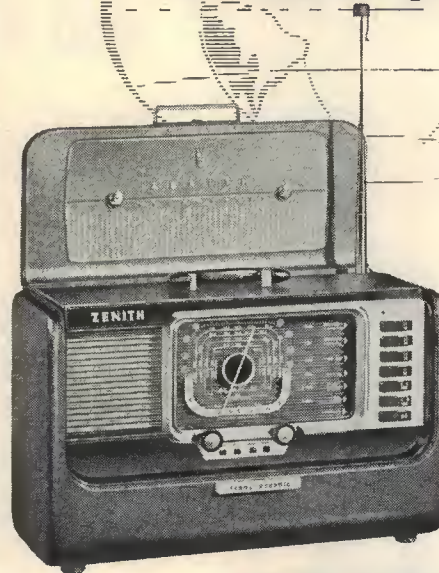
s.s. "EXCHANGE"

We have had correspondence with the Superintendent, Jetties & Wharves, Calcutta Port Commissioners, over one case marked:

(Continued on page 7)

Wherever you are...

Wherever you go...



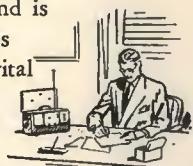
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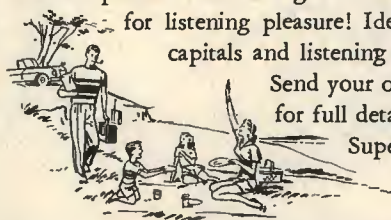


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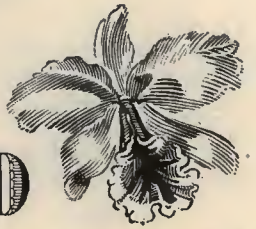
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 5)

American Consul General
India
(WGG)

which the Manifest declares as containing "crackers."

We have also been asked to advise the Superintendent if the contents of this case are "fire crackers."

While we have been able on this occasion to satisfy the Superintendent that these crackers are not intended for the 4th of July celebrations but are actually "Biscuits," we think that a fuller description should be given to "crackers" such as, we suggest, "edible."

Per pro: LIONEL EDWARDS, LTD.
D. P. SHULDHAM,
Agency Manager
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MARRIAGES

BRIDGES-REIK. Miss Gertrude R. Riek, FSS-11, and M/Sgt. James A. Bridges were married in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in November 1951. The new Mrs. Bridges will work in the Economic Section of the Embassy.

MORGAN-FRANCISCO. Miss Mary Lou Francisco, Cultural Affairs assistant, Embassy Santiago, became the bride of Marine Sgt. Douglas Morgan at a ceremony in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Santiago, Chile, on November 24, 1951.

POWELL-CHISHOLM. Miss Jane E. Chisholm and Mr. William G. Powell were married in Karachi on November 26, 1951.

BIRTHS

FINCH. A daughter, Jennifer Deane, was born to Labor Attaché and Mrs. C. Clifford Finch on December 2, 1951, in Teheran.

GEORGE. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward George on October 21, 1951, at Copenhagen, Denmark.

LONG. A son, Erik LeRoy, was born to FSS and Mrs. Guy Long on October 29, 1951, in Copenhagen. Mr. Long is Assistant Attaché at the Embassy.

REICHARD. A son, John, was born to FSR and Mrs. Hugh Reichard at Centro Medico in Caracas on November 13, 1951. Mr. Reichard is assigned as Labor Attaché to the Embassy.

RUCH. A daughter, Rosemary Alice, was born to FSS and Mrs. Kenneth J. Ruch on November 14, 1951, in Tokyo, Japan.

TRIVERS. A daughter was born to FSR and Mrs. Howard Trivers on October 26, 1951, in Copenhagen, Denmark. Mr. Trivers is First Secretary of the Embassy.

IN MEMORIAM

Walz, Major George S., U.S.M.C. at Army General Hospital, Frankfurt, Germany, November 10, 1951. Major Walz was married on September 1, 1950 in Amman, Jordan, to the former Miss Deirdre Drew, daughter of the American Minister to Jordan, Mr. Gerald A. Drew. Major Walz was buried at Arlington National Cemetery on December 4, 1951. He is survived by Mrs. Walz and an infant son born at Port Lyautey, French Morocco, where Major Walz was in command of the Marine detachment at the U. S. Naval Installation.



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Twenty-Five Years Ago

JAMES B. STEWART

HAPPY NEW YEAR! And here is a little verse by HATS to start it off:

25 years ago—Where on earth were we?
Mexico and Washington and then to Hungary.
Here a spell and there a while,
A constant change to reconcile.
Hazards, too, of different sorts—
Microbes, amoebas haunt some ports.
To guard the children from a germ
Even now, it makes me squirm.
25 years ago—where on earth were you?
Perhaps in Paris or in Rome—or even Timbuktu.
Time to pack your household things
And wave a fond adieu.

BRIEFS: AMBASSADOR MYRON T. HERRICK, Paris, returned to his post from leave just a few hours too late to receive a Communist protest against the possible execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

► CONSUL GENERAL ADDISON E. SOUTHARD, while en route to Singapore met: CONSUL PINKERTON in London, CONSUL GENERAL WESLEY FROST and CONSUL KNABENSHUE at Marseille, latter being en route to Switzerland to visit his family; VICE CONSUL PARK at Aden; CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. GARRELS at Colombo awaiting a steamer to Melbourne; and CONSUL GROTH, of Surabaya, and MRS. HOWARD BUCKNELL and small son at Singapore.



GOWEN - KLEIN. At Leghorn, Italy, VICE CONSUL FRANKLIN C. GOWEN and MISS MAY ELIZABETH KLEIN were married on October 30, 1926.

► GREEN - BARKER. At Santiago, Chile, DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY WINTHROP S. GREENE and MISS JAQUELINE BARKER were married on October 14, 1926.

SICK LIST: CONSUL RALEIGH A. GIBSON, Teneriffe, recovering from an attack of para-typhoid.



A son, ELISHA ROMAN, was born at Tangier, Morocco, on October 15, 1926, to DIPLOMATIC AGENT and CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. MAXWELL BLAKE.

PROMOTIONS: From Class VIII to VII:

HOWARD K. TRAVERS
MAXWELL M. HAMILTON
HAROLD D. FINLEY
HOWARD BUCKNELL, JR.
JAMES R. WILKINSON
GUSTAV PABST
CARL A. FISHER

IN THE NEWS: CONSUL GENERAL ALBERT HALSTEAD, CONSUL LELAND B. MORRIS, CONSUL CAROL H. FOSTER, DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY STUART E. GRUMMON, AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM, resigned, formerly CONSUL GENERAL at Vancouver; DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY EDWARD L. REED and CONSUL J. E. MCKENNA.

ELEPHANTS: "They may be curiosities, pests, economic factors, or a quarry of the greatest of all sports, depending upon the observer's viewpoint: curiosities to the bulk of
(Continued on page 52)

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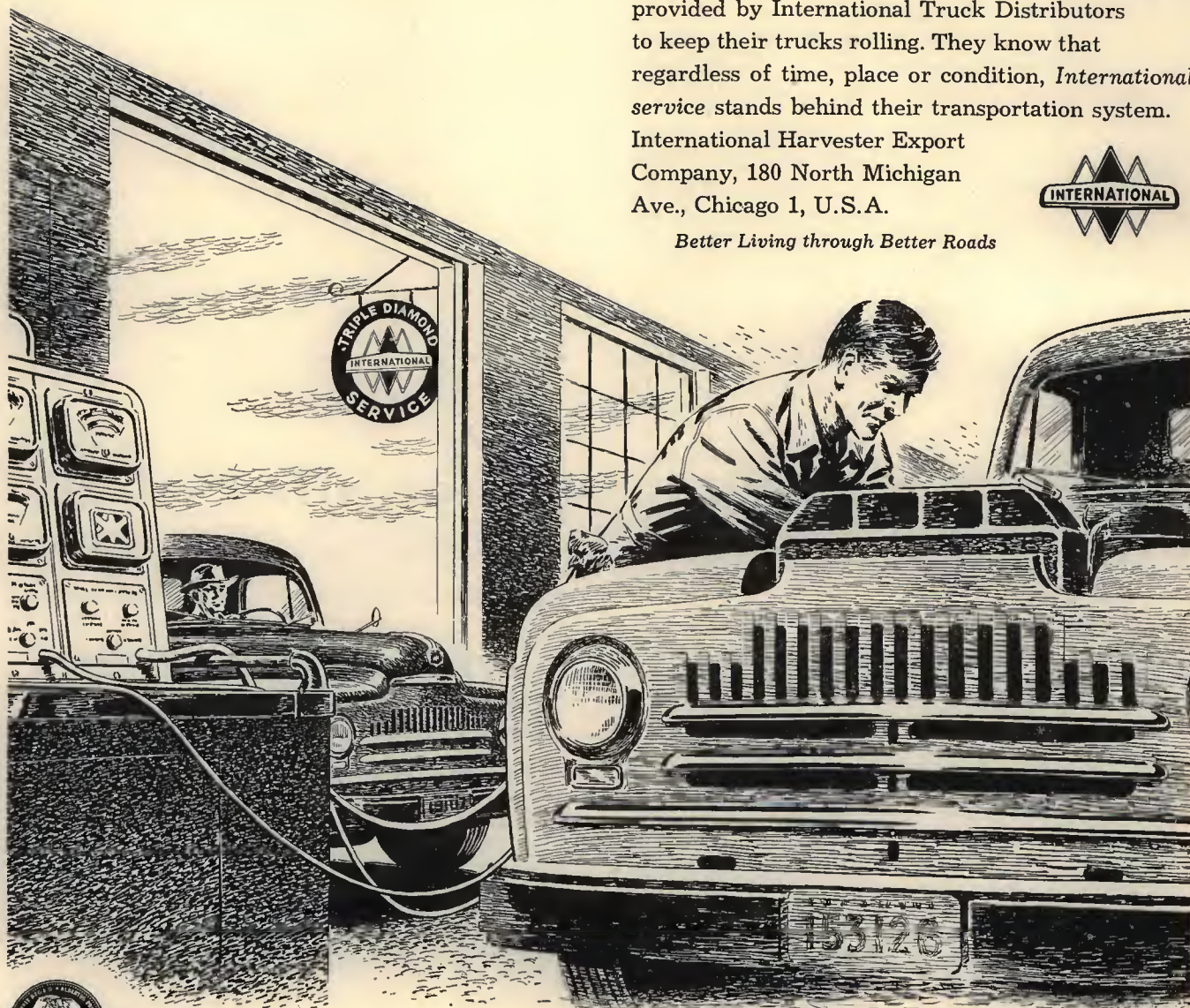
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JANUARY, 1952 Volume 29, Number 1

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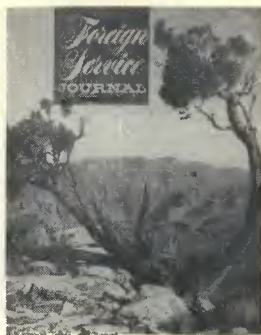
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COVER PICTURE: In the Lake Mead Recreational Area, Arizona. Photo by William Belknap, Jr.

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The Treaty of Ghent

BY ROBERT MCCLINTOCK

Left, Hotel D'Alcantra, Ghent, where the American Commissioners lodged during the negotiations ending in signing of the treaty of peace, Dec. 24, 1814.

IN THE little book entitled, "Guide des Voyageurs dans la Ville de Gand," by August Voisin, which was printed in the city of Ghent one hundred and twenty years ago, it has been stated that

"In 1812 the English declared war on the United States of America and spoke of *recolonization*. They burnt Washington and all its monuments, arousing the indignation of all Europe. But they soon perceived that the young America would never give up its liberty. Negotiations were commenced and the city of Ghent was chosen for a conference which opened toward the end of June, 1814. Peace between England and America was signed there on December 24 in the ancient monastery of Chartreuse. . . . The American Ambassadors, Messrs. Quincy Adams, Bayard, Clay, Gallatin, and Russel . . . especially achieved the most honorable popularity by the evidence of interest and confidence which they gave the people of Ghent, and their concern to conform to their habits. In spite of the immensity of the seas, several of these estimable strangers still maintain relations of friendship and affection with Ghent."

Like the Treaty which bears the name of Ghent, this description in the secular guide book leaves something to the imagination. For example, the War of 1812 did not start by a declaration of war on the part of England. War was declared by the United States Congress. What is, however, true in the description written in 1831 is that the American Commissioners achieved great popularity among the burghers of Ghent and left a green memory behind them. In fact, among the very few recollections remaining in the monastery of the signature of the Treaty of Ghent are portraits of the American Commissioners, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, and S. A. Bayard, signed on January 2, 1815, for the Agricultural and Botanical Society of Ghent.

There is likewise a letter in the hand of John Quincy Adams, dated at Boston September 19, 1817, to M. Cor-

nelissen, a member of the Ghent Botanical and Agricultural Society, saying that he had given a letter of introduction to John Davis, Justice of the Peace in Massachusetts, and President of the Linnean Society in Boston, whom he commended to his former friends in Ghent. In fact, the visitor today in this somnolent monastery with the old men sleeping in the sunlit garden, would think from the few traces left of these bygone diplomatists that their main concern had not been the issues of peace and war, but rather the advance of botanical knowledge between Belgium and the United States.

"Representation" in 1814

The peace commissioners, however, left their impact on the life of Ghent. The Belgian scholar, Professor Terlinden, in his monograph on the Treaty of Ghent, prepared in 1914 on the 100th anniversary of the Treaty's signature, reporting research in contemporary diaries and newspapers, said that the relations between the plenipotentiaries remained excellent and that the Ghent newspapers and diaries, or "dagboeken" of 1814, were full of references to the banquets and "manifestations of mundane politeness" exchanged between the two missions. He adds,

"The Commissioners of the two countries, and in particular the Americans, mingled very intimately in the life of

Former JOURNAL Editor Rob McClintock joined the Foreign Service right after his graduation from Stanford University in 1931. His posts include Panama, Kobe, Santiago, Helsinki, Stockholm, Ciudad Trujillo, the Department and Brussels. He is now detailed to the National War College. His most recent article in the JOURNAL was his well-remembered treatise on "The Care and Feeding of Ambassadors" in the issue of December 1950.



Ghent, several old societies of the city inscribed them among their members, and, a supreme honor in the city of the Florales (the annual flower shows), American names were given to species recently created by the skill, already universally recognized, of the horticulturalists of Ghent. In exchange for these many evidences of friendship, the American Embassy offered one of the most brilliant balls in its *hôtel* to the authorities and the social elite on September 29. 'Never,' wrote the *Journal de Gand*, 'had a social fete offered a more ravishing spectacle.'

This indicates a certain amount of steady nerves on the part of the American Commissioners since on the 24th of September, only five days before, the Gazette of London had announced the burning of the Capitol and the White House at Washington.

James Gallatin was 16 years old when his father took him on this diplomatic mission to Europe. His diary, although not too reliable as a source of diplomatic documentation, is vivid and filled with the excitements and indignations of a very young man, despite the grave statement entered on Christmas Day, 1814, that, "Although I am only 17 years of age, I feel much older." This was the same James Gallatin who, in the same year, posed for the great French artist, David, as the Cupid in his famous painting of Cupid and Psyche.

American Opinion Divided on War

As for the background of the paradoxical Treaty of Ghent, the Treaty which made no mention of the principal causes for which the United States went to War—the British Orders in Council and the impressment of American seamen—and which was concluded before the only decisive American victory on land, the Battle of New Orleans, was fought, the United States was itself of two minds as to the need for the hostilities to which it put an end. In fact, the Federalists and the people of the New England States generally not only opposed the war, but actively assisted the enemy by supplying the British troops in Canada with provisions. However, a majority of Americans shared a deep-seated feeling of national humiliation in the impressment of American seamen by British ships of war and in the irregular blockade imposed by Britain under the Orders in Council with its threat to American shipping and trade. This deep resentment at British flouting of the freedom of the seas led the United States to a declaration of war for which it was not prepared militarily. The fact that the Orders in Council were revoked five days after the declaration of war merely heightened the irony of the conflict between the two Anglo-Saxon sea powers.

Another unusual feature of the War of 1812 was that throughout the hostilities diplomatic relations were maintained between Great Britain and the United States in the person of an American Chargé d'Affaires, Russel, who resided at London.

Finally, it is of interest in these days of expanding Russian imperialism to note that it was the Russian Czar, Alexander, who sought unceasingly to bring the war between Britain and the United States to an end. It was in response to a Russian offer of mediation made first to the American Minister at St. Petersburg on September 20, 1812, and later on March 8, 1813, by Count Dashkoff, the Russian Minister in Washington, that President Madison decided to send peace commissioners to treat with the enemy.

Lord Castlereagh, the British Foreign Minister, had no intention of negotiating under Russian mediation. The suspicion of the British Government was summed up by the Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, in writing to Castlereagh at Vienna, when he said, "I fear the Emperor of Russia

is half an American."

Young Gallatin and his distinguished father, the Secretary of the Treasury, sailed from the United States on the 9th of May, 1813, and arrived at Göteborg, Sweden, on the 20th of June, whence they went to St. Petersburg, where John Quincy Adams was Minister. In the eyes of the 16-year-old diplomatist, "St. Petersburg is very fine—great width of streets and fine palaces. . . . Mr. Adams very civil but has a disagreeable manner, he is from New England, a Yankee."

The Gallatins did not succeed in seeing the Emperor Alexander on this visit to his capital as he was in the field against Napoleon and had taken Count Nesselrode with him, leaving in charge of foreign affairs Count Romanzoff, who, according to young Gallatin, had been the instigator of the offer of mediation on the part of Russia ". . . as he disapproves of the overpowering dominion of England on the sea." However, some months later in London, the Emperor received the two Gallatins, who were accompanied by a typical Foreign Service Officer, Secretary of Legation Levitt Haris,



Carthusian Monastery, Ghent, where the treaty was signed.

who was "furious" at not being admitted to the Emperor's presence when Gallatin *pere et fils* paid their respects to the pro-American Autocrat of all the Russias.

Despite this Russian diplomatic intervention, the actual agreement of the two governments to treat for peace was accomplished by direct negotiation. Castlereagh sent a letter dated November 4, 1813, directly to the Secretary of State, James Monroe, under a flag of truce, proposing "the conciliatory adjustment of differences." It was mutually agreed that the peace conference should take place at Ghent. Here the five American Commissioners arrived on July 6, 1814. The British Commissioners, Lord Gambier, an Admiral; Goulburn, Under-Secretary of State for War and Colonies; and William Adams, a lawyer, did not arrive for another month.

Adams a Cantankerous Diplomat

The British delegaton was distinctly inferior in calibre to the American, but this was undoubtedly due to the fact that a much greater peace conference was then in progress at Vienna and the best diplomatic talent of Britain was employed there and working for higher stakes. In fact, the relative incapacity of the British Commissioners and their strict ligation to orders from home left the more able American Commissioners at a distinct diplomatic advantage.

John Quincy Adams, despite his cantankerous manner, was an experienced diplomatist who had started on his Foreign Service career at the age of 14 as Secretary to Dana at St. Petersburg. Albert Gallatin, the Swiss who became our

first Secretary of the Treasury, not only had a continental mind, but a lucid one, and was fortified by a good sense of humor. It was, in fact, Gallatin who became the acknowledged leader of the American delegation and who drafted the final project of the Treaty. The other American Commissioners were Henry Clay, the politician who would "rather be right than President," Senator Bayard, and the American Chargé d'Affaires at London, Russel.

The consistent habit of the Department of State of furnishing its emissaries abroad with superabundant instructions was illustrated in the case of the American Commissioners at Ghent. As Admiral Mahan remarks in his *Sea Power in its Relation to the War of 1812*,

"The instructions issued to the American Commissioners were voluminous. They contained not only the requirements of the Government, but arguments from every point of view and alternatives of several descriptions to meet anticipated objections."

The Frigates Essex and Hornet

As a matter of fact, however, because of the slowness of communications, the five American Commissioners were very much on their own and did not feel compelled to keep to the letter of their instructions. In effect, they formulated American foreign policy while in Ghent, and because they were not bound, as were the British negotiators, to refer every detail back to their home government, they operated with much greater scope for the exercise of real diplomacy.

The American Commissioners had full need of diplomatic skill since the United States had launched upon a war with the greatest maritime power in absence of adequate preparations, especially on land. Although the American Navy acquitted itself well, not only in the cruising operations of such frigates as *Essex* and *Hornet*, and in a series of single ship actions, such as that of *Constitution* with *Guerrière*, the greatest naval achievement of the United States was on the Great Lakes in the victories of Perry and MacDonough.

In contrast, on land the American forces were lamentably weak and ultimate humiliation came at a crucial time during the peace negotiations at Ghent, when news reached the Conference on September 27 that the British Army had sacked Washington. In fact, at one time during the negotiations the British were so confident of victory on land that the commanders in the field, Ross and Cochrane, announced a proposal to the Government in London of taking the entire east coast of the United States from Baltimore to New Orleans.

The American negotiators, therefore, had to face British demands for disarmament of the United States on the Great Lakes and the carving out of a buffer state south of the Great Lakes for the benefit of the Indian tribes* at a time when the fortunes of war were adverse to the American cause. Also, the power of Napoleon had been broken and the Duke of Wellington had been asked by the British Government to take command of land operations against the United States. Had he accepted he would have missed his appointment at Waterloo.

Were it not for the common sense of Wellington and for a sudden change in fortune in Europe when it became evident that the war might once more burst forth in France, it

*August 8. "Today was the first meeting. The British Commissioners, as a base of discussion re the treaty—demanded that the Indian tribes should have the whole of the North-Western Territory. This comprises the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois—four-fifths of Indiana and the third of Ohio. That an Indian sovereignty should be constituted under the guarantee of Great Britain: This is to protect Canada. . . ."

is possible that the American delegation at Ghent would have been forced to yield to exorbitant demands. However, Wellington, though a soldier, had a truly British appreciation of sea power. As he wrote the British Prime Minister on November 9 from Paris,

"I have already told you and Lord Bathurst that I feel no objection to going to America, though I don't promise myself much success there. . . . That which appears to me to be wanting in America is not a General, or General officers and troops, but a naval superiority on the Lakes. . . . In regard to your present negotiation, I confess that I think you have no right from the state of the war to demand any concession of territory from America. . . . Why stipulate for the *uti possidetis*? You can get no territory; indeed the state of your military operations, however creditable, does not entitle you to demand any; and you only afford the Americans a popular and creditable ground which, I believe, their government are looking for, not to break off the negotiations, but to avoid to make peace."

As a result of MacDonough's victory in the Battle of Lake Champlain, which underscored Wellington's opinion, and the adroit action of President Madison in making public the British demands which aroused a greater spirit of unity among the American people and of determination to resist these demands, the British makers of policy sought councils of moderation. They relinquished their demand for a treaty on the basis of *uti possidetis*, or in other words, that the war would end with each belligerent in possession of the territory it then militarily held, and agreed to the American Commissioners insistence that the doctrine of *status quo anti bellum* should control the peace.

Diplomatic Gastronomical Risks

In fact, the Treaty of Ghent merely restored the existing boundary although it provided for commissions more exactly to determine that boundary, particularly in the north-eastern sector. Since the Orders in Council, one of the original reasons for which the United States went to war, had already been revoked, this issue was not raised in the Treaty, and on the other main cause of the war, impressment, the pact was silent. The Treaty was sent to the United States in the hands of a British Chargé d'Affaires for ratification, which was accomplished with the advice and consent of the Senate on February 17, 1815. Even prior to this date, the citizens of Ghent had anticipated the ratification and held a great banquet on the 8th of January which, in the words of James Gallatin, was "very fine, lasting five hours—speeches, nothing but speeches and toasts." In this respect, nothing has changed in the diplomatic gastronomical field in Belgium in the last 136 years.

Although the Treaty of Ghent was regarded as something less than a diplomatic victory by both sides, it was in fact one of the most enduring treaties of peace to which England and the United States have ever been party. As John Quincy Adams said to Lord Gambier on exchanging texts of the Treaty in the Carthusian monastery, he hoped it would be the last treaty of peace concluded between Great Britain and the United States. History has fulfilled that hope. The Treaty maintained peace uninterruptedly for 100 years during a vital period in the growth of the United States. In fact, it was only a greater and more terrible war which, with the engulfment of Belgium in 1914, prevented the citizens of Ghent from celebrating the centenary of that Treaty.

In a more profound and philosophical sense, the words of Albert Gallatin were prophetic. On May 7, 1816, he wrote

(Continued on page 50)

alphabet pie

by dbc

We feel that to move Ambassador Katz—the OSR, as it's called—from Paris to London, would seriously interfere with his relationships with the OEEC and that is why Katz has stayed in Paris. The other is in London because the DPB was set up there, that being the headquarters of NATO.—*From a Congressional hearing on the Mutual Security Program.*

Official Washington hears this kind of alphabet talk every day. It saves space, time, and breath. At least, that is what it is supposed to do.

Each little fenced-off field of human specialization has its own flock of tame and domesticated alphabetical symbols, but they are continually jumping their fences. The escaped symbol then becomes a sort of a maverick until it can make acquaintance with enough people to become respectable.

Trouble comes when the source of the maverick symbol is far away, or unknown. A certain embassy received a telegram from the State Department saying that some weighty matter of policy was being taken up with the OAR. This cryptic statement caused a flurry of investigation. What in the world was the OAR? The best minds pondered over it. Finally, several wasted hours later, a member of the staff surmised that OAR meant "Other American Republics." Washington confirmed it. This same embassy is still wondering about the meaning of FLEUROP. Can anyone enlighten it?

Governments and international organizations are fertile fields for the sprouting of alphabetical symbols. Every international crisis produces its own crop. Take the Korea affair. It gave us ROK. Then there was the UNTCOK which was succeeded first by the UNCOK and then by UNCURK. Not long ago the ARK was formed. Shades of Noah!

Some symbols are designed to be uttered as words, others are repeated letter for letter. UNESCO, UNICEF, WAY, and ARANGA are pronounceable. CARE and TRUST are happy choices. But who, for example, would trust the UNSCCUR? Or BOT? And how do you say UNRWAPRNE?

There are some symbols that we find really charming. We are especially fond of MOS ("mit-out sound," Hollywoodese for "silent"). And we like MMBA for "miles and miles of bloody Africa." How about a new classification of telegrams—ONPITA?*

More trouble comes when the same set of letters may mean several different things, according to the context. To most North Americans, the USA can mean just one thing. But in the Argentine Republic it is more likely to stand for *Unión Sindical Argentina*. Out in Mandan, North Dakota, a few years ago, a man was arrested and charged with impersonating a federal officer. Charges had to be dropped when he explained that, to him, FBI meant "full-blooded Indian." To the British, it stands for the Federation of British Industries.

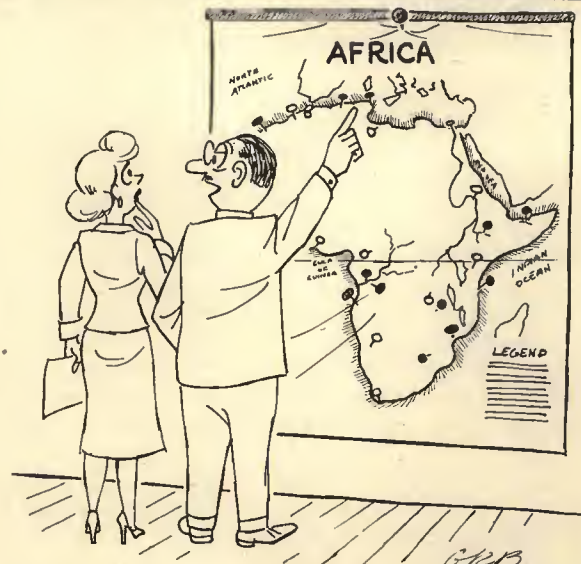
*Of No Possible Interest To Anyone.

Seems like we ought to petition the UN to establish a new agency to work up a Register of Approved Alphabetical Symbols (RAAS). By international agreement, no two identical symbols would be allowed. Its name, naturally, would be UNASRUASATGAC (United Nations Agency to Standardize and Rationalize the Use of Alphabetical Symbols on Account of Things Getting Awfully Complicated).

Come on, boys, three cheers for the UNASRUASATGAC! OK?

KEY TO SYMBOLS USED IN THIS ARTICLE

ARANGA	— Air Reserve and National Guard Affairs
BOT	— Board of Trade
CARE	— Committee for American Relief to Europe
DMPA	— Defense Materials Procurement Agency
DBC	— Donald Burriss Campbell
DPB	— Defense Production Board
MSA	— Mutual Security Agency
NATO	— North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OEEC	— Organization for European Economic Cooperation
OK	— Ok
OSR	— Office of the Special Representative in Europe (of late ECA, now MSA)
RAAS	— Register of Approved Alphabetical Symbols
ROK	— Republic of Korea
TRUST	— Trieste United States Troops
UNCOK	— United Nations Commission on Korea
UNCURK	— United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNESCO	— United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	— United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNRWAPRNE	— United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCCUR	— United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources
UNTCOK	— United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
WAY	— World Assembly of Youth



"Miss Jones, I wish you'd stop using Wiggins for a thumb tack. FP assigned him to Liberia."

American Diplomacy — 1900-1951

The essence of George F. Kennan's newest book is expertly distilled for Journal readers by Ridgway B. Knight and William T. Nunley, both presently assigned to the Department.

George Kennan's recent book (*American Diplomacy—1900-1951*) does not attempt a comprehensive recital of diplomatic history. It is rather a series of reflections upon certain fundamental characteristics of American diplomacy—not the diplomacy of any particular political party or professional class, but what may be truly described as the diplomacy of the United States as a nation. The central problem posed by the book is that of conducting diplomacy effectively within the unusual political environment of the United States—"within a framework of government (to quote Kennan) which was unsuited, really, to the conduct of the foreign affairs of a great power." The book should be of immense interest to the average officer of the American Foreign Service, for the problem it deals with is his own.

With an extraordinary lucidity of thought and with his unparalleled experience, Mr. Kennan describes a number of decisions which, taken in conjunction with the forces of historic circumstance, have led to the uncomfortable situation in which we find ourselves today—causing a nation which in 1950 possessed an exaggerated sense of national security to develop an overwhelming consciousness of insecurity. George Kennan is far too discerning to attribute this result to any particular set of causes. Yet in his analysis of American policy, certain dominant weaknesses inevitably stand out.

Tendency to Blow Hot and Cold

First, Kennan bemoans what he describes as the "legalistic-moralistic approach" to foreign policy, an approach which makes the enunciation of general principles and the achievement of verbal commitments, rather than a real adjustment of conflicting interests, the goal of our diplomatic efforts. This tendency is illustrated by our emphasis on arbitration treaties and disarmament schemes and by our almost adolescent enthusiasm for the late-lamented Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact.

Next, Kennan points out what may be called our proclivity for diplomatic diletantism—our uninhibited disposition to urge other nations to make commitments and take actions without having ourselves thought through their consequences, and our unwillingness to share in the responsibility for such consequences. Here, the Open Door in China serves as a classic example. Commenting on our Far Eastern policy, Kennan writes: "The fact that a compliance with our views may have had serious consequences of a practical nature for them (the European powers) and for China, that it may have raised new problems and inconveniences and even have produced an actual unbalance of power factor in that area, and that this might have involved a responsibility on our part and a right of others to call upon us to do specific things in the exercise of that responsibility seems rarely to have occurred to us."

Finally, Kennan notes the ancient tendency of the American people and their leaders to blow hot and cold in their attitudes toward international affairs—to demand a policy

of "all or nothing"—to shift rapidly from total apathy to violent frenzy. He finds that Americans all too often have exhibited an almost complete lack of interest in serious international dilemmas until the dilemmas have become crises, and then have suddenly thrown caution to the winds. Our metamorphosis in World War I from pacifists at any price to crusaders for universal democracy and our transition during the late 1930's and early 1940's from a policy of neutrality to a policy of demanding unconditional surrender finds its present-day counterpart in the not inconsiderable



"Samuel! you're not going to another lodge meeting!"

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sentiment for an "all out or get out" policy in Korea. It appears that the American can be transformed overnight from an ostrich into a fanatic, defined by George Santayana as "a man who redoubles his efforts when he has forgotten his aim."

A Few Basic Precepts

Mr. Kennan is no devotee of "easy solutions." He offers no patent medicine to cure our national debilities in international affairs. He expresses some doubt, moreover, as to the practical value of "post mortems" of history. Nevertheless, in several places he offers keen observations and solid

advice which seem relevant to the situation in which America now finds itself.

In the field of diplomatic method, Kennan urges Americans to adopt a humility of approach and a sense of responsibility which has so often been lacking. He warns against our inveterate tendency "to judge others by the extent to which they contrive to be like ourselves" and reminds us that "no people can be the judge of another's domestic institutions and requirements." Similarly, he points out that we cannot successfully pursue a sort of hit-and-run diplomatic strategy by which we exert pressure on a given nation to adopt a certain policy and then, when the policy ends in disaster, say in effect: "this is your problem, not ours."

This advice seems to the reviewers to have special pertinence in that vast area which starts on the Atlantic shores of Morocco and stretches to the China coast. The poverty of the peoples of this area is so profound as to be beyond the comprehension of Western minds, their consuming passion for nationalism is based upon concepts strange to us, and we find it impossible to weigh in Western scales the effect of their deep-seated religious convictions upon their international attitudes. In some ways, the policies needed to cope with the problems of these areas are more complex than dealing with the danger of the Soviet Union, since it is difficult to foresee for many years to come any economic or political developments which will ensure lasting stability and provide a foundation for progress in this area. Furthermore, an additional danger continues to lurk there so long as the Soviets remain in power, and may remain even after the Soviet expansionism has faded. For the light that shines from the Kremlin and which may come, as the author suggests, from a fire long since dead, as in the case of some stars, can still attract miserable human beings and all too easily harness them to the Soviet war machine before they are able to discover that absolute tyranny has been added to their woes.

Indiscriminate acceptance of demands unwise.

In this area America needs the utmost skill, imagination and patience. The difficulty remains enormous in seeking to conceive the policy or policies which can supply the needed solutions. Surely a policy of indiscriminate acceptance of all demands stemming from irrational nationalism fostered by local leaders seeking to focus the attention of their dissatisfied masses on the "foreign devils" can be but a palliative. So-called absolute independence—and how much absolute independence is there in the world today—achieved, the masses still as miserable could gravitate all too easily toward the mirage of communism which can be coated with a fine Moslem veneer or any other which may be locally desirable.

With equal certainty a contrary policy, a policy of full and unimaginative support of foreign control and influences could but add fuel to the flames of these nationalistic forces which, however irrational and illogical they may be, are nevertheless most potent. Perhaps our national interest may demand in the short term such a course of action wherever the overall strategic position of the free world would otherwise be compromised. In any event, however, such a course of action cannot be accepted as a permanent policy.

It may be advanced that economic betterment is the answer. Surely it would supply one of the major missing ingredients in the witch's broth of this part of the world. But let us consider the cost of supplying a daily ration on acceptable Western standards to the billion-odd people involved, the majority of whom do not feel sure of their near-starva-

tion diet of the morrow. On the one hand the addition to the U.S. budget would be unthinkable. On the other hand, the necessary expansion in agricultural output throughout the world would take years and perhaps decades. The answer surely is not as negative as the above might imply. It does mean, however, that we cannot rely on arbitrary and easy solutions. It means that throughout the years ahead we should strive to help these people to help themselves so that the uplift in standards of living can be achieved at a bearable cost. It certainly means that by our example, by our lives and by our works we will exercise an indirect influence without which such things as the Voice of America are powerless. It certainly calls for "the emergence of a new attitude among us toward many things outside our borders that are irritating and unpleasant today . . . an attitude of detachment and soberness and readiness to reserve judgment."

Views regarding Soviet

Kennan's comments on the methods of dealing with the Soviet Union require no special comment. Those who have already read these two chapters of the book, previously published elsewhere, will find it difficult to reject the idea that a policy of flexible and common-sense containment should remain the basis of our national attitude toward Russia. It may be worth while, however, to note that certain of Kennan's comments elsewhere in the book are equally

The problem of Peace after World War I.



A. B. Chapin in the *St. Louis Republic*

"GOSH."

pertinent to present relations with Russia, particularly his brilliant analysis of the fundamental fallacies which underlie the concept of "total military victory." Nowhere in his entire dispassionate study does Kennan show more vigor

than in puncturing the now-famous slogan of General MacArthur: "There is no substitute for victory."

Despite the usefulness of his observations on diplomatic technique, it is not with technique or method that Mr. Kennan's book is primarily concerned. It deals chiefly with the sources and goals of American foreign policy. And this is the field in which Kennan seeks a way by which we can bridge the "very significant gap between challenge and response in our foreign policy," a gap "not very dangerous" fifty years ago, but which today puts us in grave peril. The very heart of Kennan's argument, if such it may be called, is that American policy should find its roots not in legalism, moral idealism, transitory whims, or righteous indignation, but in a frank and enlightened national self-interest. We must have the modesty, he argues, to admit that our national self-interest is all that we are really capable of knowing and understanding—and the courage to recognize that if our purposes and undertakings here at home are deeper ones, unsullied by arrogance or hostility toward other people or delusions of superiority, then the pursuit of our national self-interest can never fail to be conducive to a better world.

Kennan distinguishes sharply, perhaps too sharply at times, between the short-term trends of American public opinion and the long-term judgment of the American people. The latter he finds fundamentally sound; the former he describes as something that "can be easily led astray into areas of emotionalism and subjectivity which make it a poor and inadequate guide for national action." The entire book is profuse with illustrations of the damage done by erratic short-term public reactions to international problems. Beginning with the war with Spain and continuing to the UN action in Korea, we see a recurring tendency to view basic American interests through a glass darkly and to ignore the consequences of actions founded in the passion of the moment. We discover much validity in Kennan's pessimistic observation that the demagogic slogans of highly vocal minorities are safer, for purposes of domestic political advantage, than an objective analysis of long-term national interests, and that truth is sometimes a "poor competitor in the market place of ideas."

A distrust of Democracy?

Some critics might interpret Kennan's remarks as implying a distrust of democracy. This seems far from the truth. What Kennan seems to seek is a practical method of adjusting our diplomacy to the requirements of democracy and, similarly, of improving the functioning of our democracy in such a way that our diplomacy will have a good chance of serving our real national interests.

Here we can see clearly the essential question raised by Mr. Kennan's book—how does the diplomat do his job within the framework of the American political environment? For while democracy persists, there will be short-term passions, political whims, misleading slogans, and demagogic appeals to the masses. Nor is it easy when the night is dark, to distinguish between long-term and short-term interests. Few will disagree that Kennan has hit the nail on the head in asking that our diplomatic policy be rooted in our long-term national interests. But the question remains of how this is to be accomplished. And in fairness to Mr. Kennan, it must be noted that this question is one to which he cannot honestly be expected to supply a final answer.

Kennan does not analyze in any detail the obstacles imposed by our political environment, but most of them are obvious. The United States is a democracy, with a town-meeting tradition of active popular participation in government. It has a unique constitutional structure, which makes

legislative support of Executive policy forever unpredictable, regardless of the shifting balance between the major political parties. Its long period of national self-sufficiency has left its people somewhat careless of the opinions of other nations, and without a profound conviction that their personal lives are vitally affected by foreign events. Finally, its people have a deep-seated suspicion of all forms of governmental expertise. It is no accident that our most popular form of literature, the mystery story, almost invariably delights its readers by relating the success of the amateur crimebuster in competition with unimaginative professionals.

This is the environment in which the American diplomat must live and work. He can use his skill and knowledge, his experience and imagination, to protect and advance American interests. But he cannot, in the last analysis, define those interests. He may be able to predict, much more accurately than the average citizen, the probable consequences of a particular policy. He may be able, on occasion, to assist the public in distinguishing between its short-term and long-term interests. But when the chips are down, he must devote his energies to whatever interests his countrymen actually have, whether they be short-term or long-term. He must serve both the whim and the grand passion.

Professionalism in foreign policy

Kennan strongly supports the principle of professionalism in the conduct of foreign policy. If it wished, he writes, America could develop a corps of professional officers superior to anything that has ever existed in this field. And by treating these men with respect and drawing on their insight and experience, he continues, we could help ourselves considerably. But he does not consider the prospects bright, feeling that such a practice would run counter to strong national prejudices. In consequence, he fears that we are probably "condemned to continue relying almost exclusively upon diplomacy by dilettantism."

One may concur wholeheartedly in Kennan's argument for professionalism and yet refuse to share his dismal view of its prospects. It is impossible to ignore the enormous progress made in this field during the last thirty years. Perhaps the public will never assign to the professional diplomat the uncritical reverence which it showers upon the atom-buster and the G-Man. But the diplomat has come a long way. What Kennan *is* speaks louder, at least in this instance, than what he says.

Moreover, we are living in an era in which domestic criticism of our diplomatic activities is sometimes irrational and even fantastic. Thus it would be absurd in our society to insist that the diplomat should be above criticism or that he should be given "carte blanche" to do his duty as he sees it. Kennan, of course, with his profound sense of political reality, would be the last to support such a contention; he is acutely conscious of the ultimate limitations which democracy places upon its servants. These limitations stem not merely from a moral imperative dictated by the democratic ideal; they are the hard facts of democracy in operation. Just as war is too important, according to Clemenceau, to be left to the generals, so do the American people now deem diplomacy too important to be left to the diplomats.

But this does not mean that the professional diplomat has no part in determining the goals toward which he will strive. At the least, he is an essential catalyst in this process. At most, he may become a primary source of information and guidance for the development of popular opinion on international policy. It is possible that the foreign service officer of the future may spend an increasing portion of his time

(Continued on page 21)

ON WRITING A BOOK

ON THE FOREIGN SERVICE

WHEN ONE IS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

by Willard L. Beaulac

Early in 1946, while serving as Ambassador to Paraguay, I was called to Washington for consultation. I visited New York and had dinner with Carlton and Evelyn Hayes at their home near Columbia University, where Carlton was head of the Department of History.

I had served with the Hayes in Spain, during the war years, when Carlton was Ambassador there. Back in New York, our talk naturally drifted to Spain, and from Spain to the Foreign Service. There was a new Foreign Service bill in the making and we speculated concerning the chances that it would pass the Congress in satisfactory form.

As inevitably happens during such a conversation, someone remarked that the Foreign Service was little known to most Americans. Its members lived abroad. They had little contact with folks at home. They had no lobby to look after their interests.

Then one of us said, "Some one ought to write a book and tell our people what the Foreign Service is really like."

I flew back to Paraguay, and began to write CAREER AMBASSADOR. Asunción is not the gayest capital in the world, so I had plenty of time, evenings, Sundays, and noon hours, to spend writing.

To Begin is the First Problem

I started without a plan. I just sat down in my bedroom, with a scratch pad on the desk in front of me, and wrote. That is, I tried to write. For a long time I sat staring out the window, while the old brain sat, too. Finally, I leaned over and scribbled:

"While by no means a fatalist, I have long been impressed with the extent to which our lives are influenced by chance."

The hardest part of writing my book had been accomplished. Without stopping to admire the form or content of that brilliant introductory sentence I kept on writing, and when I stopped for breath I had written Chapter I, substantially in the form in which it now stares at me accusingly.

The second chapter followed naturally after the first; the third after the second, and so on. I wrote my way steadily from Mexico to Honduras, to Chile, to Washington. Say, this was easy!

It was easy, but was it a book? I wasn't sure that it was. It might be two books in one. First of all it was a collection of personal experiences. In addition, it was a commentary on certain aspects of our foreign relations. Not a profound commentary, not a scholarly treatise, by any means. But a commentary, nevertheless.

Did the two together make a book? The first publisher I submitted the manuscript to didn't think so. He turned it down.

The Department, on the other hand, had shown a certain amount of enthusiasm for the manuscript. At least I had received a letter signed by the Chairman of the Committee on Unofficial Publications saying, "The Committee thinks that your manuscript is excellent and feels that it should do much to further understanding of the Foreign Service."

Meanwhile, the immediate reason I had for writing a book had disappeared. The Foreign Service Act of 1946 had passed the Congress and had been approved by the President in record time, and without any help from me.

However, if the Department was correct in its opinion that the book would be helpful then there was still a reason for trying to find a publisher. I submitted CAREER AMBASSADOR to another house.

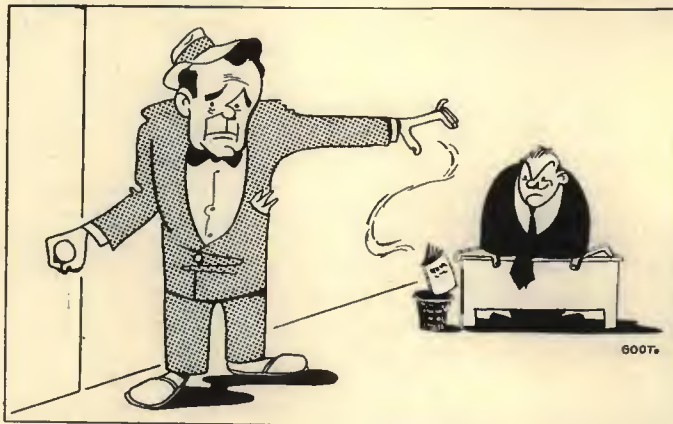
This time I decided to try the personal approach. I called on the editor during a visit to New York, and handed him the manuscript.

"What do you think of _____?" he asked me, mentioning the name of a colleague of mine who had made a respectable record for himself in the Service.

"He's a fine officer," I replied.

"I went to school with him," the editor said, with some feeling, "and he didn't know enough to come in out of the rain."

I began to suspect that the editor might not be as sympathetic toward CAREER AMBASSADOR as I had hoped. He wasn't. At least he rejected it.



By that time I had begun to lose confidence in the manuscript, myself. In fact, I had developed a profound dislike for it. I wondered how I could have been so egotistical as to think that I could write anything that a large number of people would be willing to read. I stowed the manuscript away in the bottom drawer of a trunk and tried to forget it. It was a relief to be rid of it.

I should explain that the manuscript, at this stage, did not go beyond my wartime experiences in Spain. In other words, my idea had been not to describe my service as Ambassador but to describe my service before I became an Ambassador. I was trying to give an idea of what went into the making of an Ambassador.

I was named Ambassador to Colombia and was in Bogotá on April 9, 1948. I felt deeply that the astounding outburst of pillage, destruction and assassination that occurred on that day had a deep significance for the American Republics and for the rest of the free world.

One day I received a letter from the officer in charge of unofficial publications in the Department in which he gave his opinion that no publisher would consider CAREER AMBASSADOR unless it included an account of April 9. I fished out the manuscript and, within a few weeks, reviewed my two years in Paraguay and my few months in Colombia up to and including April 9.

I submitted the manuscript to a third publishing house. To my surprise, the editor wrote to me that he liked it although he could give no promise that the "Board" would accept it.

An encouraging letter from an editor gives a writer an authentic bang. This was certainly true in my case. Nevertheless the exhilaration I experienced was short lived. It was succeeded by doubt and vacillation. Now that it seemed as though my manuscript might be accepted, I was not at all sure that I wanted it published.

Misgivings

We are all familiar with the old saying, "Would that my adversary had written a book." Or words to that effect. I don't remember exactly how the saying goes. I don't have time to look it up.

Writing the manuscript had been like that. The truth is that an Ambassador who does his job doesn't have much time to write books, at least not the kind of books that require extensive research.

How would my book be received by a critical public? I had not taken the time to check all my facts. Could I depend on my memory to keep me from mistakes that would appear foolish, inexpert? I wasn't sure that I could. My manuscript had been submitted to the Department, of course, and had been read by critical eyes there, but if there were any gross errors in it, I and not the Department would be holding the bag.

And how would my colleagues in the Service take the book? Some, I knew, would like it. I had shown the manuscript to a few of my friends and they had urged me to have it published.

But how about the hundreds who had not seen the manuscript? Would some of them think that I was a self-advertiser, an exhibitionist? Would some of them think that I considered my career, my poor accomplishments, so extraordinary that they deserved to be publicized far and wide?

I decided that I would drop the whole project. The thing for me to do was to let well enough alone. I had had a satisfactory career. Why jeopardize it by publishing a book? Why stick my neck out way beyond the call of duty?

The Book is Accepted

Then I received an offer from the publisher. My first instinct was to turn it down. But another set of influences soon began to work on me. I became worried lest I was being cowardly about the whole thing. The book might not help the Service particularly but it wouldn't hurt it. If any one should be hurt it would be me. If there was a chance,

however slim, that the book might be helpful to the Service, should I withhold it from publication just because someone might make snide remarks about me? I signed the contract.

The publishing house seemed in no hurry to send the manuscript to the printer. There followed a long period of silence on both sides. As the period stretched out all the old doubts returned to plague me, together with a lot of new ones.

The domestic political situation in Colombia unfortunately had deteriorated. The country was in a state of siege. Feeling between the political parties was not good. It was impossible to disassociate April 9, 1948, from what was going on. I had commented on April 9. Would some one accuse me of intervening in Colombia's politics even though my manuscript proved that I was a firm and even an impassioned opponent of intervention? Would sentences be taken out of their context and be used against me?

About this time it began to be rumored that I would be transferred to Cuba. Whoops! I hastily revised the chapter on Cuba. I had said some nice things, all of them true of course, about a Cuban friend of mine who was now being mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency. I cut them out. I didn't want my book, or any part of it, to be used as a campaign document.

The publishers began to press me to agree to a publication date. The President nominated me Ambassador to Cuba. The manuscript was ready to go to the printers. My old dislike for it had returned but in exaggerated form. I had to force myself to look once more at the chapter on Cuba. There, staring at me, was the following sentence:

"Our Congress had enacted legislation which provided that production or import quotas, as the case might be, would be fixed for the various sugar producing areas in the United States and its possessions, and for Cuba."

How could I have said that? They weren't production quotas. They were *marketing* quotas. And what were the *possessions* of the United States? Hawaii was not a possession, was it, or Puerto Rico?

I sent a telegram to the publishers asking them to substitute new language for the offending sentence. They replied that the book had been printed. Sorry! I dropped by my doctor's office to see whether my old case of amoebiasis had returned.

I tried, with some success, to justify to myself the language I had used. It was a fact that production quotas for domestic sugar had been in effect for a while. And Hawaii was not a possession, but the Virgin Islands were, weren't they? And Hawaii and Puerto Rico were part of the United States, weren't they?

I have almost stopped worrying about the book. It's too late, anyway. I can't do anything to change it now.

Yesterday one of my staff, here at Bogotá, said to me, "It must be quite a thrill to have a book published."

"Oh, boy!" I replied, earnestly.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, 1900-1950 (from page 19)

in contacts with his own people—explaining to them the intricacies of foreign relations and obtaining from them an ever-refreshed understanding of the interests and aspirations which are the building blocks of foreign policy. There can be little doubt that such contact would contribute a great deal to the evolution of a clearly-defined national self-interest. If an increasing interchange between the diplomat and the public actually develops, it can be said without question that George Kennan himself helped to blaze the trail.

EDITORIALS

THE SERVICE CASE

The conclusion of the Loyalty Review Board that "there is a reasonable doubt" as to the loyalty of John S. Service is cause for grave disquiet among all members of the Foreign Service. The JOURNAL is thankful, therefore, that the full text of the latest official papers in the case have been made public. The Department's announcement of the findings of its own Loyalty Security Board and the findings of the Review Board have accordingly been mailed in advance to each JOURNAL subscriber. It behooves each of us to try to determine what, in fact, *is* rotten, since the charge of "rotten apple in the barrel" has already been raised on the hustings and will undoubtedly become louder as the political campaign gains intensity.

The case turns on a freely admitted indiscretion nearly seven years ago in the transmittal of information of a non-public character to the editor of an American magazine, a journalist whose *bona fides* were inadequately examined. Nothing covert, no perjury by Mr. Service, no affiliation with any organization now suspect is involved. The information transmitted did not affect the national security but was of a "background" nature which, by direction of superiors, Mr. Service had provided to journalists in China to explain the political situation in which the United States was trying to bring all factions to contribute to the assault against Japan. The Review Board specifically asserts it does *not* find Service guilty of disloyalty. It merely concludes that "to say that his course of conduct does not raise a reasonable doubt as to Service's own loyalty would, we are forced to think, stretch the mantle of charity much too far." We note the phrase "forced to think" in this quotation.

The JOURNAL recognizes that forced thinking may be induced by events which are extraneous to the case, including 100,000 casualties in Korea and admittedly partisan pressures inherent in our Far East policy and related events. But we plead for objectivity. We respectfully suggest that the Review Board's present ruling was rendered in the light of conditions in 1951 rather than of 1944, the date of the indiscretion. We believe that judgment should be reached in consideration of American policy in that earlier time when we were allied with the Soviet Union and our military and diplomatic missions in China were under instructions to seek unification of Nationalist and Communist forces. We think, also, that Mr. Service's motives have withstood exhaustive scrutiny and are revealed as those of a loyal, devoted and effective government official who was guilty only of indiscretion. Finally, we believe that the Review Board's judgment of what is punishment and what is charity fails to take into account the indelibility of a stain of doubtful loyalty in the case of an employee of the Foreign Service and overlooks the severity of punishment already meted out and evident in the chronological record.

Article I of the Constitution states "No Bill of Attainder or *ex post facto* Law shall be passed." While it may be that for the Foreign Service the Bill of Rights is partially suspended, the JOURNAL believes it wrong for actions to be taken within the Executive Branch contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and which would be precluded if taken by

the Legislative Branch. We think the Review Board's attitude can be justified only by the precision of hindsight and is, in effect, an *ex post facto* ruling. The stigma of questionable loyalty when applied to an official dealing with foreign governments, one of which he impliedly favors over his native land, is a cause for ostracism and other disabilities so serious that the penalty becomes akin to attainder and hence unduly cruel and unjustified.

We hope the Review Board will give favorable consideration to Mr. Service's formal appeal for a reversal or reconsideration; if not, that prompt reference to the President will be possible; and that if all recourse to Administrative action should prove unavailing, the matter can be considered by the courts. For it is not only Jack Service and the Foreign Service that are victims in this matter. To the Department, the reversal implies that its Loyalty Security Board, despite carefully selected members and diligence in the examinations which preceded its decisions, is either inept or biased or both. For all journalists greater difficulty in obtaining news is created and the ideal of an informed public as a constructive factor in foreign affairs is made more remote. For the American people a fundamental of law and government has been contravened.

If the present decision in the Service case is permitted to stand without reference to the courts, one of two general conclusions—both damaging to the conduct of our foreign relations—can be expected to crystalize. One will be "Maybe McCarthy was right, after all." For the more discerning it will be "It seems that the good, along with the bad, must be sacrificed to the present clamor for blood."

The JOURNAL believes that there is a great deal at stake here for Service, the individual; for the Foreign Service as a group of dedicated government employees; for the Department in its heavy responsibilities of diplomacy; and for the American people and their heritage of justice. Every effort must be made in our collective self-defense to utilize all available means, including the courts, to make certain that justice prevails in the case of the loyalty of John S. Service to the United States.

FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIPS

In preparing the announcement which is on page 25 of Foreign Service scholarships for 1952-1953, the Education Committee was struck by the obvious discrepancy between the sums available for awards from Foreign Service Association resources and the expense of a year's secondary or university education at today's prices. The sums for the Charles B. Hosmer and Association scholarship and for the Journal scholarship were established a decade ago, and have not changed since then. They have customarily been made up of occasional contributions from members and friends of the Foreign Service, and from the Association's general fund. As the latter cannot contribute more, additional contributions will be the only source of much-needed funds to bring the awards into a realistic relationship to the cost of obtaining education.

Since the inception of the scholarships twenty-four years ago, 45 sons and 26 daughters of the service have been assisted through 113 scholarship awards in completing their

education. This current scholastic year eight young people are being assisted.

The Education Committee has already received an anonymous gift of \$200 to increase the sum of the Journal scholarship to \$500. The Committee earnestly hopes that other readers of the Journal will be able and willing to contribute to the fund, so that the Hosmer-Association scholarship can be increased to permit two awards of \$500 each, and perhaps

that one or more new scholarships may be established.

Contributions will be gratefully received in care of the Foreign Service Association, 1908 G Street, N. W. They may be directed as the donor wishes, for the general scholarship fund or for a specific scholarship, and to capital or to one or more years' outlay. The Association has been advised that such contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.

A CHRONOLOGY

- April 12, 1945—John S. Service returns to Washington from China; a week later U. S. Navy Lt. Roth introduces Editor Jaffe who, unknown to Service, was under FBI surveillance following a secret raid on *Amerasia* offices.
- June 6—Service and others arrested in *Amerasia* case.
- August 10—Service cleared by Grand Jury (unanimous 20-0 vote, it was learned in 1950).
- August 12—Service appears before Foreign Service Personnel Board whose decision was to return him to active duty; assigned Japan September 7.
- November 28—Ambassador Hurley resigns, accuses Service and others of pro-communism, sabotage, etc. Hearings started.
- December 10—Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after evidence, including testimony of Secretary Byrnes and Dean Acheson, drop hearings because charges unsubstantiated.
- April 1946—House Judiciary Subcommittee reports no criticism of officials concerned with *Amerasia* case.
- July 30—Assigned Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1946 to 1948—Asst. Secretary Peurifoy's testimony before House Appropriations subcommittee indicates that four examinations of the file and FBI information, not involving hearings, resulted in clearances for Service.
- January 1949—Scripps-Howard press attacks Service's assignment to Selection Board; Service detailed to "anonymous" job in Foreign Personnel Division.
- December—Service assigned "Officer in Charge" at Calcutta.
- January 5, 1950—Service attacked on Senate floor by Knowland and McCarthy; submission to Senate of nomination as Consul General delayed.
- March 14—*Loyalty Review Board*, after examining file, recommends Department's Loyalty Security Board hold hearing on charges. McCarthy makes further charges; Peurifoy's statement rebuts.
- March 14—Service, enroute Calcutta with wife and three children, instructed to return Washington from first point of call; assignment changed to New Delhi.
- May 27-June 24—*Fifteen-day* hearing before Department's Loyalty Security Board deals with each charge and assertion.
- June 22-June 26—Hearings before Tydings Subcommittee; report July 19 is favorable as regards loyalty although cites indiscretion with Jaffe.
- July 21—Action by Loyalty Security Board delayed by "supplemental report" from FBI. After re-collecting panel, Board's clearance made known to press October 9.
- December 6—Loyalty Security Board's favorable decision approved by the Department but field assignment for Service awaits final action by the *Review Board*.
- February 1951—Additional supplemental reports from FBI require reconsideration by the Department's Loyalty Security Board.
- April—Revision of loyalty standards makes "reasonable doubt" the criteria.
- July 31—Department's Board reaffirms earlier favorable decisions.
- September 4—Case referred to *Review Board* for post-audit.
- October 9—*Review Board* takes over case *de novo*.
- November 8—*One-day* hearing before *Review Board*.
- December 3—Confusion recognized in *Review Board's* charges and Service formally gives stipulation to remedy deficiency.
- December 13—*Review Board* informs Service of finding of "reasonable doubt" and requires Department to separate him.
- December 14—Service's employment as Foreign Service Officer terminated.

Diplomatic Immunity*

BY J. C. GORDON

Diplomatic immunities are as old as the practice of diplomacy itself and probably date back to the very origins of human intercourse. They can be traced to prehistoric times when primitive tribes, after exhausting each other in battle, found it convenient to negotiate a truce through appointed messengers. Such messengers had, of course, to be accorded some sort of inviolability if they were to report back to their own people the terms offered by the enemy. It is recorded that King Herod, horrified at the death of his envoy at the hands of his enemies, called it an execrable deed in the eyes of nations and of God.

The Athenians and Spartans recognized that they had flagrantly violated the principle of diplomatic immunity by killing the envoys of Darius, the Persian King. When two Spartan nobles offered their lives in atonement, Xerxes showed his respect for the common law of mankind by refusing the retribution.

In Rome the inviolability of Ambassadors, who were completely exempt from local jurisdiction, extended to their servants, correspondence and all the objects necessary for the performance of their duties. Summing up their legal position Cicero declared that "the inviolability of ambassadors is protected by both divine and human law; they are sacred and respected so as to be inviolable not only when in an allied country but also whenever they happen to be in enemy territory." The Romans further maintained that the envoy was inviolable also when passing through third states, either going to or returning from his mission.

In the Middle Ages the inviolability of the diplomatic envoy was as well established as in ancient times. Totila, King of Italy in the sixth century, declared that the Goths recognized as fully as the Romans the duty of showing respect to the position of an envoy. The Salic laws and the laws of the Goths and the Saxons imposed a *wergeld* or indemnity for the murder of an ambassador. The Koran ordains that the envoy must be well treated and received. When the envoys of Barbarossa were seized and imprisoned at Constantinople by the Emperor of Greece in 1187, the Chronicler Geoffrey of Vinsauf condemned this act as a violation of the laws sacred among the ancients and even among the barbarians both by custom and by honor.

Although in later centuries authors differed as to the legal basis of inviolability, some claiming that it should be conditional upon the envoy's good behavior, practice remained uniform granting the ambassador immunity from local jurisdiction though reserving the right of expelling him from the country when he conspired against the security of the state to which he was accredited.

The history of consular immunities appears to be equally old. Herodotus relates how the Egyptians, six centuries before Christ, granted to the Greeks who were established in

(Continued on page 46)

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THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

The Ancient Khmer Empire. By Lawrence Palmer Briggs. Issued as Vol. 41, Pt. 1, of the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, Philadelphia 1951. Pp. 295. \$6.00.

Reviewed by ARTHUR W. HUMMEL

The author of this admirable book was American Consul at Saigon in 1914-17, and at Rangoon in 1917-20. His work will stand as a model of what a perceptive, diligent, and well-trained Foreign Service Officer can do to inform his countrymen about peoples and cultures in little known parts of the world. Khmer was anciently that region of Indo-China now known as Cambodia. From the third century onward it was variously known to Chinese travelers as Funan and as Chenla. From Chinese accounts, from excavations, and from recently deciphered inscriptions, French scholars—notably those of the famous Ecole Francaise de l'Extrême-Orient at Hanoi—have pieced together the fascinating history of the Khmers, which Dr. Briggs now for the first time makes adequately known to the English-speaking world. Here the architectural glories of Ankor Wat, which fell into decay with the sack of the Khmer capital by the Thai of Ayuthia (Siam) in 1431, are clearly depicted. Only a historian of Dr. Briggs' comprehension could make use of 750 cited sources and 300 inscriptions from monuments—and put these together in ordered, convincing, and highly readable form. Added delight is lent to this beautifully-printed volume by the inclusion of 58 photographic figures, 22 plans, and 17 maps.

Foreign Body, by Moira Field. *The Macmillan Co., N. Y., 1951.* 234 pages. \$2.50.

Reviewed by HELEN G. KELLY

FSO's should like this—it's a mystery (not a spy story) involving the finding of the body of the Westhonian Minister to England on a suburban doorstep near London. But a Scotland Yard phone call to the Legation brings the astonished Minister (very much alive) to look at his own body. A first rate novel, with an excellent plot. Its only drawback is the author's failure to make the most of her potentially dramatic situations.

Journey for Our Time—The Journals of the Marquis de Custine, translated by Phyllis Penn Kohler. *Pellegrini & Cudahy, New York, 1951.* 338 pages. \$4.00.

Reviewed by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

Over 100 years ago Alexis de Tocqueville, a French liberal politician and writer, visited the United States, in 1835, and wrote a penetrating analysis of this country and its people, "Democracy in America," which justifies democracy, predicts its ultimate triumph, and which has become a classic.

Journey for Our Time deserves to become such a classic! In 1839 another Frenchman, Astolphe de Custine, journeyed into Russia. He had a particular purpose in so doing; he wished "to find arguments against representative govern-

ment." However, having observed the Russia of Nicholas I, he returned to France "a partisan of constitutions."

In his introduction, former Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith, — who participated in the "discovery" of the Marquis de Custine, while he was American Ambassador in Moscow—writes, "I could have taken many pages verbatim from his journal and, after substituting present-day names and dates for those of a century ago, have sent them to the State Department as my own official reports. Washington would have found them in complete harmony with what I had had to say about my experiences and observations."

This is an amazing and most fascinating book. de Custine shares with you his experiences during his sojourns in St. Petersburg and Moscow, as well as his most penetrating and acute observations of Russia and its society. Most of his observations would also apply to the present-day Russia of Stalin. Two significant quotes: "The Russian government is the discipline of the camp substituted for the civic order—it is a state of siege become the normal state of society" and "Either the civilized world will, before fifty years have passed, fall again under the yoke of the barbarians, or Russia will undergo a revolution more terrible than the revolution whose effects are still felt in Western Europe."

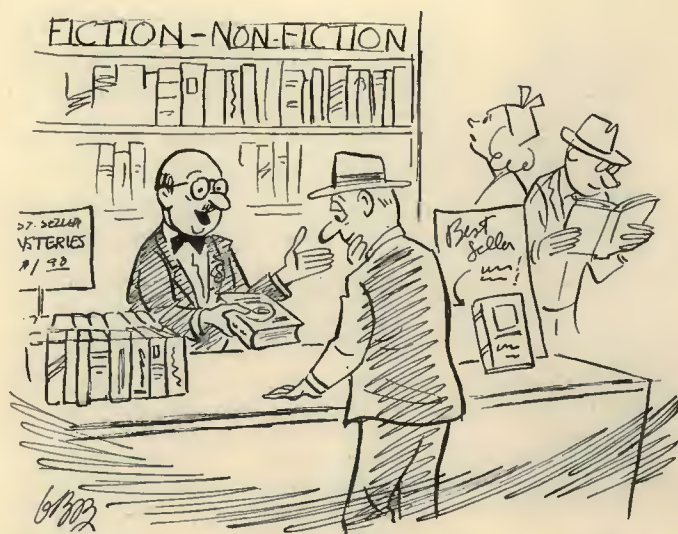
Mrs. Kohler, wife of FSO Foy Kohler, has done a splendid job of editing and translating. I hope you will find the book as interesting and exciting as I did.

India Since Partition, by Andrew Mellor. *Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 1951.* 148 pages. \$2.50.

Reviewed by GEORGE C. STIERHOFF

India Since Partition is a work describing one of the most important evolutionary phases in the national and political life of India. The first one-third of this book is devoted to a discussion of the background of partition, partition negotiations, and the formal transfer of sovereignty. Mr. Mellor first traces the Hindu-Moslem rivalry in order to explain the India-Pakistan split, the only basis upon which partition could have been accomplished. He shows two other dynamic factors, the caste system and the Indian National Congress, anticipating a discussion of their force in the post partition era. In the remaining two-thirds there is a topical discussion and evaluation of the post partition riots, the Kashmir dispute, Gandhi and his attempts at reconciliations between the Moslems and the Hindus, the in-

(Continued on page 48)



"Here's something entirely different in an historical novel. It's about history."

Foreign Service Scholarship Announcement

The American Foreign Service Association wishes to call attention to the various scholarships which are available for the year 1952-53. All applications for these scholarships must be presented for consideration not later than May 1, 1952. The Education Committee of the Foreign Service Association is responsible for the selection of the successful applicants under the Charles B. Hosmer and Foreign Service Association scholarship, the William Benton scholarship, the Wilbur-Franck scholarship, as well as the scholarship offered by the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service scholarship is judged by an advisory committee which is composed of two officers of the Manufacturers Trust Company in New York City and two high ranking Departmental officers.

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

The **Charles B. Hosmer** and the **American Foreign Service Association Scholarship** represents a sum approximating \$600 which, at the discretion of the Education Committee, may be divided between two or more applicants who are children of active members or of deceased former active members of the American Foreign Service Association. These funds may be used only in meeting expenses in connection with regular undergraduate courses at a college or university within the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

The **Foreign Service Journal Scholarship** for 1952-53 has been increased from \$300 to \$500 through the generosity of an anonymous donor. It is open to children of members of the Foreign Service who are either members of the Foreign Service Association or subscribers to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within these categories. This scholarship is provided from the net income of the JOURNAL and is primarily intended for children entering preparatory schools in the United States, preference being given those commencing the final year in such schools. If no suitable applicant of preparatory school age is found, this fund may then be awarded to a college or university student.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Staff of the Consulate General at Hamburg, Germany, in 1901. In the photo are Consul General Hugh Pitcairn, Vice Consuls Otto Helmrich and Ernest H. Mummenhoff, Mr. Eduard Hopf and Mrs. Ida Hafermann.



Both photos courtesy Wayland B. Waters
Part of the Staff of the Consulate General at Hamburg in 1951.

Present
Grand
of the
Preside
Salaver



Photo courtesy Fulton Freeman

Above: Robert B. Eicholz (left), Deputy Special Assistant to the Ambassador for MDAP affairs, and Minister Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., absorbed in conversation at a picnic just outside Rome.



The Principal Officers of all the Consulates in Spain and the Canary Islands were gathered in an annual Consular Conference in Madrid from October 29 to November 2. In addition to Officers in the Embassy, the following Principal Officers were present: L. to r., above. Seated: Homer M. Byington, Jr., *Department*; Stanton Griffis, *Ambassador*; Leon L. Cowles, *Consul General*; Standing: Consul George Whittinghill, *Valencia*; Vice Consul George E. Palmer, *Malaga*; Consul C. Montagu Pigott, *Bilbao*; Consul General James E. Brown, Jr., *Barcelona*; Consul Robert E. Wilson, *Seville*; Vice Consul William B. Snidow, *Tenerife*; Consul Gerald G. Jones, *Vigo*; Livingston D. Watrous, *Embassy, Lisbon*. Mr. Joseph J. Jova from the Legation at Tangier, present with Mr. Watrous as an observer, does not appear in this photograph. In addition to more serious matters the Conference gave opportunity for colleagues to visit together informally and discuss mutual problems and relax socially.



At the left are some participating officers relaxing after the pressures of the Conference were over. L. to r. Mr. L. K. Benjamin, Administrative Officer, *Madrid*; Mr. L. L. Cowles, Supervising Consul General, *Madrid*; Mr. H. B. Thompson, Economic Officer, *Madrid*.

Both photos courtesy Leon L. Cowles



The decoration of President Oscar Osorio of El Salvador with the Order of the Merit General Bernardo O'Higgins of Chile, and the Replica of San Martin by Argentina were Ambassador Geo. P. Shaw; Mrs. Shaw; Oscar Osorio; Argentine Ambassador Rafael Ocampo Giménez; and Juan Ricardo Salvadoran diplomat.



ANP Foto, Amsterdam

Above: Mrs. Clyde W. Snider, wife of Vice Consul Clyde Snider of our Amsterdam Consulate General, offers a token parcel to "Sinterklass" on behalf of the Consulate General as a gift to the children of Amsterdam's poor at the time of St. Nicholas's annual ceremonial entry into Amsterdam.



Above: Members of the Embassy family photographed at the Port-au-Prince Embassy residence following the presentation of credentials by Ambassador Howard K. Travers to President Magloire of Haiti on October 30, 1951. L. to r. Slator C. Blackiston, Jr., *Second Secretary*; Vincent T. McKenna, *Second Secretary*; Mrs. Elizabeth V. Koleda, *Ambassador's Secretary*; Mrs. Vincent T. McKenna; Mrs. Valentine R. Smith; Colonel Robert J. Mason, *Air Attaché* (residing in Havana); Mrs. Howard K. Travers; Mr. John H. Burns, *First Secretary*; Ambassador Howard K. Travers; Colonel Valetine R. Smith, *Military Attaché* (top row); Mr. Sorel Drouinaud, *Asst. Chief of Protocol*, Haitian Foreign Office (next to Ambassador Travers); Lt. Colonel William F. Pitts, *Asst. Air Attaché*; Lt. in President Magloire's Household Guard; David Post, *Second Secretary*; Mrs. Robert J. Mason; Mr. Homer Gayne, *Public Affairs Officer*; Mrs. Slator C. Blackiston, Jr.; Mrs. David Post. The five Haitian officers in white uniforms are members of President Magloire's Palace guard and escorted Ambassador Travers to and from the National Palace.

Courtesy David Post

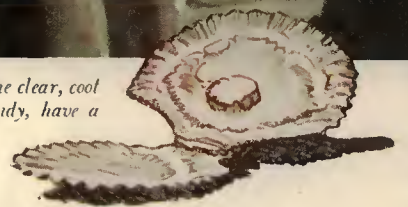
Below: FSS Mary Lou Francisco, Cultural Affairs Assistant, Embassy Santiago, became the bride of Marine Sgt. Douglas Morgan at a ceremony in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Santiago, Chile, on November 24, 1951. Also shown in the photograph are Father Fullenkamp, Second Secretary Robert W. Moore, the best man; FSS Alene Cooper and FSS Virginia Everley who attended the bride.





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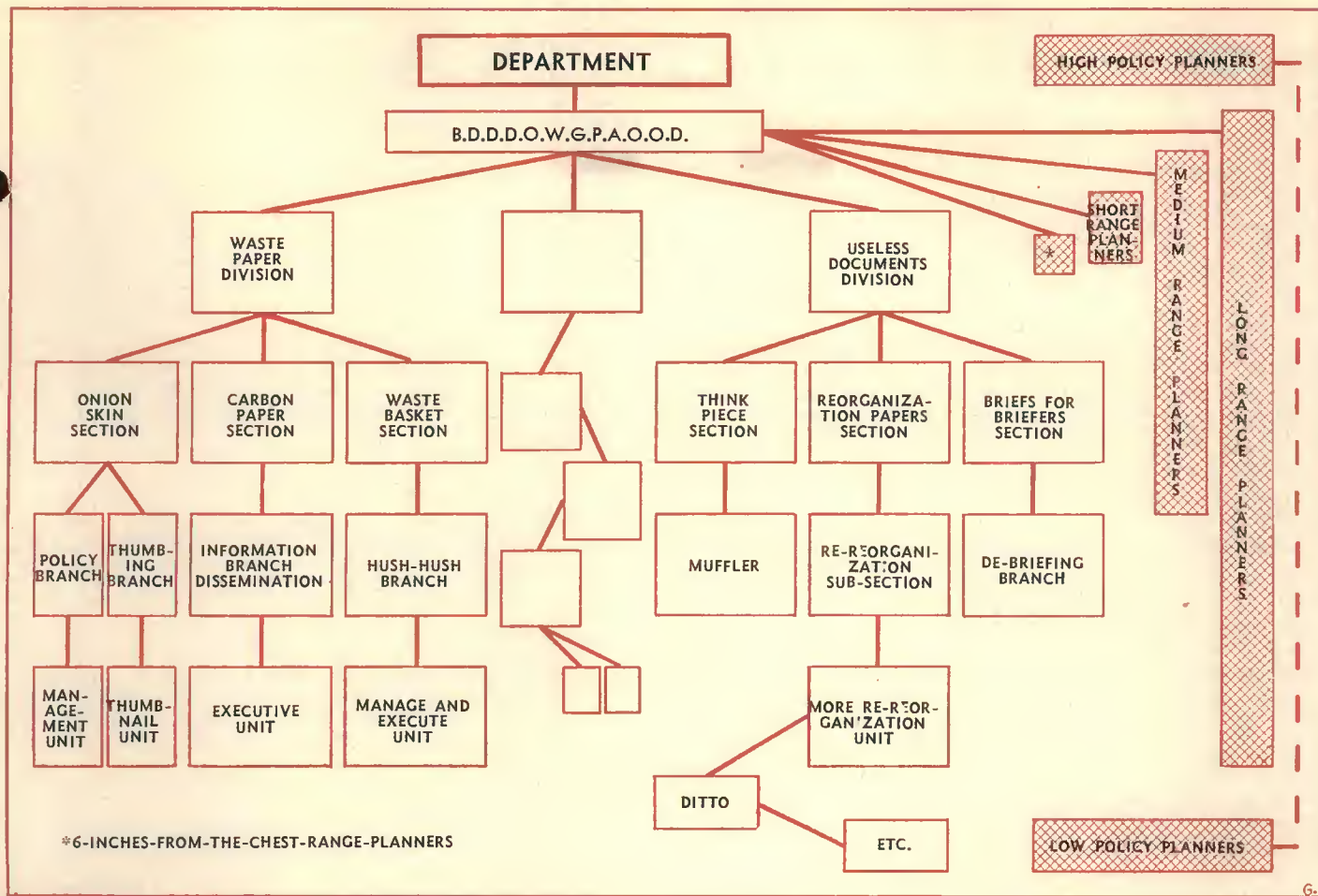
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FROM "IN" TO "OUT"

By ROND DE CUIR

We are privileged to share this month with our readers a significant Briefing Session conducted recently by Mr. Abel Hartgroslin, Chief of the Managero-Administrative Section of the newly created Bureau for the Disposition, Dismemberment, and Delimitation of Waste Government Papers and Useless Official Documents. This important Bureau (B.D.D.D.O.W.G.P.A.U.O.D. for short) has come into existence due to the serious pressure against the walls of Department buildings by accumulating papers, including managerial memoranda.

We regret not to be able to bring you the full flavor of Mr. Hartgroslin's presentation. Only a tape recorder could do justice to his sparkling, vivacious personality. We do the next best—quote verbatim a portion of his fascinating briefing and reproduce herewith one of the numerous and wonderfully complicated charts which he so eagerly described.

Mr. Hartgroslin: Fellow developers and implementers! For so must we describe ourselves in these days when we have learned so to organize and reorganize ourselves and our bureaus that we develop and implement with amazing results unheard of by our predecessors, who wasted motion and moved quietly in the musty atmosphere of Old State like the old fuddy-duddies they must have been. Why, most of them were over 40!

But to get back to the subject of my briefing—the Bureau for the Disposition and So Forth. The series of charts which am presenting graphically and dramatically brings home to you the ramifications, the intriguing inter-relationships and compelling intra-complexities of this mammoth newly reorganized and highly functioning machine.

I shall skip lightly over a number of the charts, such as the Flow Chart (it goes in here and comes out there), the

Chart of Intake and Outgo of Official Paper since 1876, the Chart Showing the Correlation between Foreign Policy and Numbers of Reams of Paper Consumed, and the Chart on the Breeding and Feeding of Administrative Managers.

Let us examine the Basic Chart revealing the organizational set-up of the B.D.D.D.O.W.G.P.A.U.O.D. You will note that we have two principal divisions, the Waste Paper Division and the Useless Documents Division. Unfortunately this chart is restricted to the functional workings of our great Bureau. Naturally we have also geographical divisions. You could never have an Asia paper getting next to a European paper! But that is another chart.

You may be puzzled at the series of empty boxes in the middle of the chart. And well you might! These are for the new divisions and sections and branches to be created just the very minute we can think of them.

I want especially to call attention to our planning set-up. We are proud of this. Let no one say we do not plan. You will note we have high level planners, low level planners, and planners according to range: long, medium, short, and 6 inches-from-the-chest!

Now, ladies and gentlemen, a word about some of our important sections. You will note we have only one substantive section—the Think Piece Section. This is as it should be. I am sure you know many hundreds of soldiers and civilians it takes behind the lines to keep one soldier in the fox-holes. So it takes lots of managers to keep one Thinker operating. Of course we admit that it's true that every once in a while the Think Piece people get to going too great guns and we have to have the Muffler Branch ready to swing into action just at the proper time!

Finally, just a word about personnel. Obviously, in order to finalize the correlated integration of the proper executive-administrative system, we require adequate machinery for implementation and the necessary bodies to fill the slots in

(Continued on page 50)



West Point, Annapolis, and the Foreign Service

Commenting on the editorial in last month's JOURNAL regarding Service Academy appointments for Foreign Service children, GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, former Secretary of State and former Secretary of Defense, writes:

"For a good many years I worked to secure representation of the State Department in the student personnel of the Army War College and later the National War College. Incidentally, the difficulty lay not with these institutions but with the State Department's reluctance to the release of the men for these courses. Nowadays that is cared for and a fine development is underway.

"I think a somewhat similar procedure looking to appointments in the service academies would be a good thing. Not merely on the basis of fairness to the individuals, but rather to increase the understanding and bonds between the armed forces and the State Department."

We welcome these comments from a trusted official whose previous responsibilities place him in a unique position to judge the merits of the JOURNAL's proposal.

Our Own Building!

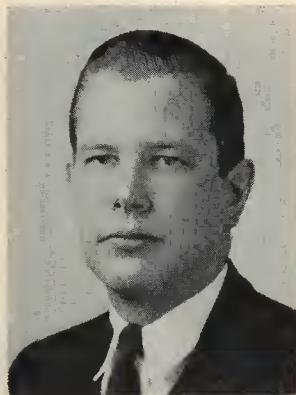
Toward the end of this month the Association, the JOURNAL and the Protective Association will move to the building which was bought by the Protective Association some six months ago. It is a block closer to New State than our present quarters and the address, curiously enough, is remarkably similar. We are moving from 1809 G Street to 1908 G Street.

The new building provides much needed space for a lounge. And although the inevitable delays in delivery of furniture may hold up full use of the space, the three large rooms on the first floor will eventually provide the club rooms for which Association members have worked for so long. There is also a fully equipped kitchen which will make it possible to hold a number of social functions there.

The offices of the Association and the Protective Association will be on the second floor. The two rooms on the third floor will be the JOURNAL office and a conference room, respectively.

Journal Staff Changes

LOUIS J. HALLE, JR., now assigned to the War College, will fill the vacancy on the JOURNAL Board left when DAVID



David H. McKillop



Louis J. Halle, Jr.

H. MCKILLOP left the Department and the Editorial Board for Hong Kong. Mr. Halle is the author of no less than five

books, the first, *Transcaribbean*, was published in 1936 when the author was 26; the most recent, *On Facing the World*, was published in 1950. A member of the Department's staff since 1941, Mr. Halle has specialized in Inter-American affairs. His position, prior to his current student status, was Policy Planning Adviser, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. Most important recent event at the Halle household was the arrival of MARK, eight days before Christmas. He cost his father, we are told, "one hundred and fifty pretty good cigars at the War College."

Personals

With the invitation to Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs DEAN RUSK to become president of the Rockefeller Foundation and the appointment of Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs GEORGE C. MCGHEE as Ambassador to Turkey, the Department assigned FSO JOHN M. ALLISON to act for Mr. Rusk and FSO BURTON Y. BERRY to act for Mr. McGhee.

At about the same time FSO U. ALEXIS JOHNSON was named Deputy Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs, while FSO LIVINGSTON MERCHANT, who had held that post, was appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Mutual Security Affairs.

GEORGE WADSWORTH, present Ambassador to Turkey, will be reassigned soon.

The long-expected appointment of FSO GEORGE KENNAN as Ambassador to the Soviet Union is expected to go to the Senate shortly.

Ambassador WILLIAM D. PAWLEY, until recently special consultant to the Secretary, has been appointed "personal troubleshooter" by Secretary of Defense ROBERT LOVETT. His first assignment—the machine-tool bottleneck.

Newly appointed chairman of the State Department's Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange is the President of Minnesota University, DR. JAMES L. MORRILL.

CLIFFORD WILLSON, since 1949 chairman of the Interior Department's Colorado River Great Basin field committee, is the new director of the Point IV program in India.

Successor to IRVING FLOMAN, who resigned recently as Ambassador to Bolivia is EDWARD J. SPARKS, who has been Counselor of Embassy at Caracas since August of 1950.

FSO STUART W. ROCKWELL, presently on assignment as special assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force, was the first, and so far the only, FSO to be invited, along with top military leaders, to watch atomic weapons test. The occasion was the Atomic Energy Commission's second series of tests at Las Vegas, Nevada.

According to the Saigon press, Minister DONALD HEATH was warned that he has been marked for assassination by Communist-led rebel forces. Police there have established a round-the-clock guard for Minister Heath. The *New York Times* commented:

"Unfortunately Mr. Heath's experience is a not uncommon one for our foreign service officers in that part of the world, and in other areas, too, where fanatical extremists abound. These American diplomats are literally on the firing line; they are performing their tasks under conditions of

(Continued on page 43)

Consul in Canada

The following interesting account of the early days of the United States Consulate at Victoria, British Columbia, was sent recently to Consul Frederick W. Hinke by Myron K. Myers, grandson of Levi W. Myers, who was Consul at Victoria from 1890 to 1896, and son of O. P. Myers, who was accredited there as Vice Consul during this same period.

Consul Levi W. Myers was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1830, and died at the age of 94 years in Portland, Oregon. He was 60 years old when he began his consular duties in Victoria, then a booming city of about 20,000 people.

He was appointed to Victoria by Benjamin Harrison through efforts of Iowa Senators Geer and Allison. For 24 years prior to his appointment he was publisher of the Wappello, Iowa, *Republican*, a small county seat newspaper, which had some influence over the state through Republican editorials by Editor Myers.

My father, Vice Consul O. P. Myers, was Levi Myers' only child and the two families lived together in Victoria. As a small boy I came much in contact with my grandfather and spent time in the office as often as I could. The consulate in the '90s was located in the second story of a two-story building south of Fort Street, on the east side of Government Street and entrance was by way of a narrow stairway. Save a new coat of paint and some modernization on the outside, it looks much the same today.

The Vice Consul in those days was stenographer, receptionist, carbon copy filer and general handyman. Consular letters were written in long hand and the "carbon" copy was made on a press powered by arm muscle. To secure the "carbon" a wet sheet was laid over the ink hand written copy, and the wet sheet in some way made the impression on another sheet. It was a tedious, time consuming process.

Consul Myers always wore a silk plug hat. He never kept horses or a carriage although that was an era of fine equipage in Victoria. However, often on Sunday afternoon he hired a carriage and took his family for the splendid rides on marine drives that existed then, as today, in Victoria. He came to Victoria, I think, for semi-retirement, but he found a hornet's nest of activity and had adventures that would scare an ordinary man of 60. But he was an old fashioned fighting editor, so he rolled up his sleeves and entered into the melee at once.

Consular Problems

Two problems monopolized his time. One was the so-called Bering sea controversy with the British. The other was to prevent the smuggling of Chinese into the United States.

The Bering sea controversy between the two nations' State Departments waxed warm and even threatened war. It was over the so-called sealing rights claimed by both the British and Americans. Consul Myers took an active part in reporting events to Washington, and his life was threatened by letters and verbal threats from irate Canadian "poachers" whose sealing-sailing craft filled the inner Victoria harbor north of the present Canadian Pacific railway bridge each winter. His consular office was the outpost in this embroglio and Myers was a fit man for the place. They

didn't intimidate him, and his reports to the State Department were accurate, detailed, and in fact did much to avert the war, yet all U. S. claims were upheld, I believe. The dispute was finally settled in 1894.

As Chinese were admitted into British Columbia in the early '90s, smuggling to the United States was common, only in those days the consul was his own border patrol. Many dark nights, I have heard him say, he visited coves near Oak Bay and elsewhere with officers or marshals waiting for "runners" with motor boats and sloops to appear for a load of Chinamen. He was offered bribes by operators to "lay off" in his prosecution. He was threatened again and again by the racketeers who conducted the operations, really a big business.

Consular Income

A lucrative feature of the office was the filing or approving—I do not know exactly what—of American settlers in the Port Angeles area, Clallum county and westward to Neah bay. The State of Washington had been admitted to the Union only four months before Consul Myers came to Victoria and the consulate was the nearest and easiest place in which to file homestead claims and have them recorded. All the fees he secured from the settlers he could keep. I remember he had a book in the family for a long time with each fee and amount recorded, from \$5 to \$25 each, I suppose according to the size of the acreage claimed. I remember one year he made as much in fees as in salary. I have heard him speak of \$5000 in fees against, I think, a \$4800 salary.

Clearance papers for American ships occupied much of the time of the Vice Consul. Victoria was a major port of call. Troubles of American sailors added to the marine woes. Alaska was just opening, and most Alaska steamers called, adding to the work. A full line of steamers from Seattle, calling at Victoria, to San Francisco, added fuel. These "big three" were the *Walla Walla*, *Umatilla*, and *City of Pueblo*. The *City of Kingston*, a fine electrically-lighted steamer, made the daily round trip to Seattle and Tacoma, calling at Port Townsend. The Canadian Pacific mail boat, the *Charmer*, brought news from Vancouver and eastern Canada each day. The one train a day to Nanaimo ran on much the same schedule as today.

Victoria in the 90s covered a lot of ground; electric cars ran to Esquimalt and to Oak Bay and all the inner areas. Beacon Hill park existed much as today. During our stay in Victoria the old red brick parliament building was torn down and the present government buildings started. The site of the Empress hotel was a mud flat with a bridge crossing at Government Street.

I have in my possession Consul Levi Myers' appointment,

(Continued on page 42)

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Citizen of the Americas

Fitting tribute was made to a "true citizen of the Americas" on September 25, 1951, when the Honorable Ellsworth Bunker dedicated a street in Rosario to the memory of Henry B. Coffin, founder and first president of the Sociedad Rural de Rosario. The Ambassador and Second Secretary Joseph Montllor travelled from Buenos Aires to make the dedication address to a man who did much to increase through a new cattle breeders institution the quality and production of thoroughbred herds in Argentina. That this man, the first president of the institution, was an American was not generally known in Rosario before the Ambassador's visit.

Henry B. Coffin, founder and first president of the Sociedad Rural de Rosario, second greatest cattlemen's association in Argentina. Born in 1846, Coffin lived to be 90. He founded the Rural Society in 1895 and was posthumously declared "a real citizen of the Americas" by Ambassador Bunker at a dedication ceremony in his honor.



Surprisingly little was known about Henry B. Coffin before the plan to rename one of Rosario's residential streets for him was conceived. Research in the Rural Society's archives, the city's library, and old newspaper files as well as talking with his old cronies disclosed only a bare outline. He was born in Newport, Kentucky, in 1846. At the end of the Civil War, at 19, he left home for Buenos Aires. How or why we do not know.

After working up to a position of responsibility in a Buenos Aires importing firm he decided to strike out on his own. Using his savings, he bought a small farm and three horsedrawn threshers which, as he acquired additional acreage, he gradually increased to eleven. A few years later he left that locality and enclosed a ranch closer to Rosario which he devoted to the improvement of blooded cattle. By importing mares, horses and bulls from the United States and Europe he did much to improve the Argentine livestock. Carefully establishing himself as among the best in that field, he extended his selective breeding activities to agriculture.

In 1893-5 Argentina, among other countries, suffered a severe economic depression. A searing drought, followed by such huge swarms of locusts that the army had to be called out to combat them, had driven farmers and peons

alike into the factories. As cheap labor was so plentiful new industries were created so that the movement of workers from the country was continuous.

Believing that the economic and agricultural situation of these years was endangering the stability of the government by undermining its greatest resource—development of its herds and its agriculture—Don Enrique B. Coffin, as he was by then known throughout Argentina, and a group of like-minded citizens founded the Sociedad Rural in order to publicize the farmer's plight. "Coffin loved his adopted country and heartily collaborated in anything which would advance the Province of Santa Fe and the city of Rosario," said the Ambassador at the dedication ceremony.

"It is my sincere hope that his name will be remembered perhaps better by this simple ceremony which we perform here today. From now on let this street be known as his. Let us dedicate it to Enrique B. Coffin."

Following this Mr. Bunker, who previously at a reception in the Municipal Palace had been declared by the Lord Mayor to be an honorable and official guest of the second city of Argentina, accompanied the party to the grounds of the Rural Society. Here the president of the organization, Sr. Leopoldo Uranga presented the Ambassador with his own silver medal that had been struck off for the 50th anniversary of the organization.

Into the next crowded hours the Ambassador fitted a luncheon, press conference, speech, another reception and a dinner. The Ambassador and Mr. Montllor returned to Buenos Aires the next day by plane.

ROBERT D. BARTON

BARI, ITALY: NEWEST POST IN EUROPE

On September 1, 1951 the newest Foreign Service post in Europe was opened officially in Bari, Italy. CONSUL AUBREY E. LIPPINCOTT supervised the move from the temporary quarters in the city's Grande Albergo Delle Nazioni where offices had been previously established. With him went FSO RICHARD R. WILFORD and FSS MARY WILLIS MCKENZIE, who had been transferred from the Consulate General at Naples, FSS VEVA M. JELINEK, formerly in the Embassy at Brussels, and a local staff of eight.

Thus, with the hanging out of the familiar shield and the flag was opened the second Italian post on the Adriatic Sea and the third post south of Rome. The new consulate's district comprises the whole region of Puglia and the office will perform all normal consular services with the exception of immigration visas, issuance of which is restricted to Genoa, Naples and Palermo.

Bari, important as a commercial center in the region, is a thriving city of 240,000 inhabitants. Known to the Romans as Barium, it is located on the famous Via Traiana which connected with the more famous Via Appia near Tarentum (modern Taranto). The Region of Puglia, which includes other important centers such as Lecce, Brindisi (Brundisium) and Taranto, is rich in history. The name Apulia applied to the land as far as Roman Calabria, and arose from the Apuli, a Samnite tribe which settled around Mt. Garganus in the spur of the Italian boot jutting out into the

(Continued on page 34)



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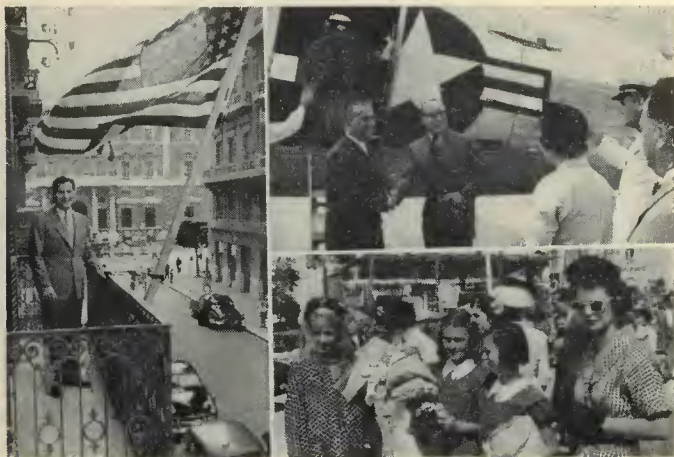
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 32)

Adriatic. The Samnite invaders are believed to have imposed their speech, Oscan, on the original inhabitants early in the 5th Century BC. The Romans referred to the dialect spoken by the Osci of Campania as Oscan and this language held equal status with Latin and Greek. From an Oscan tablet found near modern Bantia in the district, which dates between 118 and 90 BC, it is apparent that Latin had not then spread over the area. Roman or Latin colonies were few, Luceria and Brundisium being chief among them. Apulia and Calabria formed the "second region" of Augustus. Hannibalic wars destroyed much of the prosperity of the area and in Imperial times little was heard of it. The region was governed by a "corrector" under Constantine.



Left: Vice Consul Richard R. Wilford on the balcony of the new consulate in Bari.

Upper Right: Ambassador James C. Dunn being greeted at the Bari Military Airport by Consul A. E. Lippincott. Mrs. Dunn is being assisted down the ladder. Mrs. Lippincott and Comm. D'Agostini, Italian commander of the Airport wait to greet the DUNNs. The Ambassador's party flew from Rome for the inauguration of the Fair. Lower Right: At the Bari Fair ("Fiera del Levante") September 8, 1951—l. to r., Mrs. Dunn, her two granddaughters, and Mrs. Wilford.

In 668 the Lombards conquered Calabria and Apulia and changed the name of the latter to Bruttium. It was not until the 9th century that it was recovered by the Byzantine Emperors. From then on its history is marked by changing masters: the Normans under William Bras-de-Fer, later Count of Apulia; as a Dukedom with Calabria under Robert Guiscard in 1059; and united to the Sicilian monarchy in 1127. Many vestiges of Norman culture remain. The Basilica of San Nicola, Bari's patron Saint, was built in 1087 and finished in the 12th Century.

In modern times the region furnished the locale for one of the famous battles of history, the Battle of Cerignola, fought between "El Gran Capitan" Gonzalo de Cordoba and the Duc de Nemours. The Spanish victory resulted in bringing the Kingdom of Naples under Iberian control. Apulia, now Puglia, became part of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1734 and was finally united with modern Italy in 1861.

This short resume does not mention Greek influence, which even today is physically visible in the onion-shaped dome of the Greek Orthodox Church in Bari and in the many small communities in Puglia where Greek is spoken.

Richard Wilford

SYDNEY

November, 1951

Summer is well under way in Sydney, and the shops are advertising things like bathing suits, light-weight clothing,

and electric fans for Christmas gifts. Those of the staff of the Consulate General who may take leave at Christmas will probably find a cottage on a beach somewhere for sunning and surfing. The Yule season in the antipodes has an air of unreality to us Northern Hemisphere dwellers, but it has this advantage—it reminds one so little of home that homesickness is difficult.

The weather has been hot and dry, and bush-fires have been raging in many parts of Australia. In the Sydney suburbs some houses have gone with the bush. The other day ART WORTZEL showed up at the office proudly exhibiting a long scratch on his shin. It was a battle scar from his fight in league with other men in his area against a bush fire which was threatening homes of the North Shore suburb of Pymble.

The butter and milk shortages of a few months ago are over for the time being, and agricultural reporting officer TOM ROBINSON has sold his cow. There remain electricity "blackouts," but with the lengthening days, they become less important. Except for a bit of measles and mumps in the younger generation, the Consular Colony is enjoying a relatively normal life.

The big news in Australian-American relations these days is not the Pacific Pact, but the Davis Cup matches to be played in Sydney in December. The American team, or as one Sydney theatre has put it, "The Yank Glamour Boys," have arrived with appropriate fanfare. The more cautious bettors are giving even money on the matches, but most people seem to think the Australians have the edge.

The Melbourne Cup, a horse-race for which all Australia seems to stand still, was run the other day. In Melbourne the day is a holiday. In Sydney work ostensibly goes on, but around 3:00 P.M., when the race was run, the streets were deserted, telephones stopped ringing, and the Consulate staff huddled about a little radio in a back room. It has been reported that even the trams drew to a halt all over the city beside the nearest out-door radio broadcasts.

CONSUL and MRS. MAURICE PASQUET have suddenly been transferred to Tananarive, Madagascar, where Mr. Pasquet will be principal officer. The Sydney Consular Corps turned out *en masse* to bid that popular couple goodbye. MR. and MRS. HARRIS HUNGERFORD have returned to Sydney after their round-the-world home-leave trip. The BILL WILSONS have been transferred to the Hague, and RALPH WHEELER and his family have arrived as replacements in the Finance Department. Ralph, as the man who actually paid the first salary increase, has got off to a happy start. BILL RAMSHAW, the man who used to wait up all night for pouch-planes, has been transferred to Kabul. BOYCE CAMPBELL and family have come from Kabul to be Bill's replacement.

North Burn

CARACAS

November 15, 1951

The new American Ambassador to Venezuela, MR. FLETCHER WARREN, arrived yesterday from the United States, where he served for the past year as Director of the Department's Office of South American Affairs. He replaces former Ambassador NORMAN ARMOUR, who recently retired to private life. Mr. Warren was met at the port of La Guaira by Chargé d'Affaires EDWARD SPARKS, Economic Counselor FRANKLIN WOLF, and First Secretary JOSEPH McEVoy. Representing the Venezuelan Government was SEÑOR EDGARDO VIVAS SALAS, of the Office of Protocol.

On the evening of Ambassador Warren's arrival, CHARGÉ and MRS. SPARKS gave a reception in his honor at their residence, attended by Embassy officers and their wives.

(Continued on page 36)



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 34)

Ambassador Warren came to Venezuela on the SS Santa Rosa, which sailed from the port of Philadelphia because of the New York shipping strike. MRS. WARREN is expected shortly before Christmas.

Now that the New York City dock strike has ended, those of us living in Venezuela can breathe a sigh of relief, for the shortages and price increases arising in foodstuffs imported from the United States can be expected to terminate. Venezuela is largely dependent upon the United States for a great variety of commodities, including foodstuffs, and since U. S. ports are less than a week away from Venezuelan markets, no great amounts of perishable goods are stocked here. Even to the casual shopper there was evident, in the last few weeks, a sharp reduction in the amount of goods offered for sale in local markets. U. S. head lettuce and other fresh vegetables, for example, were unobtainable, and the great variety of frozen foods normally carried by Caracas shops dwindled to almost nothing. There was a shortage of such items as eggs and potatoes, and their prices increased. All of this was only temporary, of course, and everyone knew it; but in a country so dependent upon imports one could imagine what would happen in the event of a more serious disruption of U. S. shipping.

The American Church Players have completed casting for their forthcoming production of "Death Takes A Holiday," a play based on the antics of Death, who, taking a three-day vacation from his grim business, manages to fall in love with a beautiful girl, and, through her, realizes why mortals fear him. The original Broadway run lasted more than a year, and the play was later made into a movie starring FREDERIC MARCH.

The American author and critic HERSCHEL BRICKELL, is in Venezuela to give two lectures at the Centro Venezolano-Americano and one at the Association of Venezuelan Writers. Mr. Brickell was awarded the Rosenwald and Guggenheim fellowships for research and writing in 1939 and served as Cultural Officer at the Embassy in Bogotá from 1941 to 1944. He is editor of the O. Henry Memorial Short Story volume, an annual selection of the best short stories published in the U. S.

At a formal banquet of the Venezuelan American Association of University Women on October 19th, FRANKLIN WOLF, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, spoke on the responsibilities of Americans abroad. Americans have two major responsibilities, Mr. Wolf said, that of understanding foreign peoples, and of interpreting the United States to them.

On November 1st, the British Ambassador to Venezuela, Sir ROBERT URQUHART, discussed some of the present prob-

(Continued on page 38)

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 36)

lems of the Near East, in a timely talk at the Centro Venezolano-Americano. Sir Robert, who began his diplomatic career in that area served in Greece, Egypt, Lebanon and Iran.

MILO PERKINS, well-known U. S. economist and adviser to PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, arrived in Venezuela November 14th. Mr. Perkins will undertake an extensive study of Venezuelan resources, according to press reports.



After the simple but impressive ceremony at Miraflores Palace on November 21, 1951, at which Ambassador Fletcher Warren presented his letter of credence to the President of the Junta of Government, Dr. German Suarez Flamerich. L. to r.: U. S. Ambassador Warren; President Flamerich; Acting Foreign Minister Sr. Raphael Gallegos Medina.

Three U. S. Congressmen, all members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, arrived in Caracas November 15th, as part of their two-week tour of the Caribbean area.

They are JAMES P. RICHARDS, of South Carolina; OMAR BURLESON, of Texas; and DONALD L. JACKSON, of California.

In December members of the House Banking and Currency Committee are scheduled to visit Caracas. The party consists of ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York; CLINTON D. MCKINNON, of California; HENRY O. TALLE, of Iowa; HARDIE SCOTT, of Pennsylvania; RALPH A. GAMBLE, of New York; GORDON L. McDONOUGH, of California; and LOWELL STOCKMAN, of Oregon.

JAMES CALDWELL, Chief of the Health and Sanitation Program of the Institute of Interamerican Affairs for the last three and one-half years, left Caracas on November 6th, to assume similar duties in Haiti. He is succeeded by EDWIN DUDLEY, former Chief of the U. S. Sanitary Mission in Haiti, who arrived here early this month.

ALBERT HARKNESS and FREDERICK DREW have returned from the Lima regional conference of cultural officers and binational representatives.

Embassy personnel here have had opportunities to enjoy various art exhibits, dance recitals, singers and lecturers in the past few weeks, as well as a dog show. A wirehaired fox-terrier with the improbable name of CH. HALLWIRE HALF-BACK was judged the best dog in the show, and runner-up was a boxer named DIPLOMAT. Although he won no prizes an added starter was MAXIE, a shaggy mixture of doggerly attired in blue trousers and red jacket, who demonstrated a marked ability in spelling, mathematics and dancing. He was assisted by a trained monkey whose name escapes this correspondent.

Carl E. Bartch

MUNICH

On Sunday, October 4, 1951, full of Gemutlichkeit and in a mellow mood induced by oceans of beer, the people of Bavaria brought to an end their great Oktoberfest. This two week spree is held annually in Munich, Germany to commemorate the wedding of King Ludwig I of Bavaria's daughter in 1810.

Nearly 1,000,000 persons visited the Oktoberfest this year and they drank more than 2,100,000 quarts of fine, extra-strong (18 per cent) beer, which is specially brewed for the occasion. Guests at the Fair walked off with nearly 20,000 giant beer steins despite the fact that some of the beer halls hired detectives to curb souvenir hunters. During the two week Fair, over 240,000 chickens were devoured and estimates of the number of sausages consumed run into the millions.

(Continued on page 40)

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Over 70 excursion trains brought guests from all over the Western Zones of Germany to the Oktoberfest site. Visitors mailed more than 12,000 letters and post-cards daily to friends all over the world.

Among the articles listed as lost during the Fair were 751 wallets, 70 watches, 150 pocketbooks, 1,100 bunches of keys, 241 children, and 3 dental plates. The Red Cross doled out 1,000 aspirin, and used approximately 3,600 yards of bandage. First aid was administered for almost every conceivable type of injury including broken ribs and dog bite.



Left: Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Brand enjoy the Oktoberfest. Consul Brand is soon to leave with his family for his new post at the Hague. Right: Pictured before a few of the kegs of beer are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Donald, who are being transferred to Tokyo, and Mrs. Robert A. Brand.

Persons who took their drinking seriously during the Fest could retire to certain tents in order to rest and recoup their strength for the next round of beer. In one such tent, side by side on three stretchers, lay a 71 year old man, his 36 year old son, and his 11 year old grandson. According to an eye witness, the first one to regain consciousness, after three hours of sleep, was the 11 year old boy.

Post Script: Although no information is available regarding the three missing dental plates, it has been learned that all of the 241 lost children have been recovered.

Daniel Sprecher

TOKYO

The Tokyo variety of diplomatic ball may be less elegant than that of Paris or Rio, but members of the Diplomatic Section here are convinced that it's just as useful in promoting international fellowship—and not nearly as stuffy.

A highlight of the humid summer months was the softball game between the DS staff, as the home team, and a dauntless nine from the Japanese Foreign Office. Playing on an Occupation diamond at Tokyo's Hibiya Park, DS won 11-3.

PAO SAXTON BRADFORD was outstanding as the pitcher, with seven Second Secretaries contributing the main batting punch. Counselor NILES BOND supplied fine defensive play at first base. An unexpected note was furnished by four Navy gobs who suddenly appeared in the bleachers and sat out the game rooting lustily for the underdog Foreign Office. (Note to Washington: Is this significant of Navy-State relations?)

September's revenge match witnessed a turnabout; the second game was played with a Japanese rubber ball on the Foreign Office diamond. The Diplomatic Section, predictably, absorbed a 12-7 drubbing. Hurler TANAKA's curves were more than enough to muffle DS bats until the 9th inning, when the Consulate's EMANUEL SCHWARTZ struck a homer.

The sedentary life proved a strike against both teams, but they promise to be at the plate again next year, and an East-West classic seems in the making.

Agnes S. Crume

MONTREAL

When the Consulate General hired DONALD KELLER last year, no one realized that we were getting a bargain—two employees for the one salary. It seems that Donald is an accomplished ventriloquist, and his dummy, LEROY, is just as



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much of a character as CHARLIE MCCARTHY. Leroy is a jaunty little sailor with a leer in his eye and a quick tongue that always gets the last word. He spends most of his working day in a corner of the mail room keeping an alert eye on Donald to make sure he gets the right postage on all the mail, but occasionally Leroy just can't resist putting in a word and not even Consul General Cross is safe from his sudden

wisecracks. Lunchtime is the time of day he likes best for he usually spends it with the girls in the Visa Section. He keeps up a running fire of conversation all during the lunch period, commenting on life in the Consulate General as he sees it and interspersing his remarks with frequent attempts to date the feminine members of the staff.

(Continued on page 42)

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Unfortunately, Leroy isn't with us very much of the time—he takes a rather disconcerting amount of annual leave, apparently having taken very seriously the recent instructions that accumulated leave should be used up whenever possible. He also contends that Donald doesn't pay him his fair share of his salary, so why should he work. Besides, with the shortage of staff in the Visa Section, he's afraid if he shows up too often someone might put him to work typing visas. All in all, however, Leroy seems to take a favorable view of the Foreign Service and we wouldn't be surprised if any day now he decided to take the exams and become an FSO.

Jean A. Clark

DUBLIN

"With deep affection
And recollection
I often think of
Those bells of Shandon"

The first stanza of FATHER PROUT's poem about the Bells of Shandon that "sound so grand on the pleasant waters of the river Lee" will undoubtedly have a deeper meaning to former Secretary of the Navy FRANCIS P. MATTHEWS and his wife and daughter MARGUERITE in the future. When the *SS America*, on which the Matthews family were passengers, unprecedentedly steamed into the inner harbor at Cobh and dropped anchor to discharge the new American Ambassador and his family, the bells of Shandon pealed the *Star Spangled Banner*.

Ambassador Matthews presented his Letter of Credence to President SEAN T. O'CEALLAIGH (O'Kelly) at Aras an Uachtarain (the official residence of the Presidents of Ireland) on October 22, 1951. The usual motorcycle escort was provided to and from Aras an Uachtarain where President O'Kelly awaited the Ambassador. The Ambassador's brief speech referred to the bonds which unite Ireland and the United States, and mentioned the Irish brawn and brains which have contributed to building our nation. President O'Kelly, replying in Irish (as is the custom), acknowledged warmly the "invaluable support" which Ireland had received from the United States in Ireland's long struggle for independence.

The Ambassador was received by the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) Mr. EAMONN DE VALERA later in the day.

Counselor CLOYCE K. HUSTON, First Secretary BRUCE LOCKLING, Second Secretary WILLIAM H. CHRISTENSEN, Senior Military Attaché HAROLD D. KEIM and Air Attaché OSWALD LUNDE accompanied the Ambassador to Aras an Uachtarain.

William H. Christensen

CONSUL IN CANADA (from page 31)

signed by President Harrison, his special passport signed by Secretary of State James G. Blaine, and a sheepskin with recognition of appointment signed by Salisbury and Queen Victoria dated June 5, 1890. Also I have the "certificate of acquaintance" to the British government, signed by Robert T. Lincoln, then Ambassador to England. There also are several other letters that passed from Ottawa to Victoria to Consul Myers.

My Grandfather was well acquainted with the pioneers of Vancouver island, many of whom were still living. A strong booster for Victoria, its climate and location, he foresaw its great future as well as that of Seattle and fast-growing Vancouver.

hardship and danger; and we know of no instance yet where any of them has failed in his duty. This is not the 'cookie-pusher' diplomacy of the 'striped-pants' school that critics of the State Department are so fond of talking about. . . The foreign service as a whole has a record of loyalty, vigor and courage that every American can be proud of. No apologies are needed."

Our PAO in Geneva, JAMES MACFARLAND, is the author of a delightful account of the first game of American Football ever played in the Near East. It appears in the October 27th (Princeton-Cornell game) issue of the Princeton Athletic News.

Because Stanford University's Professor GRAHAM STUART

noted retired FSO ARTHUR FROST's name in the November JOURNAL, he invited Mr. Frost to address his class at Stanford on the Foreign Service.

Retired Staff officer WINIFRED HUNTER (also in California) gave a talk on "Christmas in the Foreign Service" before the Business and Professional Women's Clubs of the Los Angeles area.

Collier's for January 5th has a full-dress article on "Our Friendliest Diplomat"—the name it has given to our new Minister to Hungary, CHRISTIAN RAVNDAL. The article gives full credit to Ravndal's experiment in "people to people diplomacy" in Uruguay for the recent political eclipse of that country's communists and, among other things, for the sending of a regimental combat team from Uruguay to join the UN forces in Korea.

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Further details are embodied in a pamphlet dated July 1950, which should be on file in all Foreign Service establishments.

Application forms will be found at the back of the pamphlet or may be obtained by writing direct to the Association.

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The American School, Oslo, Norway
The American School, Tangier, Morocco
Methodist-English Private School, Rangoon, Burma
American Institute, La Paz, Bolivia
Esuela Americana, Managua, Nicaragua

Taxes

The Association has been making an effort to track down the Foreign Service income tax deductibles. However, there is no list available at the Department of the Bureau of Internal Revenue which offers any guidance. Deductions are allowed upon applications by individuals. The applications must first be certified by the Department and are then forwarded to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for a ruling. If those officers who have had deductions allowed would forward their information to the Association, it would be possible to build up a file for the benefit of all.

As a starter we offer you the information passed along to us by GILBERT CRANDALL, Cultural Attaché at Buenos Aires, who has just been informed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue that the excise tax on silver is no longer being applied to export sales to American citizens.

Our Advertisers

Two important newcomers to the JOURNAL's pages this month are the COCA COLA company, whose ad carrying a note of international friendship appears on page 41, and the MERCHANTS' TRANSFER AND STORAGE COMPANY, whose colorful display you will find on page 37. MONTGOMERY WARD (page 47) and the WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION (page 51) return for this issue after a long absence.

The RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, a long-time JOURNAL advertiser, see page 37, reports entertainingly on the work of its Custom Record Division where one can order recordings of anything that makes a sound—from a fly walking across the ceiling to an owl call (designed to frighten away noisy starlings!)

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HOW TO SELL SOAP

The other day we heard a story about an enterprising young man who lost his job during the depression and decided to start a one-man business in the basement of his home. He contracted with a chemical manufacturing firm to supply him with soap in bulk quantities. He then built up an organization of housewives who would sell soap to their friends and neighbors in cheap wholesale lots by telephone solicitation. With a low overhead, he was able to sell cheaply and soon had a thriving little business.

One day he ran into a friend whom he had not seen for several years, who asked him how he was getting along.

"Well, I suppose I must be doing all right," he replied. "Anyway, I'm supporting my family."

He was so vague about it that his friend's curiosity was stirred.

"But don't you know how much money you're making?" he persisted. "Surely you keep a set of books on your business!"

"None at all," he responded cheerfully. "Don't have time for that sort of thing."

The friend was shocked, and reproached him for his lack of business sense. He listened quietly, smiling. Then he explained.

"Listen," he said. "When I started out four years ago, I bought a beautiful set of ledgers and account books. I kept careful records of everything I bought and everything I sold, figured my profit on each transaction, and each week I knew exactly how I was doing. Then suddenly it burst upon me one day that I was spending entirely too much time keeping books, and entirely too little time selling soap. I opened the furnace door, threw in all my books, and burned them up. Ever since then I've been doing fine. Once

a year I get out my checkbook, my monthly statements, and a big hox of duplicate sales slips, and figure out my income tax. The rest of the time I sell soap."

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Like driftwood on the shore,—

Then why bemoan

or groan:

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Nor Philistines to smite,

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With venom infinite

At work-loads recondite.

All these and more

Now others bore;

But as for me

There is the sea—

So let it be.

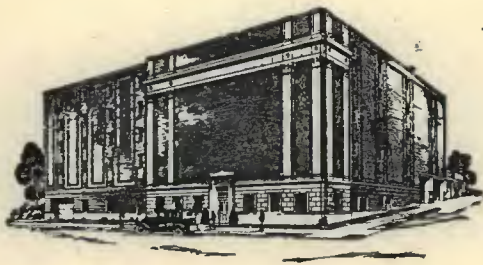
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DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY (from page 23)

Naucratis the right to choose among themselves a magistrate who should apply to them the laws of the mother country. In ancient Greece it was customary to choose a protector or spokesman who served as their intermediary in judicial and political relationships with the state. In 1226 the city of Marseille was granted the right to appoint consuls in the Duchy of Savoy with jurisdiction over their compatriots.

Recent Influences

But although the basic principles of diplomatic immunities and privileges have undergone remarkably little change through the ages and have weathered the storms of many upheavals in a rapidly changing world, there can be no doubt that the minor aspects of procedure have been affected by the march of time. Modern inventions and our new ways of life have made necessary the adaptation of old principles to contemporary conditions. New precedents are being continually established, and since international law, including diplomatic and consular immunities, is largely based on them, many details are subject to changes from one year to another.

Does the ancient right of an agent to communicate freely with his Government extend to the use of a powerful radio-transmitting station? Would the jamming of such broadcasts constitute as serious an infringement as the arrest of a diplomatic courier? And can a diplomatic car claim the right, under the Law of Nations, to travel at 75 miles an hour through the streets of Paris? Moreover, the modern state with its complex Government machinery and its all-embracing legislation could hardly be expected to rely on the diplomatist's traditional sense of honor. Indeed, could it have left unspecified and undefined the various minor privileges which foreign diplomatists may enjoy on its territory? As the several meritorious attempts, made between the two world wars, to codify and uniformize international practise have never succeeded (some say they were doomed to failure) national legislations were passed and sometimes supplemented by countless, frequently changing, administrative regulations. The number of cigars an envoy may import duty-free, the port through which he must ship his wines, as well as the exact number of months which must elapse before he can dispose of his car in the country to which he has been accredited, have been stipulated now and then. The present day diplomatist can no longer afford to be only

Officialese

"I related to him what expired at the hearings." (Department office memorandum dated June 12, 1951.)

"A single consistent approach *à la* the Rockefeller Report." (Department office memorandum dated July 16, 1951.) The simplest prose is always the best.

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an able negotiator or, as Callières described him more than 200 years ago, "an honorable spy." While he did not possess a fluent knowledge of Latin or French he should be familiar with the complex traffic, customs and currency regulations (as they effect foreign diplomatists) of the country to which he is sent; he must be conversant not only with the frequently changing details of local etiquette but also with the particular and often novel interpretations placed there on such notions as "security of the State," "anti-people's propaganda" and "provocative car driving." Failure to grasp the meaning of these expressions may land him in jail or in hospital with a fractured skull. Even if the modern diplomatist were to disregard his own interest and safety he cannot afford to serve by his mistakes the propaganda ends of his opponents, whether they be the Government of the state to which he is accredited, or merely hostile groups in a friendly country. In the practice of modern "open" diplomacy, publicised and televised, the asset of having a knowledge of procedural matters and technicalities can be said to have replaced the advantage derived in the old "secret" diplomacy from a flair for men and charm of manners. The case for the old diplomacy may be strong, but things being what they are, the newcomer to modern diplomacy, especially if he has not been trained for the profession, may find it difficult to acquire the tools which would enable him to take full personal advantage of his rights and privileges without exposing himself to criticism.

In Memoriam

To the families of Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Bennett, Benjamin Hardy, James T. Mitchell, A. Cyril Crilley and Eni Jean Snedegar, who lost their lives in a plane crash near Tehran on December 22, 1951, we extend our deep sympathy. Our nation is the poorer for their loss.

The specialists on International Law and modern diplomatic practice have not yet produced an up-to-date reference work which, if it were to be complete, would run nowadays into several volumes. Even if such a book existed it is very doubtful whether it would be universally accepted as authoritative. But meanwhile there is hardly any literature available, least of all to English-speaking budding diplomatists. Suffice it to say that nearly all classical works on the subject of diplomatic practice were written before the turn of the century, many of them more than 150 years ago. Of course, hardly any of these books can now be readily consulted. The latest and most complete classic is no doubt Sir Ernest Satow's "Guide to Diplomatic Practice," originally written before World War I but revised in 1933. Unfortunately, this authoritative guide, published in two volumes, is now completely out of print, the last stock of books having been destroyed in an air-raid on London during the war.

The 1951 edition of the World Diplomatic Directory, does include, in a very concise form, easily accessible references on the long-established fundamentals of diplomatic and consular rights, practice, and privileges, as well as their modern application, and many recent precedents. These pages, carefully compiled after meticulous research, do not claim to be an original contribution to the science of diplomacy but merely a digest of established opinions by classical and modern authors, intended chiefly for reference purposes.

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tegration of Hyderabad into India, the new Indian Constitution, post partition economic problems, and the main divisions of political organization. The discussion of the Indian Constitution is especially well done because it is examined in terms of the difficult problems of the day.

Mr. Mellor has drawn upon his experience as a British journalist in India for the style and method of discussing this very important subject. Therefore, I feel that he might have used some of his own reminiscences to add life and color to this austere factual account.

India Since Partition in its simple, clear, and direct style will familiarize the reader with India's current problems in terms of her past experience. On the other hand, Mr. Mellor's biographical notes on Gandhi, Jinnah, and Nehru are quite superficial and would have been better omitted. The addition of a chapter on India's participation in world affairs since partition and interpretation of other events in terms of world conditions would also have improved this presentation.

Across World Frontiers, by Thomas W. Lamont. *Harcourt, Brace and Co., N. Y., 1951. Pp. vii, 278. \$3.50.*

Reviewed by J. RIVES CHILDS

The Elder Morgan when testifying before the Pujo Committee in 1907, and asked what he considered the best security a man had to offer for a loan, replied unhesitatingly, "Character." It was this consideration that no doubt led to the selection by Morgan of Lamont.

Mr. Lamont's delightful book is a reflection throughout of a man of great character and intellectual honesty. Is the breed dying out? We could certainly do with more men like Lamont today.

This work, which every Foreign Service Officer could read with profit, gives us exceedingly interesting glimpses of a side of the Morgans little known to the American public. It poses one of the great if's of recent history: whether an accommodation might have been found by Lloyd George and Wilson with Lenin in 1917 if Wilson had been ready to listen to the proposal of Lamont and Col. Thompson to make a joint Anglo-American overture in that direction.

The author, while paying full homage to Wilson for his great vision, deplors his failure to compromise with the Senate on the League of Nations and suggests we might be living in a different world had he done so.

This is an inspiring book by a man who, through great native gifts, coupled with an integrity which shone like a star, rose to a deserved position of great influence in finance and international economy.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS, by E. J. Holmyard, *The Philosophical Library, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1951, 88 pages, \$2.75.*

Reviewed by DR. C. S. PIGGOT

For the non-technical reader, an extremely condensed and concise statement of the fundamental ideas and demonstrations by twenty-four British geniuses, from Roger Bacon to Ernest Rutherford, which provide the sustaining framework of the structure of modern science, — which owes more than is generally appreciated to British contributions.

NEW AND INTERESTING

by

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **Strange Lands and Friendly People** by William O. Douglas \$4.00

Justice Douglas' very personal, very intelligent, and very absorbing account of two recent trips to the explosive Middle East and India.

2. **Ross and the New Yorker** by Dale Kramer — \$3.75

The *New Yorker*, probably our most sophisticated magazine—definitely our best written one—and undoubtedly the inventor of a completely new sense of humor, was the brain child of Harold Wallace Ross, its creator and editor, who died recently. Interesting and timely—but not up to the standards of the *New Yorker*.

3. **The Continent of Europe and The British Isles** (with a section on the Republic of Ireland) \$2.50 each by The London *Sunday Times*, **Travel and Holiday Guide.**

Two helpful new guides which should be of particular interest to those stationed in Europe, especially if they expect to travel by motor. These guides cover such items as description of places, history, hotels, restaurants, motoring, useful phrases in the various languages, and maps.

I believe they will be found particularly helpful in planning a trip—after which it would be advisable to supplement them with such classics as the Guides Bleu, Guide Michelin, Club des Sans Clubs, Europa and Michelin Maps.

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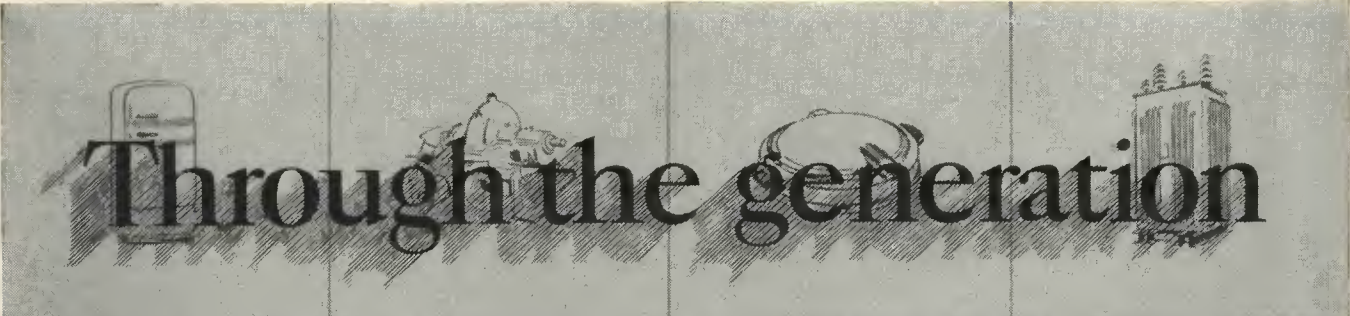
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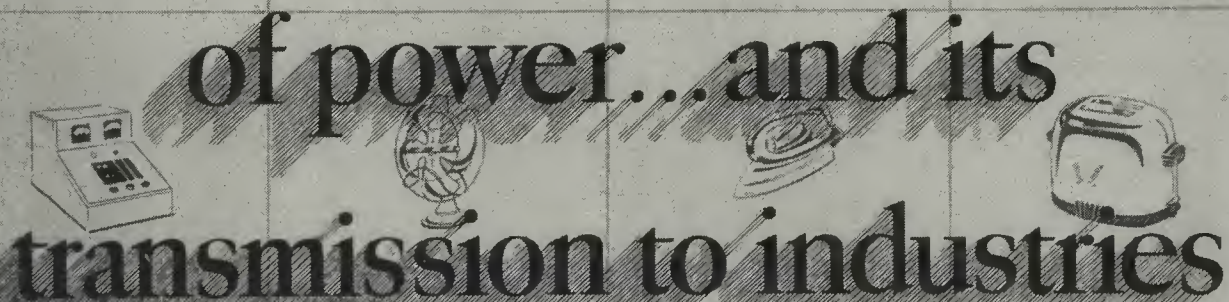
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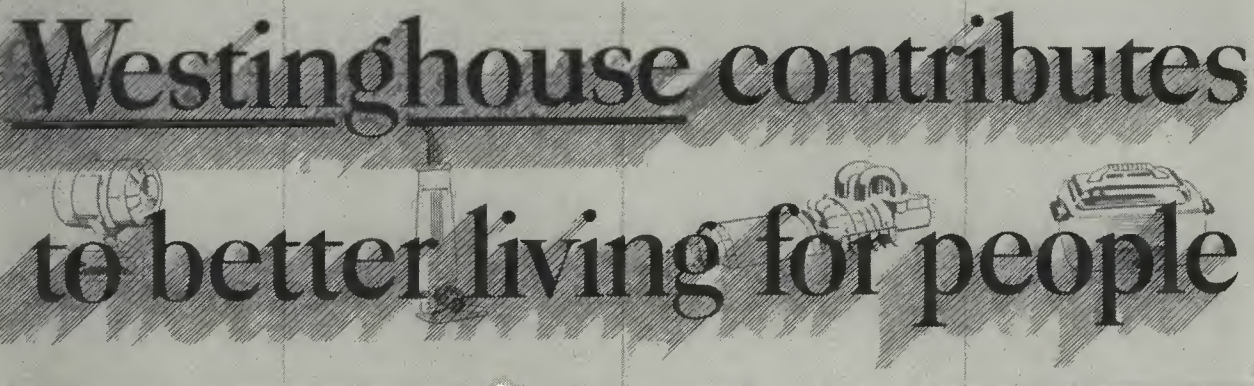
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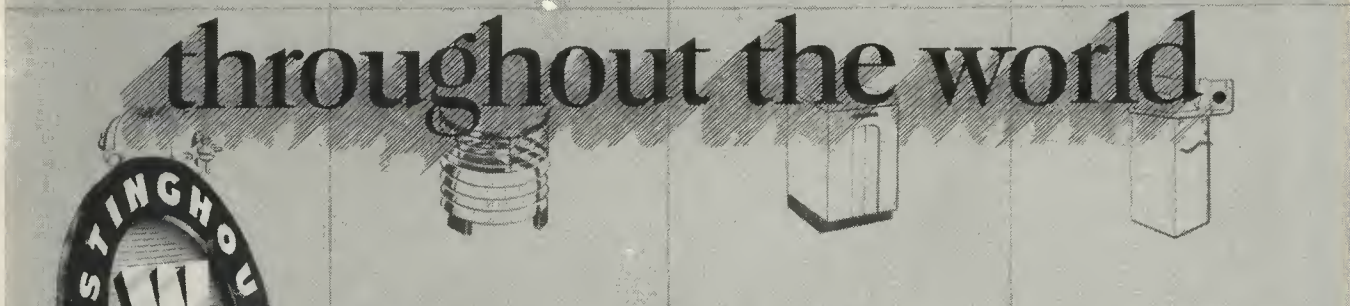
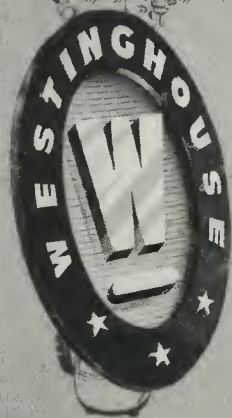
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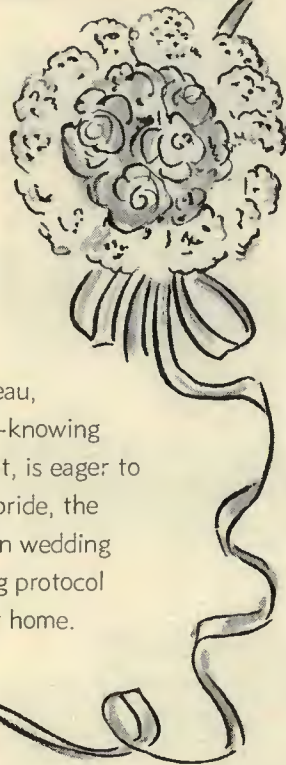
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CORRECTION

Inadvertently omitted from November listing of former members of the Foreign Service was the name of Hiram Bingham, Jr., whose address is "Elmgrove," Salem, via Colchester, Connecticut. Mr. Bingham resigned after over fifteen years in the Service.

THE TREATY OF GHENT (from page 15)

"The war has been productive of evil and of good, but I think the good preponderates. Independent of the loss of lives, and of the property of individuals, the war has laid the foundations of permanent taxes and military establishments, which the Republicans had deemed unfavorable to the happiness and free institutions of the country. But under our former system we were becoming too selfish, too much attached exclusively to the acquisition of wealth, above all, too much confined in our political feelings to local and state objects. The war has renewed and reinstated the national feelings and character which the Revolution had given, and which were daily lessening. The people have now more general objects of attachment, with which their pride and political opinions are connected. They are more Americans; they feel and act more as a nation; and I hope that the permanency of the Union is thereby better secured."

FROM "IN" TO "OUT" (from page 29)

each of the working units. Thus, to turn a phrase, and if you'll pardon the military allusions, our logistics are showing! (mild, wincing laughter) So we need more and more managers, executors, and administrato-expeditors, to hold up our logistics, if I may be so bold! (Thud).

(Messenger enters)

Ladies and gentlemen, I must apologize. I have just this moment received by special messenger the latest in the series A101 of X-M's. X-M, in case you've forgotten your memoranda, means "executo-administrato-managerial order." It says a new reorganization is on its way, so hold everything. Don't worry, ladies and gentlemen, we'll whip out some new charts in no time—and they always get prettier, with lots more lines, more boxes, and more colors, every time!

So, forget about the charts I've shown you today, and so long until our next briefing! Let's all keep our heads up, our eyes on the ball, and the papers shuffling briskly right along! (Some applause).

Limitations of Marine Insurance Policies

A leading authority on marine insurance has contributed these thoughts and suggestions on marine insurance.

There is a mistaken idea in many minds that a marine policy covers all loss or damage regardless of cause. Basically, only risks of transportation are covered—such risks as damage due to fire or damage due to accident on rail, vessel or on land and assessments for general average and salvage charges.

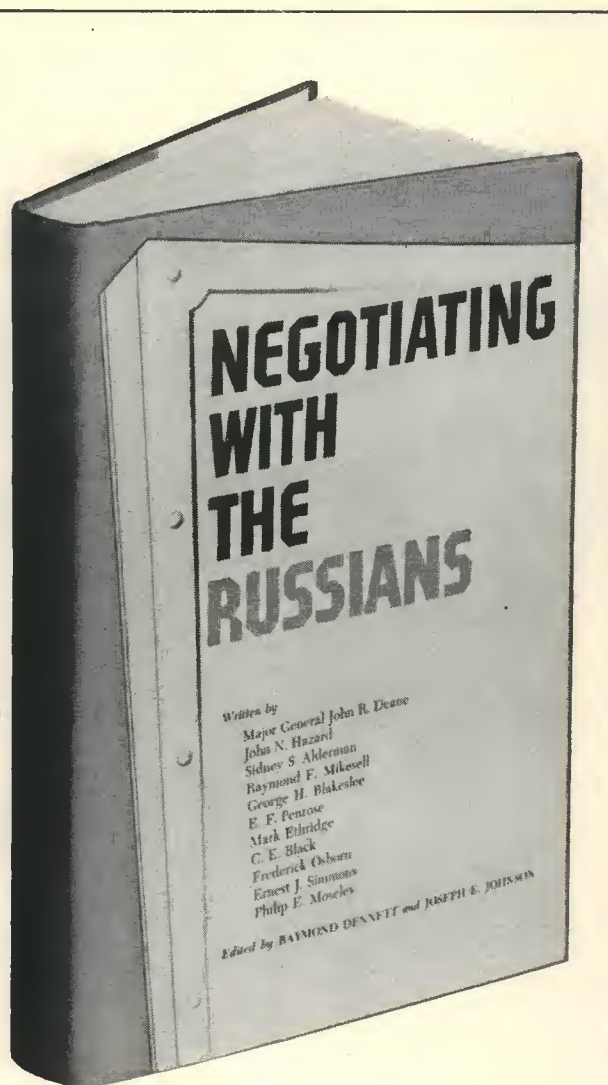
Beyond this point, however, there are many features to be considered. Take the time to find out what kind of insurance you are buying. Some policies cover only sinking, stranding, fire, collision at sea; fire, derailment, collision, overturn of vehicle on land. These are important hazards, but the more likely risks to shipments of household goods are such things as theft, pilferage, breakage and damage due to contact with water, oil or other cargo. Some policies include theft, but limit the risk to "theft of an entire shipping package." Pilferage is a much more important risk to have covered under your policy, and so is water damage, and it should include both fresh and salt water damage. If the policy purports to cover breakage, ask what limitations there are, for it is rare, indeed, to find a policy that covers breakage, regardless of cause, unless the shipment be packed and unpacked by firms well known for skill and care. Firms of known skill and care are usually found in principal cities and the owner of the goods should make every effort to employ the most competent packer available.

But losses due to atmospheric changes, excessive heat, cold or humidity, or changes of climate are not covered; neither are losses due to poor packing. These are not hazards of transportation and it is beyond the capacity of underwriters to assess the appropriate rate to cover such risks in all parts of the world.

Consider for instance a shipment from La Paz to Surabaya. The china (packed in straw), the furniture in wooden cases, not braced, nor waterproof paper lined, the journey from 13,000 feet high La Paz to sea level Mollendo by rail, on the piers during the rainy season for a week or ten days, transfer by lighter to ship for New York, arriving in freezing weather, transfer again to vessel for Djakarta, with perhaps an intervening transfer, then by rail to Surabaya. The journey of three months through wet and dry, extreme heat and freezing cold, with many exposures and transfers. How can the breakage hazard be measured, or the risk of mildew to linens, or insect damage to woollens, termites to furniture, decay or discoloration to fabrics and leather? Given this same shipment packed by men expert in overseas packing, and with proper materials available, it might be possible to reduce many of these risks to a negligible and insurable degree; but still there remain some that are incalculable.

So don't blame the insurance company if the adjuster looks askance at a claim for broken china which was packed in a box with the electric flat irons or other heavy utensils, or if he declines liability for mildew.

There is another thing to be remembered about insurance on shipments: All marine policies are "valued policies," that is to say, the owner declares to the insurance company the amount he would expect to collect in event all the goods were a total loss due to perils of transportation, and the amount so declared is the insured value of the goods. Suppose, however, that an owner has effects valued at \$7,500 and insures for \$5,000; every article is insured for two-thirds of its actual value and in event one article is lost, the owner is naturally entitled to collect only two-thirds of his loss.



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AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS REPORTED CHANGES

Kimrey, Chester H.	Cancellation of transfer to San Luis Potosi.
King, Spencer M.	Transfer to Praha; Budapest cancelled.
Scott, Elmore	Cancellation of transfer to Djakarta.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 9)

mankind occasionally glimpsing the circus or zoo variety; pests to the oriental agriculturalist whose fields are ruined by the foraging wild herds; not unintelligent labor in certain sections of the world, when tamed; and a sagacious and dangerous quarry when hunted." That is quoted from an article on elephant hunting in Ceylon by CONSUL R. L. KEISER and it reminds me of one of TOM DOWNING's stories: (Tom is Recaudador General de Aduanas in Nicaragua and a friend of many an FSO.)

A civil Service Inspector in the Indian Service was called out late one night and ordered to proceed to Jodhpur at the far end of his district on a matter of grave importance. He got into his car and had driven about two hours when he came upon an elephant stretched across the road. It was impossible to go around the elephant as dense jungle was on both sides. The only way to proceed was to have the elephant move. The inspector went up to the elephant and said, "See here, old man, I know it's deuced inconvenient, but I really must proceed on my way—the Union Jack, the King—you know." The elephant never moved. "Really, old fella, it's a matter of life and death. I must get to Jodhpur tonight or blood will run in the streets, and many Indians will lose their lives. Also, I may lose my job unless the mission is completed." The elephant shook himself, rose slowly, and permitted the Inspector to pass.

After driving about half an hour the Inspector again came across an elephant stretched across the road. There was no way of getting around. If he was to proceed the elephant must move. Approaching the elephant he said, "I say, old thing, would you mind permitting me to pass? I am on an important Government Mission and must get to Jodhpur before daybreak." The elephant paid no attention to the Inspector. "See here, Jumbo," said the Inspector, "in the name of the King-Emperor, your ancestors, and the lives of thousands of Indians, please let me pass." No reply. "Now really, old thing, can't you be sociable? About a half-hour's ride down the road I met another elephant, told him of my mission and its life and death importance, and he let me pass. Why can't you do likewise?" The elephant replied, "My friend down the road had no damn business to let you pass, the numbskull. We were both playing BOOK ENDS."

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