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Foreign Service
JOURNAL

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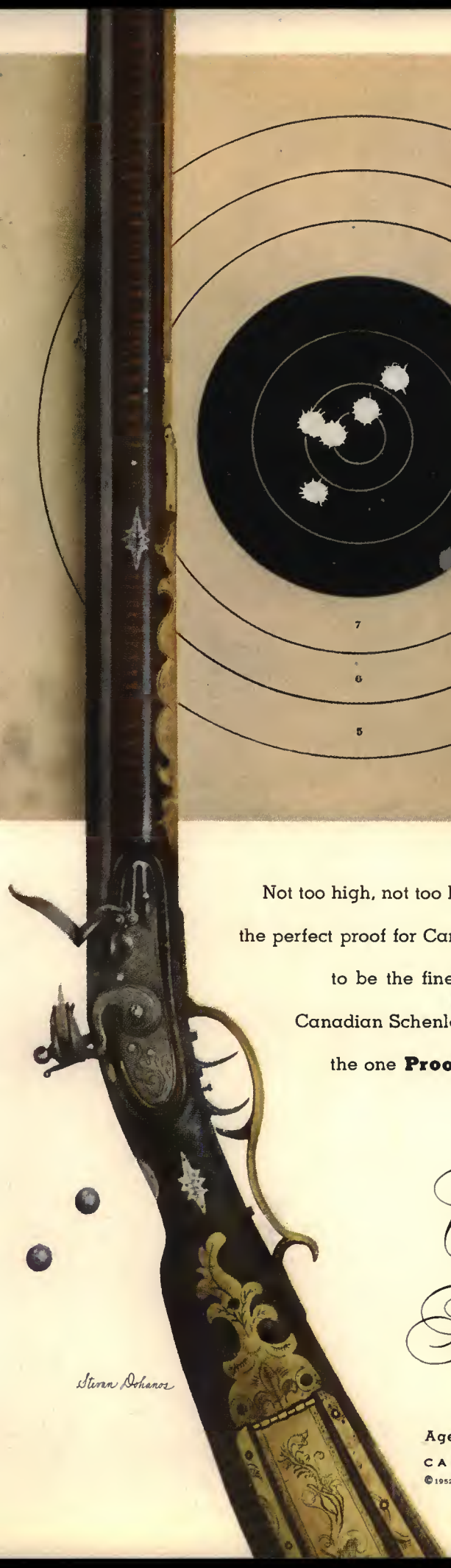

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

MAY 1952 · Volume 29, Number 5

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COVER PICTURE: Gibraltar. *Photo by Ewing Galloway.*

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

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

Issued monthly at the rate of $4.00 a year, 40 cents a copy, by the American Foreign Service Association, 1908 G Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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

Letters to the Editors

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

BRITISH AWARD WINNER

American Embassy
1 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1
March 21, 1952

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Enclosed is a photograph of Minister Julius C. Holmes and Mr. George Newman (right) taken during the recent presentation of the Meritorious Service Award to the latter.

Mr. Newman served for 30 years at the Embassy in The Hague and was retired a few months ago. He was interned by the Germans during the war. He received the Meritorious Award for outstanding devotion to duty at the outbreak of the war. Mr. Newman is a British National and is now living in Chevington, Suffolk, England.

RUTH G. MICHAELSON

TAX ON LOCAL PENSIONERS

Washington, D. C.
April 14, 1952

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I should like to contribute a word to the discussion of the problem of the 30% tax levied on pensions of local employees, a problem about which Mr. Doolittle wrote in the April issue. I completely subscribe to his views.

At almost the moment I was reading his letter I received word of the suicide of one of our former employees in Germany, a suicide brought on almost directly by the levying of the tax in question. The lady concerned had worked for the American Government in the Embassy in Berlin and in consulates for about a quarter of a century. She was an outstanding, intelligent and capable employee of high education. Completely incapacitated after the war by an accident suffered while on her way to work, she was granted a small pension after repeated efforts by persons in the Service who knew her. The pension so generously granted by the richest government in the world for so many years of not only

(*Continued on page 7*)

faithful but valuable service amounted, I believe, to $52.00 a month. Few of us would like to contemplate existing on a sum of this size. In January this lady received a cruel blow in the form of a 30% deduction, bringing her pension down to around $40.00 a month. Still partly incapacitated, without family, and growing old, this blow was too much for her and her death has been the direct result.

An event of this sort makes a personal impression, of course, only on those who had worked with and admired the person in question. But I think it must sober all of us and lead us to put forth our best efforts to bring about a juster recompense for our retired or incapacitated foreign employees. The Department cannot escape a heavy responsibility which lies upon it to prepare new legislation not only to remove an iniquitous and utterly incomprehensible 30% tax but to increase very substantially the rates at which pensions are paid.

PERRY LAUKHUFF
Director Office of German Political Affairs

Editor's Note: The Department is still making every effort to have the 30% income tax on the annuities of local employees removed. Apparently the original purpose of the levy, back in the 20's, was to tax the insurance annuities purchased from U.S. firms by foreign nationals.

STANDARDIZE PROCEDURE

American Consulate General
Istanbul, Turkey,
15/Mar/52

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

May I enter a plea that the Department and the Foreign Service adopt, as standard practice, the writing of the day before the month in indicating dates, and the spelling out (in abbreviated form) of the month on blank forms and file references, in preference to use of the figures 1 to 12?

It seems to be the universal European practice to write the day before the month in dates. The same is true of all the American armed services. Since so much of the work of the Department and the Foreign Service involves correspondence with Europeans and the armed services, it would eliminate a great deal of confusion if we followed their custom.

DONALD S. MACDONALD

HOME LEAVE

American Consulate
Medan, Sumatra
February 7, 1952

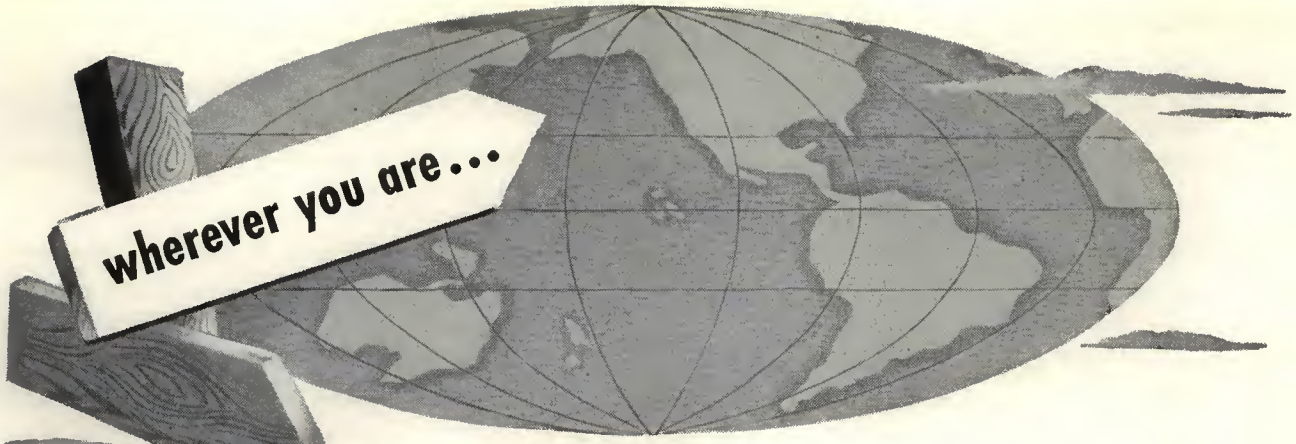
To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I was very pleased to see the timely letter of Larry Lutkins about home leave in a recent *Journal*. I say "timely" because it was printed at the time that Foreign Service leave was being reduced and when the leave of most of the American and foreign firms abroad was being increased. Having seen no rebuttal nor heard any further comment, I fear the battle has died without being fought. I add herewith a little ammunition which I have gathered from executives of the major firms in Sumatra:

(Continued on page 9)

Employer	Home Leave Policy	Minimum Time Away from Post excluding Consultation	Cumulative Home Leave per Year
Standard-Vacuum (American)	6 months every 3 years incl. travel time (5 months every 3 years in temperate zone) plus intermediaae family travel	6 months in 3 years	2 months
Caltex Pacific (American)	6 months in 3 years incl. travel time	6 months in 3 years	2 months
Goodyear (American)	3 months in 3 years plus travel by sea (6 weeks) each way	5.8 months in 3 years	1.93 months
U. S. Rubber Co. (American)	6 months in 3 years incl. travel time	6 months in 3 years	2 months
Deli Maatschappij	6 months in 3 years incl. travel time	6 months in 3 years	2 months
Netherlands Foreign Service	4 months in 3 years plus travel *by sea* (3 weeks) each way	5.5 months in 3 years	1.8 months
British-American Tobacco Co.	3 months in 21 months incl. travel time plus one month for every 7 months if leave is delayed beyond 21 months	3 months in 21 months	1.7 months
Harrisons & Crosfield, Limited	6 months after first 4 years incl. travel time; 3 months every 2 years or 6 months every 4 years after first tour of duty (about to be increased)	3 months in 2 years	1.5 months
Average 8 employers			1.87 months
Average 4 U. S. companies			1.98 months
U. S. Foreign Service (my own case, 1950)	3 months after 2 years 10 months plus travel by sea one way (18 days), return by air (4 days) and 5 days train travel (27 days travel)	4 months in 34 months	1.4 months

(*Continued on page* 13)



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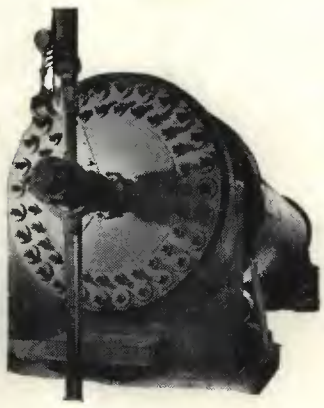

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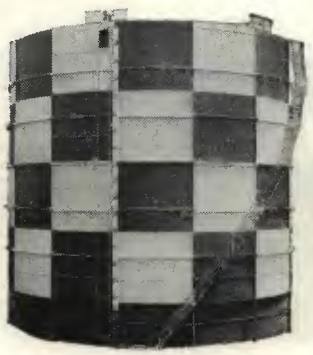

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"SOMA" Companhia Sorocabana Do Material Ferroviario Rua Benjamin Constant, 51-2, ° Andar Sao Paulo	Railroad Cars
"SIEMDL" Sociedade Importadora De Equipamentos Para Motores Ltda. Av. Franklin Roosevelt, 87 B Rio de Janeiro	Aerocoach
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ECYPT Egyptian General Supply Co. P. O. Box 398, Cairo	All products*
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Establissements Fauvet-Girel 4 ter, Avenue Hoche, Paris 8	Rotary Oryers and Dewatering Machines, Technical Assistance for Tank Cars.
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ITALY Casaro Autocostruzioni Via Giovanni Pascoli 4, Turin	Aerocoach
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Industria Electrica de Mexico, S.A. Avenue Chapultepec No. 276 Mexico, O.F.	Process Equipment (except Rotary Oryers and Oewatering Machinos)
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Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Co., Ltd. Stockton-On-Tees, England	Wiggins Ory Seal Casholder
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In my own case above I received an extra month's extension, although such cumulative leave may not be available in the future. I have not included consultation time at home since this would be added to time away of employees of all firms. Undoubtedly the leave section can give a more accurate figure of the average time spent away from posts on home leave. However, I suspect that this figure may be considerably lower than mine since: 1) There is a high frequency of air travel in both directions, 2) Travel time to the Far East in my case is higher than to other posts, 3) Not everyone is as fortunate as I in getting extension after delayed leave and 4) The theoretical minimum leave is still lower than any cited.

Some incidental home leave benefits granted by firms are of interest. Under a new policy Standard Vacuum pays a wife's round trip passage to and from the U. S. or that of the children to and from Sumatra one time between each regular leave, thus rejoining families every year and a half. British American Tobacco has a scheme whereby home leave accrues at a faster rate when leave is overdue, thus compensating the employee for unavoidable delays of funds or replacements and encouraging him to stay on if needed.

Should we not be following these modern leave policies instead of taking a step backwards? I wonder whether we cannot find part of the answer to the alarming turnover in staff personnel in our leave policies. With the increased insistence on air travel, our time away from posts is being rapidly reduced. It seems to me that the solution of many problems lies in the use of the common company policy of 6 months leave* in three years including travel time.

1) It would eliminate the time and effort that the travel section spends trying to get people to fly.

2) It would eliminate the present confusion about the date when the employee would return to his post since he would have to be back in six months.

3) It would give the employee the choice of going by boat or plane. The bachelor could spend more time traveling if he wished and the family could spend more time with grandparents.

4) It would give personnel more than the present inadequate two months to buy new clothes and to see families that are sometimes at opposite ends of the States. This is even more necessary in the Foreign Service than in firms abroad since transfers necessitate new purchases of furniture and clothing, whereas employees of foreign firms usually return to the same posts.

5) The three year tour, as Mr. Lutkins points out, would lengthen the usefulness of an employee since it often takes a year or more to get acquainted.

6) It would boost morale all around.

To the 6 months in three scheme should be added the definite promise of proportionately higher cumulation of credit for overdue leave as in the BAT plan. I believe this is the only realistic way to face the facts of probable continuance of personnel and leave fund shortages. One of the most striking contrasts between our leave policy and that of firms abroad is that they guarantee departure the day that leave is due. If we cannot do that we should at least compensate for the delay.

(*Continued on page* 62)

*Reduced proportionately for posts nearer to US.

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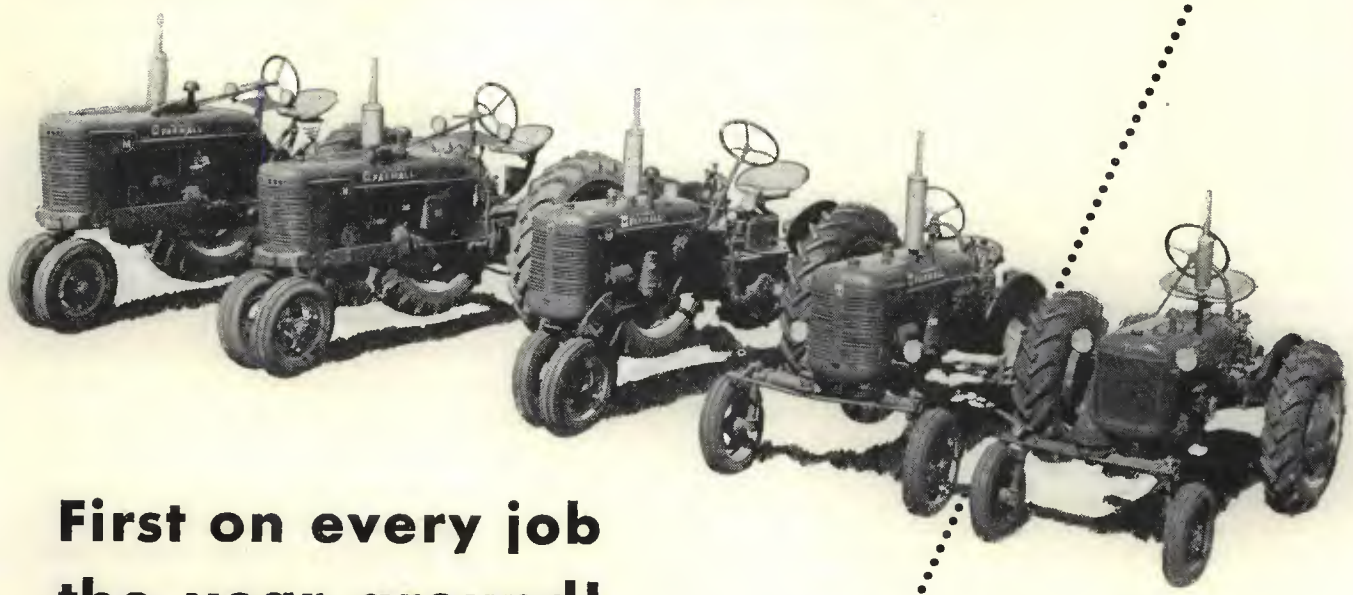

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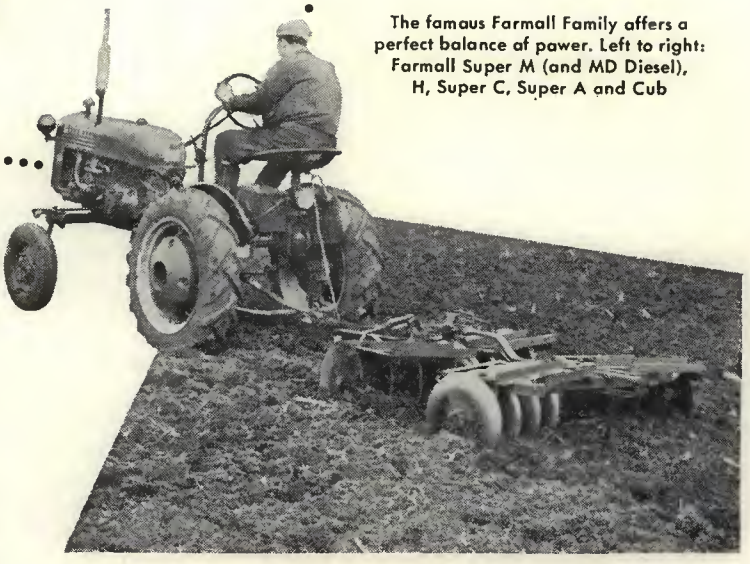

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Twenty-Five Years Ago

by JAMES B. STEWART

LONE EAGLE: This month, 25 years ago, CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH made the first solo non-stop transatlantic flight in his monoplane, "The Spirit of St. Louis." Among the thousands who greeted him upon his arrival in Paris was the American Ambassador, MYRON T. HERRICK.

Colonel Lindberg first met his wife, ANNE MORROW, in the Embassy residence, Mexico City, when her father, DWIGHT W. MORROW, was American Ambassador.

Years later, when I was Consul General at Mexico City, MRS. MORROW, enroute to her Cuernavaca home, stopped off to visit AMBASSADOR and MRS. DANIELS. Calling after breakfast one morning I found the ladies in stitches—tears in eyes! All that I could make out was "Segundo" and "hot cakes." Gradually the story unfolded. Mrs. Daniels had told Segundo (fresh from Spain) that they would have hot cakes for breakfast. Promptly he took the message to the cook. Then, after the papaya had been eaten, there was a long wait. However, patience was finally rewarded when Segundo, smiling triumphantly, made the grand entrance! Held high and piping hot, came the Ambassador's favorite—a large cocoanut layer cake!

•

SCOTCH WITHOUT SODA: Mention above of the late MYRON T. HERRICK recalls one of his pet stories: An accountant and fellow countryman, sent to make an inventory of an important private library in Paris, did not return to the office at the usual time in the afternoon. His comrades, knowing his particular weakness, went to the house. In the library they found a table. On the table they found a book. In the book they found written: "One library table, one bottle of Scotch, one revolving carpet." Under the table they found the accountant.

•

Transfers	From	To
CLARK P. KUYKENDALL	Batavia	Oslo
WALTON C. FERRIS	F. S. School	Peking
MAURICE W. ALTAFFER	Agua Prieta	Nogales
WILLIAM M. GWYNN	F. S. School	Prague
GORDON P. MERRIAM	F. S. School	Beirut
ROBERT L. BUELL	Calcutta	London

•

WHAT IT TAKES: Addressing the members of a Foreign Service class, BARON DE CARTIER, one time French Ambassador in Washington, enumerated the "standard specifications" for the good diplomat. He then admitted that it is difficult to define the qualities and proceeded to tell about the case of the young chap who, in a moment of idleness, took the examination for the Diplomatic Service.

"He flunked completely," said the Baron, "and was consequently astonished to receive an appointment. On expressing his surprise to the examiners they smiled and said: 'Well of course we saw that you didn't know anything at all about any of the subjects, and that you couldn't even answer the most elementary questions. Most people in your situation would have found it extremely embarrassing, but you conducted yourself with such absolute aplomb and composure in these trying circumstances that we agreed unanimously that you are the very man for the Diplomatic Service'."

•

A daughter, LUCIENNE CATHERINE, was born at Rotterdam on March 11, 1927, to CONSUL and MRS. ALBERT M. DOYLE.

(Continued on page 26)

Left: US troops debarking from transport prior to landing at North Africa in 1942.

The Soldier and The Diplomat

By Robert D. Murphy

While I was stationed in Algiers during World War II, a Major General called to ask why a representative from the Department of State was *permitted* at Allied Force Headquarters. (I might say that the question was put more bluntly than that, but with the best spirit.) The General really wanted to know. After our discussion he readily agreed to it, but he had never been informed of the need to relate closely the work of the political branch of our Government with that of the military.

The traditional detachment of our military men from politics has a valid basis from a strictly domestic point of view. The reasons are inherent in our form of government. Before World War II we had never in our history methodically attempted to integrate politics and military strategy, much less tactics. We started to do so at the time of the Allied landings in North Africa. Before that it seemed to be a case of every man for himself. The basic objective was the earliest possible victory. Some commanders, perhaps due to the pressures under which they operated, failed to understand the political framework and climate in which, and because of which, they were charged with the accomplishment of any given military mission. For them, what went before and what might come afterwards had nothing to do with the problem at hand. A standard expression during the early stages of the war was: "To hell with politics; I'm fighting a war!"

On the political side there was, at times, disregard or lack of knowledge of military necessities and considerations.

The degree to which political factors dictate military strategy is, of course, variable. Much depends on the circumstances and personalities involved. Mr. Churchill, for example, during World War II provided an extraordinary concentration of both political and military knowledge and experience. In decisions affecting military strategy he never for a moment lost sight of cherished political objectives, although circumstances and adversity may have obliged him from time to time to yield against his will and better judgment. Early in World War II he was prepared to sacrifice a great deal for a favorable American opinion. In addition to moral considerations, British intervention in Greece—at great cost and risk—was designed to attract American sympathies and enlist American support.

Churchill and President Roosevelt both favored an Allied invasion of French North Africa because of political factors. Many of our top military people were opposed. The Soviet Union, suffering the impact of the German attack, urgently demanded a second front before we were strong enough to undertake a Western European landing. The decision was taken by Roosevelt and Churchill. The military success proved far greater than had been anticipated. The political advantages gained were even more spectacular.

Churchill favored attacks on the "soft underbelly" of Europe, not only because of its relative vulnerability, but because he understood the political values involved. He fought for operations in the Balkans. Our General Staff would not approve for what seemed to them the strongest kind of

Ambassador Robert Murphy signing the Lend Lease agreement between France and US in 1943 as Rene Massigli and Jean Monnet watch. Mr. Murphy's recent nomination as Ambassador to Japan follows his brilliant wartime and postwar career in the FS in integrating military and political objectives. He entered the FS 35 years ago as a clerk in the Embassy at Bern, and was appointed VC in 1920.

logistical reasons. He favored a campaign through the Lubjlana Gap in Yugoslavia with Budapest as its objective, aimed at occupying Austria, Hungary and possibly some of Czechoslovakia before the Russian forces could get there. He hoped that such an operation would have a favorable political impact on the Tito forces in Yugoslavia, and hoped for strong political repercussions favoring the West in Bulgaria and Rumania.

Any number of strategic decisions affecting France in World War II were colored by considerations of French politics, both internal and foreign—whether they were gestures such as having General Patton by-pass Paris in order to permit French forces under General LeClerc to enter the city as liberators, or such concessions to General de Gaulle as our retention of Allied forces in Strasbourg while additional divisions were imperatively needed to cope with the Von Rundstedt offensive in the Ardennes.

Political Factors in Military Decisions

The conquest of Germany in the final stages of World War II is replete with political factors which should be considered against the backdrop of Allied negotiations in 1943 and 1944. Could Allied forces have captured Berlin and Prague and more territory in Eastern Europe than they did? If they had, would the results not have been much more favorable to Western political interests than stopping at the Elbe and at Pilsen? In retrospect the answer would seem fairly clear and simple. However, the Allied decision to stop at the Elbe and not to capture Berlin was made in view of a prior *political* decision to allocate the territory east of the Elbe, with the exception of Western Berlin, to Soviet occupation. Whether that decision was wise or necessary was not a matter for the military high command. But when the decision was made to divide Germany into four zones, with the Soviet Union occupying East Germany, that arrangement looked like a bargain to many. To some it had seemed doubtful early in 1944 that Western forces could reach the Rhine before the Red Army. If that estimate had proved correct, Allied occupation of Western Germany with its industry, especially the Ruhr, would have appeared in 1944 a diplomatic victory worth whatever difficulties might arise over the complicated status of Berlin.

Innumerable political considerations demand the attention of theater commanders. General Eisenhower spent almost as much time with them, perforce, as on strictly military affairs. He was unavoidably concerned with the maintenance of some sort of French internal political stability and a balance among French political personalities. Meantime he coped with a host of French administrative problems which fell upon him in the absence of a competent French central government; with delicate questions arising out of relations with Moslems in North Africa; with the question of dealings with King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and what Italians we would recognize as the provisional government of Italy after our forces landed; with the problem of what disposition to make of a pseudo-German government which we found established at Flensburg under Admiral Doenitz; and what to do about King Leopold of the Belgians, whom our troops liberated in Austria. There were also countless problems connected with military government in conquered territories, especially as regards Italy and Germany.

An Age-Old Problem

Since Roman times the political problems involved in military government have been trying. General John Hilldring, the Army's former Director of Civil Affairs has said, "Organization within the Army for the job of Military Government was late getting started. I do not mean a year or two too late; I mean twenty years too late. The U. S. Army being what it is, an institution to win battles—with a fierce pride in its complete detachment from the political life of the Republic—can't be expected to accept with enthusiasm and effectiveness in the middle of a war, or even at the beginning of the war, a major role in achieving the political and economic objectives of the war. To the very end of the war some of our best and most enlightened commanders carried out their military government missions because they had been told to. To the very end they entertained profound and sincere reservations as to the wisdom of using the U. S. Army in this role. . . . After active hostilities ended, the Army retained primary control of military government much too long. All sorts of reasons have been given for this delay. . . . I was in the middle of this battle for years, and I can successfully refute the validity of all the so-called reasons but one—the civilians weren't ready. They were late, too—about twenty years."

General Hilldring goes on to say, "The experience and mental outlook of diplomats make it almost impossible for them to deal with military government policy requirements during active hostilities. I do not say this in criticism of them. I simply make the point that after spending their lives collecting facts and information on which to base sound and sensible conclusions, they appear to be constitutionally incapable of complying with a directive which requires them to reach a conclusion by a certain hour on a certain date whether or not they have in their possession at that time all the facts and information on which to base a conclusion. I hesitate to say how many hundred times in three years I was told that it would be impossible to give policy guidance or direction to a military commander by the time he was scheduled to invade a certain country or island or province. Essential recent information was not at hand, or masses of information which were on hand could not possibly be collected and digested in time, or that conflicting views could not possibly be resolved in an orderly and scholarly way by X, Y, or D Day!"

Greeting Hon. Cordell Hull on his arrival in Cairo after the Tripartite at Moscow were Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, Minister to Egypt Alexander Kirk, and British Minister of State, R. G. Casey.

Integrating political with military considerations in military theaters also involves giving troops at the tactical level information regarding the political objectives for which they are fighting. The British were far better equipped than we were, in World War II, to inform their troops of their political objectives—and this down to tactical units. Our then Soviet allies made a great effort to supply political commissars at the company level and above. Whatever may be said for the quality and accuracy of the informtion the com-

missars gave to the men, there is no doubt that the system was well thought out and that the Soviet authorities attached great importance to it.

Enemy Political and Military Integration Well Advanced

On the enemy side, both the Nazi and the Italian Fascist authorities operated an effective system of political orientation, and the closest kind of integration of the political and military objectives of these countries. After the capture of the first batch of about thirty thousand men of the Afrikakorps in Tunisia, I went through the prisoner-of-war cage at Mateur and interviewed separately about twenty groups of these prisoners, some the elite of the Wehrmacht and the Luftwaffe. I was struck by the identity of the views those groups expressed and the firmness of opinion of both soldiers and officers. They had all passed through schools of indoctrination and throughout active service were continually subjected to explanations of the politico-military aspects of the campaign. They were convinced of the validity of their "cause." Political education in a democratic army is different, but it is even more important. Here the object is simply to make sure that the sailors, soldiers and airmen know the political objectives that have set them in motion and which must influence their own behavior, as well as the conduct of the military operations in which they are engaged.

At the first formal conference of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy were: Rene Massigli, Andrey Vyshinsky, Maj. Gen. W. B. Smith, Rt. Hon. Harold MacMillan, British Minister; and US Ambassador Robert D. Murphy.

Integrating politics and military strategy at the various command levels is largely a question of the relationship between the civilian and military sides of government; how closely they can be made to cooperate and understand their mutual problems from the top level down to the last soldier and clerk. Our government is still a long distance from the goal of effective integration, although since the last war enormous progress has been made. The National War College in Washington is an excellent example, drawing together for common discussion of problems and strategy representatives of the armed services and the Department of State.

At the beginning of World War II most civilians concerned with foreign relations were ignorant, not only of the strategic conceptions of military men, but of almost everything else of a practical nature connected with military operations. By the same token the organization and aims of the Department of State in foreign affairs seemed an utter mystery to the vast majority of officers and men in our armed services.

That fabric was ripped wide open for the first time in American history by attaching political advisers to military headquarters. In their personal contact with the military staffs they imparted whatever information and advice they could about American political objectives. This was almost an unconscious growth and development. It followed no blueprint but grew through a series of improvisations.

I believe General Eisenhower's headquarters blazed the trail. It was an Allied Force Headquarters, and when General Eisenhower went to London to prepare for the North African landings he felt the need of political guidance. An official of the British Foreign Office, Harold Mack, now British Ambassador to the Argentine, and an officer of the American Embassy in London, H. Freeman Matthews, now Deputy Under Secretary of State, were placed at General Eisenhower's disposition. It was their duty to keep him and his military staffs informed of political developments and trends. At that time the British Foreign Office was more alert to the necessity of this function than we were, and I believe that the British representative was provided with more material and better coaching for his assignment. The top staff members of Allied Forces Headquarters on the British side generally were better informed regarding European and Mediterranean political considerations than were the Americans. This is no criticism of our own people. Many Britishers had lived and worked in the area, had business ties and political connections and knowledge of the language and of personalities. Our officers had been exposed to the usual academic courses of European history and possessed a theoretical knowledge of European affairs, but that knowledge is quite different. For example, after our forces landed in French North Africa within a matter of hours British representatives entered the offices of the British communications, banks, insurance companies, mining and shipping enterprises and the like, in which there were British interests. They were able to exploit these facilities for intelligence and political purposes. This was of immense practical value. British officers, who enjoyed this intimate knowledge of the area easily outpaced our own people, few of whom spoke French well and practically none of whom spoke Arabic.

Civilian Adviser to a Military Unit

When General Eisenhower was established at Algiers he was provided with a State Department political adviser, and this officer was given the added title of Chief Civil Affairs Officer. General Eisenhower at first wanted the officer in this assignment inducted into the Army and put into uniform with some appropriate rank. I remember he asked me whether that would be agreeable. I took the position that such an arrangement would defeat its purpose. This was not a task for a military subordinate. Yet the idea of a civilian representative from another Department of the Government sitting in at regular staff meetings at Headquarters and receiving complete distribution of telegrams and other papers was such a novel concept that for a long time General Eisenhower hesitated. When he had thought it through, however, he saw the value of such an arrangement and gave it enthusiastic support.

I believe that throughout the three-year period which followed and which saw the Axis defeat in North Africa and the various Mediterranean operations leading up to the Italian armistice and landings, as well as the European campaign which ensued, the experimental system of political advisers attached to headquarters became accepted as an essential part of operations.

As to the effectiveness of these early beginnings—that is another story. I am afraid that we frequently played by ear

(*Continued on page* 49)

Give it Back to Gutenberg

By Charlton Ogburn, Jr.

The word *diplomatics* means not only "diplomacy" but also, according to Webster, "the art of deciphering ancient writings, and determining their age, authenticity, etc." I had never seen the connection until recently when I was given a new assignment and had to clean out my in-box before turning it over to a successor. The mass of papers it contained were not difficult to decipher and their authenticity appeared beyond question. As for their age, it seemed to me as I delved deeper that the accumulation would probably go back to the Magna Carta.

One whole inch of the substratum was accounted for by a mimeographed copy of a study of the Department of State's relations with the public by a panel of university professors. I reproached myself bitterly. How could I have neglected this vital contribution to a problem of such crucial importance? Could I not have read it at lunch? Now it was too late . . . . too late. I scribbled in the upper right-hand corner "R.G.—Extremely interesting" and tossed it in the out-box. Beneath it was a long despatch entitled *Significance of the Reorganization of the Viet Minh.* No doubt other officers had given this report the study it deserved. But I could not help picturing the author working in the fetid heat of an Indochinese night, slapping at mosquitoes and wiping the sweat from his eyelids to produce this searching analysis which I, in the comfort of an air-cooled office, had not even found the time to read.

At the sight of the next document, panic clutched at my heart. It was a manuscript consisting of five chapters from a forthcoming book on current international developments on which the author had solicited the Department's comments and corrections of fact prior to publication. I say "forthcoming" book. Actually it had been in the bookstores for months. I shouted for Miss Burgess. "Get my initials off this thing!" I cried. "If necessary, destroy the title page. Then go find an empty office and leave it there."

Farther down were memoranda on which there had been scribbled with a green pencil: "C.O. Read this and let me know what you think." There were estimates of probable actions by the Security Council on issues so ancient that they had now actually been settled. Of somewhat more recent deposit, there was a copy of a letter from a returning voyager from a Southeast Asian country calling attention to an unreported situation of explosive possibilities. I remembered setting it aside for the moment in the dimly-held belief that somewhere in the Department there was an unpublicized body of little elderly men that gave careful attention to everything that came in and could be relied upon not to let anything go unattended. That hypothesis, now that I had formulated it, did not sound very convincing.

Of the whole assortment of documents in my in-box, there was only one that did not cry out to my conscience. It was one of those short blue Office Memoranda and it obviously had not seemed to require action or to fit into any recognized channel of intra-Departmental distribution. It read:

> Hsu Shou-pen, the Chinese signatory of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between China and Korea, dated September 11, 1899, possessed the following title: "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 2nd Class, and Director of the Imperial Stud."

Engulfed in Flood of Reading Matter

Many voices have been raised about the menace of television. An investigation of some community in Connecticut has revealed that children in homes possessing television sets spend an average of twenty-eight hours a week before the screen. As a child of the Twentieth Century, I can decry the menace of practically everything. But there is this to be said for television: it is easy to get away from and stay away from.

The same cannot be said of reading. In the ranks of the Government there must be hundreds of thousands whose working days make up an endless struggle with an in-box, and doubtless there are millions more in industry and private organizations and institutions. The real menace is the printed word. And in the printed word I include also the handwritten word, the mimeographed word, the typewritten word, the photostated word, the multilithed word, the dittoed word, and the hectographed word. It seems to me that from the time I sit down at the breakfast table (when I pick up the morning paper) until I go to bed at night (when I put down the copy of *Resplendent Eagle: The Life of Senator Homer Fudge* I am having to read because it was given to me), life is a matter of breasting the flood of reading that pours down upon me, and I am sure there is nothing unusual in my predicament. To keep up with required reading is a full-time occupation. The thought

Charlton Ogburn carried on his battle against wordage as Policy Information Officer of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs, before his assignment last August to the National War College. Prior to that Departmental assignment, he was political adviser to the US Representative on the Security Council's Committee of Good Offices in the Indonesian dispute in Djakarta.

of simply relaxing and refusing to struggle against the tide is too daring to entertain. There is in all our minds an undeveloped picture of a dark and lonely limbo to which we shall be swept away if we fail to keep up with our reading.

Before I came to work in the Department, when my idea of foreign offices was derived from light novels of international intrigue, I visualized official telegrams as ten-word messages saying something like "Local Government Overthrown by Revolution Stop All American Citizens Safe." And I dare say I imagined that whenever a telegram arrived at the State Department or at the Wilhelmstrasse or the Quai D'Orsay everyone dropped whatever he was doing and rushed to see it, probably exclaiming, "Oh, I hope it's nothing bad. I'm always so nervous when a telegram is delivered."

Telegrams are Only the Beginning

I now know that to keep up to date on Far Eastern Affairs alone you have to read about two hundred telegrams a day. This figure includes the pink outgoing telegrams and the yellow incoming telegrams but not the green embryo telegrams, which you may have to read four or five times. (It sometimes requires as many rewritings as that before the instructions they contain are rendered so vague that everyone can agree upon them and they can be sent. More likely, however, general agreement cannot be reached, the green telegram is marked NOT SENT and is filed by the drafting officer, who visualizes the historians unearthing it someday and exclaiming, "By God! Old So-and-so certainly had the right slant back in 1952! How different history might have been, how many lives, how much treasure might have been saved if only they had listened to him.")

I cannot now remember the first telegram I saw after joining the Department, but I imagine it began with something like "At dinner last night in honor arrival anti-malaria team from US, Deputy Under Commissioner vouchsafed highly significant comments on situation across border," and went on for three pages, single-spaced. I remember I was shocked.

If the Deputy Under Commissioner's comments were not highly significant, you would not have to read telegrams like this. The trouble is that they are significant. The telegrams have to be read.

The Pouch, Air and Sea

And of course the telegrams are only the beginning. Our Embassies, Legations, Consulates and Consulates General, High Commissioners, Delegations, Diplomatic agents and Observers also send in despatches and reports of one kind and another by air mail, and there is nothing to prevent them from sending in whole newspapers and magazines and even books by the sea pouch. (At least nothing *does* prevent them.) The old-fashioned despatch has always seemed to me the most formidable of all. "Reference is made to the Embassy's Confidential telegram number 308 of March 30, 1951, concerning the likely consequences of a falling off of employment in the local textile mills. Actually the dangers inherent in a drying up of the sources of cotton imports, upon which the operation of the mills depends, can be appreciated only in the light of the current alarming spread of rinderpest and the decline of rapeseed exports, which traditionally constitute a leading source of foreign exchange. (See Inclosure number 3 for fifty-year table of correlation between the cycle of drought and the production of rapeseed). . . ." Here, again, the facts are important. It is by taking hold of the rinderpest and rapeseed situations that

"The endless struggle against the In-Box and the Printed Word."

American foreign policy has to be carried out, that Communism is to he combatted.

Then there are the intelligence reports. The Departments of State, the Army and the Air Force all have their intelligence branches, in addition to the Central Intelligence Agency. All the military theater headquarters put out periodic intelligence reports. All add their voluminous findings, ten, twenty, fifty pages long, to the torrent that is funneled into your in-box. Dull as intelligence estimates usually are even after you have picked your way through the hedges that surround them, they have to be examined. Any one of them may contain that certain Fact, that certain Interpretation, that is essential to an understanding of what is going on in your area.

There are also clippings from a dozen newspapers, reports from special foreign correspondents. There are magazines with leading articles on your area. You will be expected to know what they say, the domestic magazines and the foreign. There are mimeographed copies of speeches by other Government officials, all of whom proclaim their "happiness" at being given the opportunity to make that particular speech—a happiness you have long found it difficult to share.

You come to see the whole of civilization as a mechanism for converting reality into printed matter, a combination of vacuum cleaner and meat-grinder, indiscriminately sucking up the fears, longings and animosities of two and a half billion human beings and spewing forth reams of printed sheets destined for the National Archives via your in-box. Ten reports come in while you are reading one. Every day a good fifty-hours' worth of essential reading is piped in to you by the unsleeping Departmental collection and distribution units. And I am talking now only of the background material, not the papers on problems you have to do something about. You could spend all your time just on the commodity reports. These arrive in an unremitting flood. What are you to do about them—for example, this report on cinchona exports from Indonesia? Well, you say the hell with it. You cross off your initials and flick it unread into the out-box.

Then you pause. The Bureau goes before the House Appropriations Committee in a week for hearings on its budget request. Suppose all your seniors are sick at the time, worn out from the reading of reports. You see yourself before the Committee. You hear the Chairman addressing you. "Mr., er, I didn't catch your name. You've been talking about the importance of your area. Now, as I understand it, we get quinine from Indonesia, a strategic item. Will you kindly inform the Committee how much quinine Indonesia produces. You don't know? All I am asking is how much it produced during the period you last had a report on. You don't even know that? Correct me if I'm wrong, but I'm under the impression that the good people of this country, the tax-payers you probably never think about, pay a lot of money to keep economic fellows at our embassies to report on this sort of thing. You say you haven't had *time* to read their reports? Gentlemen, I suggest we adjourn until the Department of State can find someone who's had a few minutes to spare for the job he's responsible for."

You think back with longing to 1775, when the news of the battle of Lexington received only a few lines on the inside spread of the tiny newspapers of that blessed age. Better yet, you think, were the days before the printing press, when the news was conveyed by troubadors in their songs. What would be lost by learning of Indonesian exports from a ballad that had taken weeks to travel a few hundred miles?

> "On the island of Java, in 'fifty-one,
> In the tropical rain, in the tropical sun,
> Ten tousand tons of cinchona were grown;
> And the Lady Jane is my love, my own."

Award for Exceptional Service

The latest list of State Department employees receiving awards included a mail and file clerk in the Office of Philippine and Southeast Asian Affairs who was commended for her performance in routing an average monthly half-ton of despatches, telegrams and memoranda to the members of the office.

In Biblical times, the scrivener was enjoined to bear in mind the impatience of the reader. It is written in the Old Testament, "Write the vision and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it." (Habakkuk. 11, 2). Our approach today is quite different. It has recently been announced that intelligence personnel in the Pentagon are to be given special training in more rapid reading.

There is only one way in which you can have revenge on those who inflict the merciless barrage of reading matter on you. You can write things *they* will have to read. In truth, you have no choice. Nothing can be done in this world unless the proposition is first put into writing. Perhaps after forty years, if you have achieved the stature of an elder statesman, you can sit on a park bench like Mr. Baruch and, to those who come seeking your advice, deliver yourself of oral judgments. But in the meantime you have to write about two million words to make yourself heard. And you have to read five hundred million. I have an able colleague who for some time had been going about expressing his views on what we ought to do about one of our problems in Asia. But none of us had time to listen; we were too busy reading reports. Finally he was sent out on a tour of the area. The first thing he did was to put his views—the same views—in a telegram back to the Department. He had the good sense, moreover, to give the telegram a high classification, with limited distribution indicated. The telegram made a profound impression. Copies were in the greatest demand. Not only did it lead to action by the Department, but it inspired a series of memoranda.

Ours is an Age of Print

It is not of the State Department especially that I am writing but of the age in which we live. It is certainly true in the professions no less than in the Government that to demonstrate your existence you have to produce written matter. The libraries of our universities groan under the weight of the professional journals, the political science quarterlies, the abstracts of proceedings of societies for the encouragement of Patagonian research. It is not enough

"A commendation for the clerk who snowed the office under with a half ton of mail a month."

that a college professor be a good teacher. That, in fact, is quite immaterial. He will be judged by the mass of his publications. The historian or political scientist who does not emit a stream of studies on *The Caribbean Policy of James G. Blaine* and *Westphalian Neutralism at the Congress of Vienna; Fact or Illusion?* will not only lack preferment; he will come to doubt his own corporeality, much as if he failed to cast a shadow in the sunlight or to produce an image in the mirror.

Moreover, it is not only during business hours that you are in danger of suffocation from the world's wordage. It is as bad, and it is harder to bear, when you are on your own time. You arrive home, bleary-eyed, in the evening and there, in a slithering pile on the hall table, is the day's mail. Thanks to a century's improvements in transportation, the replies you sent out last week-end to an accumulation of letters have now in their turn been replied to, and you are back where you started.

But here is something that evokes another kind of response, a new letter in a feminine hand that you have not

seen for years and that instantly awakens tender memories. It is very bulky. "You will be surprised to hear from me after all this time," you read, "but I heard from Tony recently where you are working, and when I saw this article on indifference and incompetence in the State Department, I knew you'd want to read it."

Then there has also just arrived the fire insurance policy on the contents of your house. One thing you must be sure to do is to read what it says in small type. Well, the whole thing is in type only one-sixteenth of an inch high and there are five pages of it. If you are to understand it, it will take you the whole evening to work over it, and if the first sentence that catches your eye is any sample, you won't understand it then: "This Company shall not be liable for a greater proportion of any loss than the amount hereby insured shall bear to the whole insurance covering the property against the peril involved, whether collectible or not."

Finally, there is a pale blue, square envelope with a red stamp bearing the legend, *Festival of Britain*, and with a London postmark. Above the address it says "Via R.M.S. Queen Elizabeth." A tiny anticipation twinkles in the back of your mind. Has your contribution to Anglo-American understanding reached the attention of the British Government, and are you to be honored for it? "Dear Sir," it begins. "As purveyors of the finest after-dinner liqueur for over two hundred years may we recommend. . . ."

The Reader's Repose

Then there are the local newspapers, the *Fairfax Journal* and the *Falls Church Gazette*. You have not subscribed to them, but they come anyway. However, it's into the trash basket with them. But it won't do. All through dinner you see before you their leading articles, one on the resignation of the Falls Church school board, the other on the records of candidates for County offices in the next election. Have you no sense of community responsibility? Only last month you read that unless enlightened citizens took more interest in their local schools, our whole free-enterprise economy might be undermined by false teachings. Suppose no one took an interest in local government. How long would our liberties last? You recall that last week you received a publication on the new County Executive type of government that is about to be inaugurated in Fairfax County. You had put it aside—it is a whole damned book—but you have *got* to read it. How can you pretend to encourage democracy in underdeveloped areas if you haven't the foggiest notion how you yourself are governed?

What you need, a psychiatrist would tell you at the end of the evening, is a hobby to provide an escape from all this reading. Well, let him take a look at your living-room. It is a monument to your hobbies. It is stacked with back issues of horticultural and ornithological magazines you are trying desperately to get through before their subscriptions come up for renewal. A significant part of their contents consists of exhortations to buy more publications on the subject. To get any satisfaction from a hobby, you must be proficient at it. And how can you pretend to knowledgeability about birds if you do not even know why some fly one way and some another?

"Books," as someone has said, "bring the world to your door." Your experience today is that the world brings books to your door. A recent issue of a literary magazine quotes the complaint of the book editor of a daily newspaper: "One Monday morning I came into my office and found sixty-five books arriving in the same mail. Then each day for the next four days about thirty to forty books. About two hundred books in a single week."

And what, may I ask, are you going to do about these books? Have you any reason to trust that if you do not read them, some one else will? Are you going to condemn American literature to extinction because you have no interest in it? Is our nation to relapse into gross materialism, are you yourself to grow ever narrower, because you "cannot find time to read?" Do you believe education ends when you leave school? (Incidentally, the magazine from which I have quoted amounts to 82 pages. And it comes out every week. When you have finished it, *then* you can start in on the books themselves.)

"Reorganization—I forgot. Basket used to be here."

By the end of the week you behold magnificent forests going down like wheat before the power-saw to make mountains of paper pulp that bear down upon us like glaciers. You see the muscled figure of a man not unlike the brawny specimen that strikes a gong at the beginning of J. Arthur Rank films, only he has a bullwhip in his hand and is lashing you with it across the back. "Read!" he commands as he lays it on. "Read. . . . Read!"

The next day is Sunday, the Lord's Day, the day of rest. At least it used to be the Lord's Day and the day of rest. It is now the day of the Sunday papers. I have one of them before me now. The paper itself is 178 pages long. With it comes an 80-page magazine section and a 48-page book section. Altogether, according to my calculations, it contains just under 500 square feet of printed matter. On January 27th, the Associated Press reported that the United States last year consumed over five and one-third million tons of newsprint, representing an increase of two-thirds over pre-war consumption and 60 per cent of the newsprint produced in the world. And just last month I heard that new allocations of steel have been made for the construction of additional plants to produce more newsprint.

Is there any hope? For men of courage, yes. We are always being told that the prospect of the destruction of the world's industrial centers by the atomic bomb confronts us with the great problem of our era. But it is not so. Atomic demolition is not the problem. It is the solution.

Yankee dollars into healthy

By Ruth Mulvey

"Two pesos."

"One fifty."

"*Dos.*" The Indian, wrapped in his woolen *tilma,* was firm about the price of the small green tomatoes spread out before him in the Mexican market center at Amecameca. His customer's voice protested shrilly and it was a while before the torrent of Spanish slowed into a wailing plea that "always before" the price had been discussed.

"It is the truth." The tomato seller shrugged his shoulders beneath the woolen covering. "But, this time, the tomatoes do not belong to me. Their price is to be put with the money our *pueblo,* Juichitepec, is giving to those from the United States who are bringing the water." Reluctantly, the customer paid the asked price. Others at other stands did, too. And, in the evening of the market day, the road that stretched between Amecameca and the little village of Juichitepec was crowded with eager merchants comparing their gains: Ten. Twenty. Thirty. . . . . Soon there would be enough.

The advent of water to that small unimposing Mexican village was being made possible through the work of the Inter-American Cooperative Public Health Service. Through the combined efforts of the US and Mexico's Public Health Secretariat, the organization has been working on a border-to-border health and sanitation program since 1943. The US's contribution, as in seven other Latin American countries, has been experienced technicians, know-how and financial assistance. The group is directed by Alonso Hardison, with the assistance of construction engineer Charles Pineo, and five colleagues.

All through the long dry winter before water was piped in, the women of Juichitepec had talked about the day when it would come to the village as they trudged the four miles to fill their clay jars and tin cans from the stream that sprang high from the volcano near the village. The water was sweet and clear, but four miles was a long way to go—almost half a day's laboring for those who could not afford to buy it from the water carrier. That was why, during the rainy months, they went instead to the huge cistern near the plaza and, scooping aside the green scum, dipped up the water which had collected there. As they dipped they uttered a small plea that the "evil" lurking there would not harm them or their children.

Ruth Mulvey (Mrs. Lowell Harmer) spent four years in Mexico as foreign correspondent, free lance writer and local reporter. She was correspondent for *Newsweek,* the *Washington Post* and the *Houston Chronicle* during this period. Ruth is a graduate of Barnard College and has an MA from Columbia U., is married and lives in California.

Then, it was a spring day in Juichitepec and all of the 5,400 villagers, the Mayor and some of the small girls carrying bouquets of wild flowers were standing beside the faucet in the center of the town.

"We thank Thee, Father," the priest acknowledged the gift. "And," he lifted his head, "also, we thank those from the United States who have helped to make this possible." Solemnity ended and stolid mothers excitedly poured pitchers of stream water over the heads of their babies, men toasted each other in water and in stinging *tequila* and the fireworks maker lighted some of the enormous pin wheels he had created. It was fiesta in Juichitepec.

Thus with no fanfair and little publicity, "The Doctor Hardison" and "The Meester Pineo" and their colleagues have become familiar and celebrated figures. All along the border, too, and straight down to the heart of the country goes their fame. "These men are not only good neighbors," the Mexican Minister of Hydraulic Resources said recently at the inauguration of a project in Veracruz, "they are our friends."

Started as a War Emergency Measure

Hope of achieving that status was conceived at the third meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics in Rio de Janerio in January, 1942. Initial planning for the US contribution to the campaign was assigned to the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Governments of the Latin American countries, with the exception of Cuba and Argentina, agreed to provide funds and personnel and also to assume the administration of the program.

Purpose of the campaign was hemispheric security and solidarity. Its goal was to establish a cooperative health program to benefit both the Latin countries, by stamping out disease, and the United States, by saving countless millions from over-the-border contagion.

The agreement between the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Mexican Government was signed in July of 1943. The US allocated two and a half million dollars for use over a five-year period and the Mexican government enthusiastically volunteered more money, technicians and the cooperation of existing health services. All that remained was to win public support.

This problem was solved by a hurricane, which in Mexico as everywhere else quite frequently blows somebody some good.

In October of 1944, after an unprecedented hurricane and consequent floods had swept the Mexican coastal area, messages of urgency poured into the Health Service. From Tuxpam, El Moro, Nautla, Alvarado and other towns in the mile-wide band of country ravaged by malaria, came desperate pleas: "Doctors. Nurses. Technicians. Medicine."

The challenge to prove itself was accepted. In the small suite of offices on the third floor of the Health Secretariat Building in Mexico City, telephones jangled incessantly. Typewriters clattered terse orders. Lights burned into the thin grey dawns as reply was made to the first major appeal. By mid-October, the area was under control. Phy-

Pesos

Before the advent of the pipeline, the village water carrier dipped his bucket into the open village cistern, poured it into kegs, and carted it from house to house on burro.

Mexican school girl lays flowers on foundation stone for new central tap. Charles Pineo, Institute members and villagers look on.

sicians, nurses, sanitary technicians and field workers were on the job. Nurses and unskilled laborers were repairing the hurricane ravages in the area and more than two million atabrine tablets had been dispensed to stem the epidemic.

Before the end of the month, the fight was won and the Cooperative Health Service was accepted in Mexico.

No one settled back, however, for the triumph had been in only one small phase of the overall battle to health-educate the masses and to wipe out disease in a nation where good health had never before heen considered the concern of its people.

Other works were begun by the Engineering and Medical Sections. Requests began to pour in, written in the elaborate script of rural teachers or scrawled by mildly literate small town officials throughout the Republic.

Engineering work was accelerated after 1947 when the Health Service signed an agreement with the Secretariat of Hydraulic Resources. To date, 47 drinking water systems, 22 sewerage systems and 10 chlorinators have been installed to protect already existing drinking water systems. More than half a million Mexican lives have been directly affected by these works. There is no possible measurement of the number affected by the services given in the nine health centers, constructed by the engineering division and operated by the Medical Section of the Service.

Progress in Preventive Medicine

In these centers, where monthly attendance averages 800, infant and maternity care is provided; courses in hygiene and child care are given; and in one year more than 13,800 high school students, public employees and commercial, industrial and farm workers were given X-ray examinations. The Medical Section also supervises the *Guarderias Infantiles* (combination of nursery school and pediatric clinic) which have been established. An example of the border campaign to control venereal diseases in twenty-two Mexican and U. S. cities along the Rio Grande, is the case of Tijuana where the U. S. Navy recently reported that the incidence social diseases among its men has been sharply reduced. In addition to this, the Medical Section has made enormously important contributions to rid Mexico of other infectious and debilitating ills like intestinal parasitosis, fungus, oncocerosis (a disease inducing blindness) and Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

The most important phase of the medical program, however, has been the anti-malarial campaign which began with the spraying of the entire state of Morelos, where incidence of the disease used to average more than ten percent of the population. Today in rural areas and villages the letters DDT have real meaning for the people. They are not symbols for dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane, but freedom from insect plagues and from the diseases which have had a crippling effect on the health and national economy of Mexico for centuries. At the end of the first year, a check in Morelos showed that malaria incidence had been reduced by one half and is still decreasing.

The Cooperative Health Service began by awakening a national consciousness about healthful living in Mexico.

At first, these water projects were gifts. *Poco a poco*, however, public support was enlisted and now most of them are truly cooperative endeavors like the water supply of

Juichitepec, for which the villagers collected 200,000 pesos. The Service's contribution was 600,000 pesos and the Secretariat of Hydraulic Resources gave another 100,000.

Since the Service began in 1943, the U. S. government has contributed about 27 million pesos and Mexico about 19½ million. Fewer demands are being made these days however for U. S. monetary contributions as against an increase in demands for technical assistance. Mexico, in turn, is allotting larger sums from its national, state and municipal budgets and greater numbers of Mexican doctors, nurses and public sanitation experts are being trained by the Cooperative Health Service. The Morelos DDT experiment was so successful that other states and communities volunteered to buy their own chemicals and requested only the use of the equipment.

Villagers supplied labor as well as money to lay pipeline from the stream of the volcano.

The emphasis, placed during the past years on the program's technical aspects, is to help the Mexican people utilize their own resources properly. The educational campaign is being directed to Mexican health and social service agencies rather than to the general public; since it is easier and more effective for the Service to train a few strategic agencies than to hope actually to health-educate Mexico's millions.

All the accomplishments of the Service have been in the face of tremendous obstacles—budgetary and physical. Although most Mexican peasants are, Director Dr. Hardison says, "pitifully anxious to learn," there is among them—as with rural people everywhere—a deep-rooted suspicion and hostility to new methods. An almost mortal blow was dealt the Service by the early Anti-Aftosa Commission's slaughter program. Members of the Service were threatened and some even stoned. Two years ago, when the sanitary rifle was replaced with vaccine and quarantine by the Commission, tension among the Mexican peasants diminished. With the assurance that their cattle and other farm animals were safe, the anti-gringo hostility vanished and the Health Service workers could resume their activities in regions they had been forced to leave.

No small measure of thanks for overcoming this resistance is owed to Dr. Hardison, Engineer Pineo, the five North Americans and 314 Mexican nationals who make up the staff. Everyone has put his shoulder to the wheel.

To quote Miguel Cinta, malaria control project supervisor, as he made out his monthly report:

"First, we make a political approach to the village . . . carry the babies around . . . get all the heads of the families together and convince them that it is a good thing that their houses are sprayed. No orders. Pretty soon, they see the insects—the mosquitoes, flies, cockroaches, beetles—fall dead." He adds, "It is a good work. We do not even mind that sometimes we have to eat DDT to prove that it is not harmful."

As a result of this kind of *politicking*, in Mexico and in the other Latin American countries where the program is currently active, more than 23 million persons have benefited in some way or other—or one out of every six Latin Americans.

"It is my firm belief," testified one US diplomat to a Congressional Committee, "that no work is being done by the US Government which is returning greater dividends or good will than this."

The Ambassador to Paraguay was more direct a few years ago when he learned of threatened fund curtailment: "Send me home," he cabled Washington, "but not the Institute."

For the general good, both have remained.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO *(from page 15)*

DUER-MAYER. Counselor of Legation FERDINAND L. MAYER and Miss KATHERINE A. DUER were married at Tientsin, China on January 10, 1927.

•

EDDIE SAVOY. That name is remembered by thousands. Until his death in 1943, Eddie had been a faithful messenger for 64 years, stationed at the door of many a Secretary of State. One day a reporter inquired, "Eddie, what kind of wood is that in the long table in there?" In his familiar high-pitched voice Eddie replied hesitatingly, "I don't know for sure. I think it's oak, but don't *quote me.*" A liberty ship was named "The Edward A. Savoy" in 1944.

•

P.S. JERRY DREW writes from Amman: "I'm just waiting for your TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO column to catch up with me." *IT HAS!*

BIRTHS

CONOVER. A son, William E., was born to FSO and Mrs. Harry Conover on March 24, 1952, in Paris, France, where Mr. Conover is First Secretary and Consul at the Embassy.

HOWE. A son, Richard, was born to FSO and Mrs. C. H. Walter Howe on April 5, 1952, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Howe is assigned as Second Secretary at the Legation in Luxembourg.

PICARD. A son, John Bernard, was born on April 1, 1952, in Paris, France, to FSR and Mrs. George Picard. Mr. Picard is Attaché at the Embassy in Paris.

SHEA. A son, was born to FSO and Mrs. John J. Shea on March 31, in Rome, Italy. Mr. Shea is assigned there as Third Secretary of Embassy.

MARRIAGES

GILMORE-BRUBAKER. Miss Clare Brubaker and Mr. Daniel F. Gilmore were married in Rome on March 22, 1952.

MASIEE-FERGUSON. Miss Shirley Ferguson of the Export Controls Section was married to Mr. Philippe Masiee, a former employee of the Embassy in Paris, on March 29, 1952.

EDITORIALS

SEMANTICS AND THE WORD "POLITICAL"

Ambassador Robert Murphy, elsewhere in these pages, refers to the irritation which some of our military officers showed, at the beginning of World War II, whenever they were asked to take "*political*" considerations into account. "To hell with politics," was a standard response, "I'm fighting a war!" A colonel just back from Korea, after listening to a discussion of the "political" reasons that impelled us to fight communist aggression there, said: "Just try to tell the G.I.'s that they are dying for 'political' reasons!"

The word "political" has sordid connotations in the eyes of most of us Americans, who are more likely to associate it with the conspiracies of party politics than with American national policy in the world. When we say that a war has a "political" purpose we may ourselves mean, what Clausewitz meant, that it is an instrument of high policy, employed in our case for such noble "political" ends as national survival and the preservation of our freedoms. But those who hear us talk about "political" purposes and "political" considerations may take it otherwise and be scandalized.

Ambassador Murphy's article leaves no doubt of the importance to be attached, in the future, to the great "political" considerations in our war-planning, our strategy and even our tactics. Both the American staff officer and the foot-slogging soldier in a foreign land must understand the objectives of our national policy in that land and the main "political" factors involved, if our national interests are to be properly served. Ambassador George Kennan has also pointed out the danger, repeatedly exemplified in our history, of planning and fighting wars in military terms alone, with no adequate regard for where we want to end up politically.

One of the greatest obstacles to this kind of thinking today, is the simple semantic difficulty posed by that one sullied word, "political." If we want to gain general acceptance for "political" considerations, then we had better find a way around it, even though we must use relatively ponderous phrases like "considerations of national policy."

ON THE KEEPING OF DIARIES

The manner in which the Kremlin propaganda machine has exploited the purloined diary of Major General Robert W. Grow, until recently our military attaché at Moscow, throws into sharp relief the grave and delicate responsibility which is the lot of American representatives abroad, both in and out of uniform, during these critical times.

The Grow affair is, indeed a grim reminder that unless we adhere rigorously to established security procedures, we may unwittingly give aid and comfort to those forces which would destroy us. The fact that in this case the Foreign Service is blameless should not be the occasion for false smugness on our part or for any caustic comments about the military establishment. Our house is made of glass. However, as the central and permanent nucleus of US representation abroad, the Foreign Service should strive constantly to improve its security practices and to set an example in that respect for other agencies.

On the related question of the propriety of diary-keeping by US officials in sensitive areas during the present emergency, we doubt that a general prohibition of diaries is either desirable or necessary. The *reductio ad absurdum* of such suppression would be a ban on personal letter writing and perhaps even on social conversation remotely touching on official affairs. The American diplomat could then, like his Soviet colleague, be distinguished from other nationals at cocktail parties by his stiff silence and impassive countenance. After all, the inviolate character of human privacy is part of the American tradition we are trying to preserve.

The more deeply disturbing implications of the Grow diary emerge from a careful reading of the excerpts that have been published in the American press. These have been confirmed as authentic by Defense Department spokesmen. They appear to reflect friction between the military attaché and other elements in the Embassy and, more important, to classify General Grow as a proponent of early US military initiative against the Soviet Union.

In recent years great strides have been made in the building up of a cooperative relationship between the military and diplomatic components of our Government. They now operate as a team working together toward the attainment of important national objectives. The objectives themselves have taken shape as a result of the common effort of both groups backed by wide public support as reflected in Congress and elsewhere. Out of this process has come an American foreign policy of seeking through *strength* to achieve a durable *peace* based on principles of justice and freedom. Within the framework of this policy considerable progress has been made; not the least factor in this has been the excellent team-work between the diplomatic and military branches at all levels, in Washington and in the field. The *Journal* is confident that the common understanding and firmness of purpose shared by the civilian and military components of our government have too solid a foundation to be shaken even momentarily by this one exceptional incident. It does regret that an opportunity has been given to an unscrupulous antagonist to cast doubts into the minds of millions in Europe and Asia as to the nature of the goals we seek and the means by which we hope to attain them.

Don't Forget the Journal's Contest

Manuscripts, approximately 2500 words in length, should deal in a serious vein with some subject of foreign relations, either American or involving the relations of some foreign country, be free of information which is still classified, and be received or postmarked **before** July 31, 1952. The article may be objective or may advance the personal views of the author. The contest is open to all members of the Association, subscribers to the Journal, and their immediate families.

ONE PRIZE:—A set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Tender, sun-ripened Canadian blueberries are famous for their delightfully clean taste.

For clean taste...

look to Canada

In so many countries . . . so many people delight in the wonderful, *clean*-tasting things to eat and drink that come from Canada's fertile lands . . . her sun-drenched orchards . . . her sparkling lakes and streams.

The pleasantly-*clean* taste of Seagram's V. O. has won it a place of honour the world over among men who know fine whisky. Discover for yourself the light, smooth body and distinctive flavour of Seagram's V. O. . . . a truly superb Canadian Whisky.

Seagram's V.O.

CANADIAN WHISKY

Honoured the world over

Congressional Visit to Strasbourg

By GEORGE D. ANDREWS

The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, a body of 125 members from 15 non-Communist countries of Western Europe, extended invitations last May to the U. S. Senate and the House of Representatives to send a joint delegation to Strasbourg for a meeting with the delegates appointed by the Consultative Assembly. As a consequence, 14 members of Congress, some accompanied by their wives, visited Strasbourg last November. Senator Green was Chairman of the American delegation, Representative Cox co-Chairman. Paul-Henri Spaak headed the Assembly delegation of 20 members. The conference was unique in that it was the first official and formal meeting between parliamentarians from opposite sides of the Atlantic.

The agenda of the meeting were: the union of Europe: its progress, problems, prospects and place in the Western world —(a) general debate; (b) the economic aspects and effects of rearmament; (c) the political aspects of the joint defense of Europe; (d) the dollar gap; trade between Western and Eastern Europe; (e) refugees and emigration; and (f) conclusion of the debate. From day to day the chair alternated between a European and an American. The system prevailing in our Congress, that of one speaker yielding to another for questioning in the midst of a speech, which was almost unheard of in the Assembly, was adopted at the outset. It made the debates far livelier than any thus far staged in the "Maison de l'Europe."

U. S. Congressmen attending the Consultative Assembly were, l. to r.: Senator Hickenlooper, Representative Reams, Representative O'Toole, Senator Hendrickson, Representative Smith, Representative Ellsworth, Senator McMahon, Senator Humphrey, Representative Keating, Senator Wiley, Senator Green, and Representative Cox. Representative Judd was not present when photo was taken.

In his address of welcome on November 19, Mr. Spaak brought out these points: that from its first session the Consultative Assembly had been concerned with the responsibility of establishing a relationship with the legislative bodies of the United States; that the purpose of the conference was a frank and open discussion of the "many grave and difficult problems to be solved within the framework of the Atlantic Community;" and that the meeting was of a purely consultative nature, there being no question of the Congressmen's "committing the United States of America with regard to European affairs any more than that country is already committed." He expressed the hope that as a result of the conference all ambiguity might be removed and that the participants might be more able than ever before to defend something essential for the maintenance and preservation of civilization, namely, the close friendship between the United States and the people of Western Europe.

Senator Green stated in his initial address that the United States was deeply interested in European unity but that his delegation was not in Strasbourg to tell how it could be brought about. The United States delegates would speak as individuals representing two political parties and many shades of opinion in the United States. The terms of the Mutual Security Act should serve as an encouragement to the economic unification and the political federation of Europe, and "if you cannot move forward on a broad front, then I believe you should move salient by salient." The ensuing debates and oratory were of a high order. While generally candid and often blunt, the speeches were flavored throughout with humor, wit and friendliness and, although parliamentarians, the speakers seemed remarkably relevant to me, who had sat through three half-sessions of the Consultative Assembly.

Having insisted that without a gavel he could not function properly as Chairman, a gavel was provided Senator Green and the masterful way in which he handled the proceedings on November 20 is best exemplified by the following remarks: "I must remind the gentleman from Great Britain (Mr. Boothby) that a short time ago, before he was interrupted by questions, he had finished his fifteen minutes. He is at liberty to proceed at his own discretion." And, later on, "The Chair finds this exchange of views so entertaining that it hestitates to call representatives to order, as it otherwise would." (The exchange of views was among the Liberal, Conservative and Socialist representatives of Great Britain.) On another occasion, he reminded Mr. Spaak that he had already spoken for fifteen minutes, and the latter replied:

Virginia-born George D. Andrews was educated at Virginia U. and Oxford. George has spent 25 years in the FS, and prior to his assignment as principal officer in Strasbourg served at Warsaw, Tokyo, Habana, Panama, Santiago and Vancouver.

"My last few words would seem to make a suitable ending to my speech, and I shall let it go at that."

Senator Cox made a declaration on the last day, the first sentence of which was several times quoted or referred to both in the conference and at the subsequent session of the Assembly. Here it is: "Somehow I feel a chill coming over this assembly. . . . It is not going to be a wholly encouraging story that the Delegation can take back home. . . . It is apparent, to me at least, that this whole effort to realize the objective of the Council of Europe will be destroyed unless the chasm which seemingly exists as between the English group on the one hand (the countries associated with Great Britain) and the French group on the other hand (the countries associated with France) can be narrowed, and narrowed speedily."

"Liberty or Death"

On November 20, Senator Wiley asked whether the leaders of Europe really sensed that the present issue was "liberty or death." The next day he followed up by remarking that there were Americans who believed Europe to be involved in petty political and economic quarrels which for a hundred years had prevented it from realizing its strength. There were critics who saw many Italians more interested in defending the right to Trieste than in preserving Italy from foreign domination; many Frenchmen more interested in keeping Germany powerless than in defending France from the more potent Communist threat; many Germans more interested in the concept of German equality than in the defense of Germany against the East; and many British more interested in preserving their ties with the Commonwealth than in building up the political and economic strength, jointly with Western Europe, which was essential to the preservation of freedom in Britain.

During a discussion of the Franco and Tito regimes, Mr. Mollet said that Yugoslavia gave a greater prospect of a trend toward a free country than did Spain. Representative O'Toole interjected that he had failed to note any change whatsoever in the policies of the Tito regime or any evidence of good will, and that "the leopard still has the same spots."

In the debate on the dollar gap, Senator Hickenlooper stated that the dollar gap could never be closed if trade barriers within Europe continued to exist. He warned that some day the American people might decide to cease giving aid to Western Europe unless they saw the results of their sacrifices contributing to constructive developments in Western Europe itself.

Representative Smith's duck story was very cogent. Speaking about the unification of Europe, he said that while he had thought that talk was going to be about "how it can be done," most of what he had heard was "how it cannot be done," and by way of illustration he told this story of the farm hand who had never worked on a farm before: "He went and hired out to the farmer, and the first thing the farmer told him to do was to go and feed the ducks. He went and fed them and came back and said, 'I have fed the ducks.' 'What did you give them?' asked the farmer. 'I gave them some hay.' 'Some hay! Did the ducks eat the hay?' asked the farmer. 'No,' said the farm hand, 'they didn't eat it, but they're talking it over'." And then Mr. Smith said: "Are we going to do nothing but talk it over?" On November 28, during the full Assembly session, Mr. Boothby quoted the duck story and added: "We in the Council of Europe are the ducks; and on the other side of the hedge sits the wolf, waiting and watching."

Senator McMahon made several eloquent speeches which were well received. In the course of the debates he ably presented the policy of the United States regarding world peace, atomic weapons and disarmament; he declared that he was impressed with the strength, vitality and virility of Western Europe rather than with its weakness; and he emphasized that the attitude of the American people would be considerably influenced by the progress made on "two specific, down-to-earth proposals, the Schuman Plan and the European Army."

Observing at the second sitting that conceptions of a suddenly-created single European state and a unification embracing the Atlantic community seemed to him to be more idealistic than practical, Representative Ellsworth went on to outline the progress already made by the countries of Europe in unified action and urged early enactment by them of laws to carry out the pledges made in accepting the Marshall Plan.

In the debate on the economic aspects and effects of rearmament, Senator Hendrickson declared that he had heard in the Assembly hall so many reasons why there should *not* be a United States of Europe that he was persuaded that those who believed that it was a possibility and even a necessity for survival and progress were too timid in their approach to the problem. He then made an appeal for Atlantic Union as a means of facilitating regional arrangements.

An international group of delegates attending the Assembly were: Von Brentano, German Representative; Senator McMahon; Monsieur Spaak, President of the Consultative Assembly; Senator Wiley; and Monsieur Paul Reynaud, French Representative.

It is a crime to quote only parts of a great speech such as that made by Representative Judd at the closing sitting, but it must be done for the sake of brevity. He said, *inter alia:* "In certain respects, our nations today—your country and mine, but yours more crucially than mine, and more immediately and desperately than mine—are faced with a choice between some of our social reforms and arms; and if we do not choose the arms we are, I fear, going to lose our independence, and the reforms too." He asserted that unless more vigorous progress was made by Western Europe in the direction of the union necessary for strength, the United States could not indefinitely continue blood transfusions.

An Interdependent World

Senator Humphrey's speeches came in for much praise. On one occasion he observed that the United States had its "Declaration of Independence" and that sooner or later men like those assembled would have the wisdom to sign a "Declaration of *Inter*dependence," or else would lose their independence. Twice he voiced the hope that the present conference would establish a precedent. He admonished his hearers that there was a growing demand in the United

States, on the part of office holders and constituencies alike, that some condition must be applied to American aid to Western Europe, although he would be loath to have this happen. In a later speech the Senator said "to those who are reluctant to move ahead now" that there might be a day after certain countries had become sufficiently rehabilitated when they might not want to talk about federation, e.g., when Germany would not want to consider giving up some of its sovereignty, or France would not want to talk about uniting in some kind of federation with Germany, and that "the time to consummate a program, the time to wrap a package up and to deliver it, is now and not later."

Representative Keating made two major speeches, but he was especially apt at interjections which were always pertinent. In the debate on the dollar gap he expressed surprise at the statement that United States tariffs were still higher than those of most other countries and disclosed that two-thirds of the total imports into the United States were duty free. On another day (November 22) the Irish delegate asked that the British Act of Parliament of 1920 be repealed, thus allowing representatives from Northern Ireland to sit in an all-Ireland parliament. Mr. Keating thereupon requested enlightenment as to the wishes of the inhabitants of Northern Ireland in the matter; in reply, Mr. Crosbie admitted that in his opinion a majority of the people in that part of Ireland would vote against such a proposition.

Tariffs and Trade

Senator Benton's particular fields of interest were European high tariffs, restrictive trade practices, tax evasion and refugees. In the debate on the economic aspects of rearmament he explained how hidden tariffs and barriers, superimposed by European business, might be far more important than the United States tariff in holding back European productivity and dollar earnings. In the matter of refugees he stated that the United States would respond generously but that the Council of Europe must take the leadership in finding a solution to the problem.

In his speech on November 21, Representative Reams made a plea for the formation of a United States of Europe as a necessity for survival and progress, urging that the United States Constitution, "the combined product of many countries and of ages of man's struggles," be duly considered in the process.

A perusal of some of the European speeches will dispel any impression which may have thus far been given that the European delegates were asleep during all these speeches and interruptions of the Americans. With regard to American tariffs Mr. van de Kieft reminded Senator Benton that in response to the ECA pamphlet, "Export Drive to the United States," the Netherlands had made a great effort to find out the American taste in cheese and had exported cheese to the United States in increasing quantities, only to have these exports cut down. In reply Senator Benton good-humoredly admitted, "Yes, you have us on the cheese; there is no doubt about it. This is an unhappy law, casually passed; I look forward with confidence to its repeal."

Mr. Reynaud said in his final speech that as a result of the meeting Europeans had come to understand that the United States was not rearming to win a war but to prevent one; that European delegates had been able to reassure United States Delegates as to Europe's will to resist aggression; and that Europe had not only received United States aid but had also been able to learn American methods of achieving greater productivity. However, he asserted that accusations about European cartels were paradoxical when they came from representatives of "the country of trusts."

According to Mr. Reynaud, all were agreed that the contribution made by each country of the Atlantic Pact should not be proportionate to its wealth but should, like income tax, be on a sliding scale. He set forth this illustration: "If you ask a man from a rich country to give a television set to a common cause and if you ask one from a poor country to give half of his bread ration, the one who gives the television set gives far more to the community than the one who only gives his meager piece of bread. But it is the latter who makes the greater sacrifice."

At the last sitting Mr. Boothby said that he, too, had felt a chill pass over the morning's discussion; that he had noted a sense of disappointment among his American friends, particularly with the attitude of Great Britain; that neither the United Kingdom nor the British Commonwealth as such had constitutions, yet both political systems functioned; and that Great Britain by no means wanted "to ride into the Atlantic community by riding out of Europe." Apropos of Atlantic Union, the British Conservative went on to say: "I should like to ask you: supposing we do come along and bring Europe with us, are we to take, for example, the Kefauver Resolution seriously? Will you ultimately go along, too? I have read everything that Senators Kefauver and Gillette have said; I have discussed the question with Senator Fulbright. I am full of optimism. And yet sometimes there is a doubt—rather the same kind of doubt that I think you have about our intentions in Europe. If we are to go ahead with this—and I think we ought to go ahead—you ought to go ahead with Atlantic Union, too. Let us both go ahead, because I am as certain as I am standing here that we want both in order to be absolutely secure."

A Small European Federation First

Mr. Gerstenmaier (delegate from the German Federal Republic) declared that he did not believe that America would refuse Western Europe the political and moral support necessary for the attainment of a small European Federation as a first step toward a much vaster European Federation designed to include all those states which had felt themselves unable to join the first one, and that this European Federation should be integrated within a developing Atlantic community.

Commenting on Europe's shortage of dollars, Mr. Glenvil Hall (delegate from the United Kingdom) expressed the opinion that "the remedy must almost entirely lie in the hands of the United States," and added that Western Europe did not want charity but that the only way it could pay America, which had the gold, was in goods. Regarding European unity, he said that one could not work on the analogy of the original Founding Fathers in the United States, since they had a common language and had started afresh, "with much elbow-room and a great country to exploit." He asked the Congressmen to realize that, in an astonishingly short space of time, the Europeans had gone a long way toward unifying their heritage and getting together.

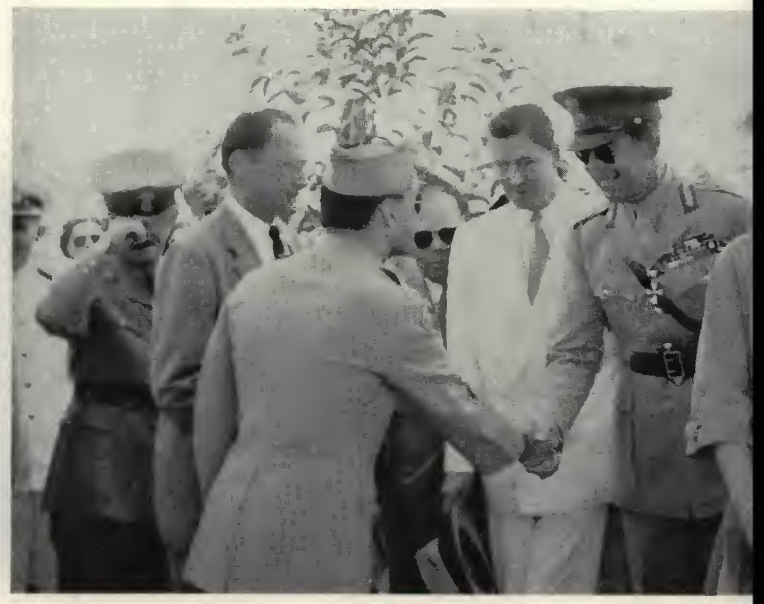
In concluding his final speech, Senator Green remarked that when delegates had spoken of a choice between arms and butter or between arms and bread he had felt like asking them: "If they were about to sit down to breakfast and somebody rushing by crying, 'The enemy has reached our bridge!' would they go on with their bread and butter or would they grasp their arms and run to defend the bridge?" Then the Chairman read the American Delegation's declara-

(*Continued on page* 61)

Service Glimpses

Alice Patterson, daughter of the American Minister to Switzerland, and James Macfarland, PAO in Geneva, look with interest at the first pennant of the University of Geneva adorning the walls of an American student. Miss Patterson, a Smith College student, also is enrolled this year at the University of Geneva.

FSO John M. Cluff and FSS Herminia Alonzo exchange vows at their wedding ceremony performed by Reverend William Holt of the American Methodist Church, Buenos Aires, on February 23, 1952. Vice Consul and Mrs. Abraham Vigil were the attendants. (Photo courtesy of Roy T. Davis, Jr.)



Below: A presentation ceremony was held in the consulate in Vienna, honori
Mr. Engelbert Jarolim's twenty years service with the State Department. T
entire staff attended the ceremony and those pictured are; l. to r.: Kurt Mill
Engelbert Jarolim, Gerhart Hoefenmayer, William C. Affeld, Xenia Durbe
Hedwig Saxl, Annie Regele, Elizabeth Cox and Fritzi Heller.

Below: Flying Congressman Peter Mack and FSO Lora Bryning (now Mrs. Ralph Redford) visit the USIS children's library in Rangoon.

Courtesy W. C. Affe

Staff members of the Consulate in Malaga, Spain, during Ambassador Ely E. Palmer's visit with his son. l. to r.: Fernandez, night watchman; Jose Melo, chauffeur; Concha Molina, charwoman; Luis Morales, clerk; FSS Charlotte Allen; Ambassador Palmer; George Palmer, principal officer; Manuel Salazar, clerk; and Juan Alvarez, messenger.

The King and Queen of Greece greet Consulate officials in Salonika at the opening of the International Trade Fair. l. to r.: Greek General Manidakis; PAO Arthur Hopkins; Maj. Bill Pulos, Asst. Military Attache; Bob Spears, ECA; VC Stuart Campbell; King Paul; Queen Frederika; Lady-in-waiting and Elias Bonjukas, USIS local employee.

Below: In recognition of his 20 years service with the Consulate in Surabaya, Chief Clerk Liem Kian Gwan was presented with a certificate and lapel button by VC Albert C. Cizauskas, Principal Officer. The American staff presented the senior local employee with a handsome leather briefcase.

Courtesy A. C. Cizauskas

Courtesy Ralph W. Beck

Henry S. Villard takes his oath of office as the first U. S. Minister to the Kingdom of Libya from Ambassador James Clement Dunn at the Embassy in Rome. The interested witnesses include Mrs. Villard and their two children, Dimitri and Sandra.

Consul General Marselis C. Parsons addressing the American Men's Luncheon Club in Johannesburg. Inspector W. C. Ferris and Consul Charles O. Thompson are also seated at the speaker's table.

Below: The "all girl Consulate" in Luanda, Angola, climb into their office limousine. V.C. Helen Biggane, second from left, was principal officer for over a month, pending the arrival of Howard Jones. The remainder of the quartet are: Ann Drury, Sylvia Colorado and Mildred Coles.

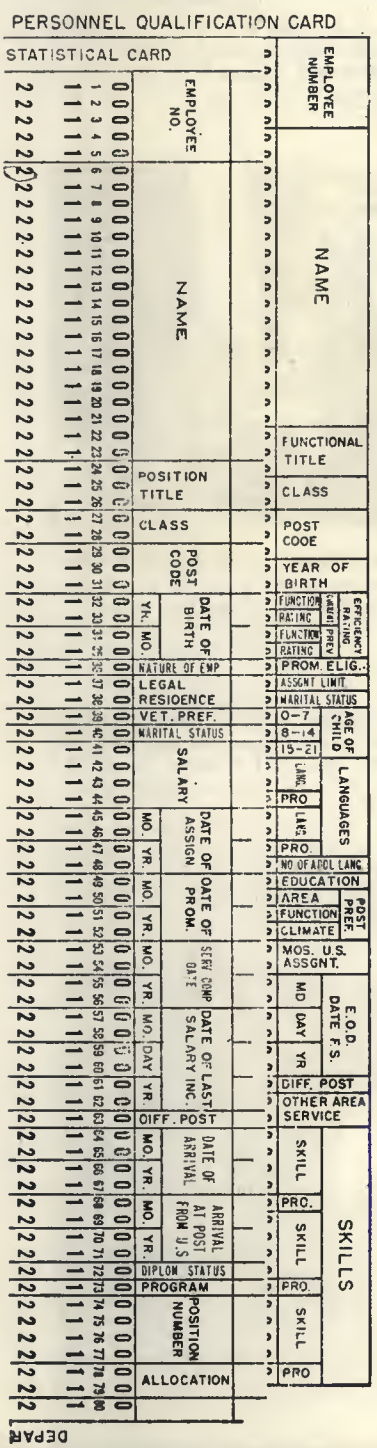
Courtesy Howard Jones

NEWS from the DEPARTMENT

by Joan David

The Machine Age

For over a year we've heard tales of the wondrous IBM machine over in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel and now that we've had a look at it we're even more impressed. To use it, all the pertinent facts about each member of the Foreign Service are reduced to a series of holes punched on two cards—a statistical record and a qualification record. If FP wants to know, for example, how many FSO-6's are serving at hardship posts the switchboard which controls the machine has certain keys set on it and then electrical impulses reflecting from the cards and passing through the holes sift out from the 8000-plus cards representing those 8,000 plus FS employees who fall into that special category. It does this at a rate of 480 cards a minute; the run is complete in less than 20 minutes. The information is then translated from holes on a punch card into words by an accounting machine.



From a look at the cards themselves we suspect that FP can tell just about everything about you except for your batting average and when you need your next shots. Specifically, the cards reveal your name, position title, class. post, date of birth, nature of employment, legal residence, veterans preference, marital status, salary, dates of assignment, promotion, and last salary increase, differential post, date of arrival, diplomatic status, what program you work on, position number, functional title, efficiency rating (current and previous), assignment limitation, age of children, languages and proficiency, education, post preference, months U. S. assignment, date entered on duty, other area service, and skills (proficiency in 3 skills).

Not only does FP save a minimum of $20,000 annually over the old visual record system, it can furnish more statistics in much less time. Currently FP supplies each geographic bureau every two weeks with a complete run on each post in its area showing who is there and at what salary, who is eligible for leave and transfer, etc. The reports are used both for budget and personnel planning. A quarterly report is made on home leave and transfer eligibility for the whole Service. In spare moments the machine is used to prepare specialized lists for the chronic emergency requests for "an agricultural expert who speaks Hindustani" or "a bachelor, under 30, who's bilingual in Arabic."

FP would like to have everyone passing through Washington stop in to make sure the information on his punch card is up-to-date and that all the new languages, Ph.D.'s, children, and experience he may have acquired is indicated thereon.

FS Wives

The Foreign Service is well represented on the committee planning the Flower Mart of Washington Cathedral's All Hallows Guild. An annual event, held to raise funds for the upkeep of the Bishop's Garden, it is scheduled for Friday, May 9th (Saturday, the 10th, if it rains). MRS. TRUMAN will open the show at 11 a.m. General Chairman of the Mart is MRS. LEWIS CLARK; MRS. PAUL NITZE is in charge of the booths and on her committee are MESDAMES JOHN ALLISON, MYRON COWEN, ARTHUR EMMONS, JOSEPH N. GREEN, EDWARD PAGE, JR., J. GRAHAM PARSONS, and EDWARD WAILES. Also particpating are Department wives MRS. ADRIAN FISHER and MRS. WILLIAM BREESE.

The Foreign Service Wives Luncheon will be held on Tuesday, May 19th, at 12:30 at the National Press Club in the auditorium. Chairman of the luncheon is MRS. ROBERT MCCLINTOCK and assisting her are MESDAMES JOHN ALLISON, LEWIS CLARK, GERALD DREW, ELBRIDGE DURBROW, GEORGE LEWIS JONES, BREWSTER MORRIS, EDWARD PAGE, JR., JOHN F. SIMMONS, and EDWARD T. WAILES.

The New Legion Post

FSO HERVE L'HEUREUX's call on Department and FS veterans to form their own American Legion Post has met with enthusiastic response. A hundred members are needed to receive a Legion charter. As we went to press more than 300 persons had indicated their interest (60 so far from the field) and it was expected that the post would be fully organized by the middle of this month. Sending a State Department delegation to the Legion's Annual Convention is bound to help in gaining public support for the people who work in foreign affairs.

The War College Contingent

The State Department and Foreign Service Officers who will graduate from the National War College next month are now on their annual spring field trip. This year the group has been divided into three sections and will visit three different parts of the world.

The group which goes to Northern Europe (Iceland, Oslo, London, Berlin, and Paris, where it will join the second group at SHAPE headquarters), includes FSO's PARKER T. HART and FREDERICK JANDREY and Departmental Officers LOUIS J. HALLE, JR., HOWARD JOHNSON, CHARLTON OGBURN, JR., and WALTER RADIUS.

The second group is taking a Mediterranean trip—Naples, Athens, Ankara, etc., and SHAPE headquarters in Paris. In that group are FSO's CHARLES ADAIR, BREWSTER MORRIS, EDWARD RICE, and Departmental officers BROMLEY K. SMITH and JESSE MACKNIGHT.

The third group goes to the Far East via Alaska, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Honolulu and Pearl Harbor. FSO's DANIEL BRADDOCK, ROB MCCLINTOCK, RAY THURSTON, WILLIAM OCKEY, NATHANIEL KING, LIVINGSTON SATTERTHWAITE, and WILLIAM BRAY and LOU FRECHTLING from the Department are in this group.

New assignments for the War College contingent are: ROB MCCLINTOCK, Cairo; LIVINGSTON SATTERTHWAITE, Ankara; NATHANIEL KING, Saigon; EDWARD RICE, London; DANIEL BRADDOCK, Manila; RAY THURSTON, CHARLES W. ADAIR, JR., FRED JANDREY and BREWSTER MORRIS are being assigned to the Department.

• The next FSO-6 written exams will be held September 8 through 11, 1952.

Personals

HENRY BYROADE resigned his Army commission as Colonel in order to accept appointment as Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs.

Shortly after his retirement from the FS at the end of last December, former FSO CHARLES H. DUCOTÉ accepted a position as Representative in Western Europe for the Celanese Corporation. He now has his headquarters in Paris. The Ducoté's daughter, CONSUELO GABRIELLE, has recently become engaged to MIDSHIPMAN WILLIAM GIBBS LYKES, who is completing his final year at the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

JACK C. CORBETT has been named Director (he was Deputy Director) of the Office of Financial and Development Policy. He succeeds LEROY D. STINEBOWER, who is resigning after 18 years in the Department to join the staff of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Recent Point IV appointments are former FSS MARCUS GORDON to direct the program in Ethiopia, PAUL DUNCAN (formerly with the Office of Price Stabilization) to direct TCA's information program, and TRACY R. WELLING (ranch owner and one-time Utah State Commissioner of Agriculture) to direct the program for Jordan.

STAFF CORPS SELECT; OR PANELS

Front Row, left to right, Mr. Colclough, Miss Boyer, Mrs. Kuhn, Mr. Humelsine, Mr. Butrick, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. McInturff, Mrs. Wade. Back Row, left to right, Mr. Brady, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Gentner, Mr. Quintus, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Mann, Mr. Kleinhans, Mr. Webster, Mr. Burne, Mr. Daymont, Mr. Clare, Mr. Valenza, Mr. Bailey.

JAMES RIDDLEBERGER is due back from Germany to become Director of the Bureau of German Affairs.

A long-standing rumor was confirmed with the Appointment of ROBERT D. MURPHY as first postwar Ambassador to Japan. WILLIAM SEBALD leaves Tokyo to succeed DAVID MCK. KEY as Ambassador to Burma. Former Ambassador to the Philippines MYRON COWEN replaces BOB MURPHY as Ambassador to Belgium. GEORGE P. SHAW goes from El Salvador as Ambassador to Paraguay. SAM REBER is now Assistant US High Commissioner for Germany. The appointment, according to High Commissioner JOHN J. MCCLOY, is "in line with changes being made throughout HICOG in anticipation of the . . . changeover to Embassy status."

BETTY ANN MIDDLETON, Second Secretary of Embassy at London, rates a whole column in the March, 1952, issue of *The Diplomatist.*

UNDER SECRETARY DAVID BRUCE is also US Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

We were distressed to learn that DICK GNADE's resignation from the Foreign Service was dictated by the threat of approaching blindness. Dick heads west for the ranch country with orders to do no reading or writing for at least two years.

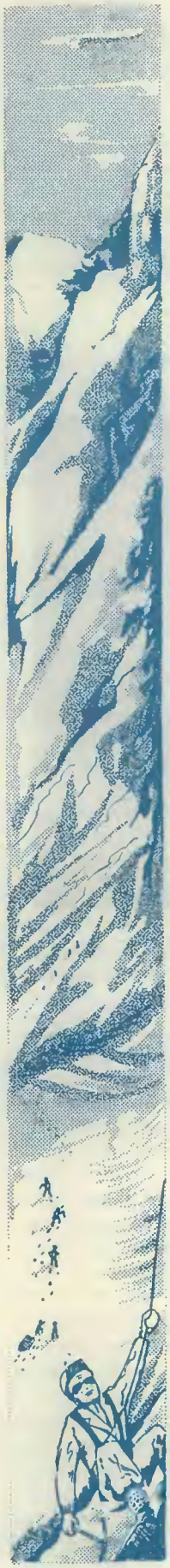
Retired FSO MAURICE DUNLAP continues to get requests for speeches; most recently he broadcast over WCCO on "A Consul in Retirement."

As a result of a bill introduced in Congress by REPRESENTATIVE CARNAHAN (D. Missouri), TOMAS ZAFIRIADIS, who has worked for the US overseas for 21 years, now has a permanent immigration visa and is on the way to becoming a US citizen. He is employed at the Embassy in Montevideo.

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS of the Embassy in Rangoon was front page copy there recently when he and KHIN NYO LAY, a girl clerk from the Embassy, foiled an attempted kidnapping for a $100,000 ransom. The Embassy car, trailed by the local police, chased the kidnappers' jeep smack into a paddy field where it mired. The bandits then took off on foot but were eventually discouraged when the local villagers took up the pursuit.

• The Daughters of the American Colonists, in Washington for a convention, hit the headlines locally with a blast at the State Department for "wasting the taxpayers money" with "un-American" activities in the shape of some nine pamphlets dealing with the UN. The pamphlets, it turned out, were published by UNESCO.

(*Continued on page* 44)



Ixtaccihuatl—

By ALICIA

We were confronting a subtle, complex, and strangely tantalizing mountain—Ixtaccihuatl, which in the Indian tongue means the White Lady. The ultimate snowy curves of this mountain fall into the shape of a sleeping woman (seen from Amecameca quite clearly), a full-bodied woman with high breast, the knees slightly lifted, the head turned away and falling back, with long hair forming a cascade around it. The ascent can be endlessly varied, can be extremely dangerous or, with the help of guides and a sane route, only gruelling. Our route was going to be sane; we were going up by way of the belly and thence to the peak of the breast.

It was necessary to leave our impedimenta in Amecamcca with the Indian guides to be carried up by mule, while we proceeded on in the bus to where the road stops. Leaving the bus with the driver, we then walked with light packs to the site of the camp, a two and one-half hour hike. Once closely approached, Ixtla modestly hides behind the folds of her foothills, and is not seen again in full until the top. From time to time there is a glimpse of the knees or the breast, but these are mere sections and reveal nothing.

First, picking our way across numberless tufts of mountain grass, we walked across a quiet valley full of scrubby pines and lowing cows. We passed the strange rock formation called the Saint; near the pass, a gentle rushing sound seemed to emanate from these rocks, but we soon saw that this was reflected sound from two waterfalls which fell headlong like strands of hair down a sheer uneroded cliff. The many hollows and indentations of Ixtla are constantly flowing with the melting of its glaciers.

Our First Camp

The streams, with their delicious icy water, were tempting to hot and tired feet, but we could not tarry. We came at last to the shallow caves where many climbers spend the night, but they were filled with the droppings of innumerable animals, and we chose instead a flat place under some pines and next to a brook. Here we met the mules and began to set up our tents. Since we had arrived late, we combined lunch and supper, amusing ourselves and several other members of the group by combining our respective soups into one grand soup. It was not too cold, the sound of the brook was soothing, the guides were comfortably far away and we had quiet. There was no distracting moon.

About a half hour before midnight we were roused. We drank our tea, collected our belongings, and set out. There was no moon—only innumerable stars. We had flashlights; and although some of them mysteriously gave out under the influence of the altitude, among all of us we were able to manage. Our leader numbered us and told us to stay in order, which we did for a while.

Although we could see virtually nothing, we appeared to be making our way through grass and rocks. Ixtla itself was between us and the Puebla valley, but Mexico City glowed on the horizon in all its glory. There seemed to be streams all around. We heard them tumbling by. Occasionally we crossed one, stepping from stone to stone close after the feet of the person before us. It was all a mystery of darkness and sound.

It is amazing how much can be done in the night. During those hours of sleep one walks as in a dream, performing still under cover of the stillness and single-mindedness of slumber, only half conscious of what one is doing. One cannot see; one does not look ahead or behind. It is automatic, yet somehow there is a deep awareness of each passing moment and all that it contains. In this way I climbed, concentrating upon each movement, my senses alert to the wonders of the clamorous night, and little by little things began to come into focus.

Spikes, Pikes, and Snow

We were reaching the snow. At a great rock as big as a cottage we sat down to put on our spikes and refresh ourselves with a swallow of tea and some raisins. Here we met the cold. It was profound, but as yet fairly still. This rarified air when quiet is simply cold; in motion it tears through one. Our leader suggested that since the part over the snow would be hard to bear, we could huddle together until dawn. The majority opinion, however, semed to be that if we did not keep moving we would freeze. Therefore we adjusted our spikes, picked up our piolets, and continued on.

The angle of the ascent increases gradually. We were more used to snow climbing by now, and I felt no discomfort in my ankles. The rigid, relentless motion over the white crust was like part of a remembered dream. The zigzagging was beginning in earnest. A wind was coming up, so I pulled my woolen hood down over my face and drew the hood of my parka over that. I also put on over my woolen mittens a pair of leather ones. Yet I soon discovered that my hands could not long endure the contact, even through two pairs of thick gloves, of the steel handle of my piolet. By shifting it from one hand to the other, and by keeping my free thumb inside my fist, I was able to ward off the worst of this sensation. But no amount of wiggling of toes could relieve the cold in my feet. Little by little we found the others, most of whom were considerably more experienced than we, pulling ahead of us. As the angle of the slope grew sharper, we were unconsciously falling into that old pace: step, pause, step, pause, with the long deep breaths which in this air produce so pitifully little result. It was impossible for us to go any faster. With a sort of fascination I observed myself being inexorably reduced to this minimum. There was nothing to do but let the others go ahead. In the last analysis, each man is alone with the mountain.

At this point there began the most gruelling part of the climb—the ascent over the glacier which

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Alicia Stewart Busser is the wife of London's Second Secretary Bill Busser. The Bussers were stationed in Mexico City for five years, since then have been in Vienna and now London. Mrs. Busser's byline last appeared in the Journal in November 1945.

The White Woman

EWART BUSSER

nestles in the flank of Ixtla. No zigzags are here possible. There being a cliff to the right, and a hollow to the left, one must advance over an endless slope, the feet turned for hours in one direction; one describes a sort of arc. Here we girded our loins and prepared for the worst. It is over this section that one must avoid crevasses, for the most part going around them. The rest of the party was far ahead of us and we were left alone with the son of the chief guide.

In old pioneer language, this hour of the day is known as "the white man's zero hour"; the red Indians usually chose this time to attack. Whether or not the white man has a premium on it, this particular time, just before dawn, appears to be the period of lowest vitality. We were at low ebb, we had not eaten or drunk for hours, the cold was bitter, we had nothing left but our will. The higher we rose, the more strongly the *aire,* as the Mexicans so graphically call it, hammered against us. Sweeping up from unknown distances, it came straight at us over the unbroken icy waste. It was a wind to which clothing meant nothing; we might have been naked. Cold in the hands and feet is to be expected, but this cold was penetrating into the very center of my being where the heat of life is preserved. I have perhaps known cold which registers lower on the thermometer, but I have seldom felt it so crucially.

Single File for Safety

We labored on, forward and upward. My husband kept reminding me that I must not allow my steps to tend down to the left, but must keep them in the footprints of those ahead. We were skirting crevasses, and might step into them if we were not scrupulous in following those marks in the snow, which in the grey light we could already see. Dawn was suffusing the west behind the slope still to be conquered.

One time we found our leader waiting for us at a particularly wide crevass over which we had to step. Half hidden by the snow, it was merely a crack in the surface; no one knew how deep it might be. After crossing this we cut some seats out for ourselves with the ice hatchets. Somehow I felt less cold when I was sitting. Huddled up, I could gather the little life glow together, warm myself at that inner spark and find energy to carry on. By this time the exercise, far from stirring my blood, seemed to spend me and dissipate me unbearably.

My husband was complaining of his hand. "I think my thumb is frozen," he said. He took off his mittens and I looked at the hand, dark, putty colored and stiff. But it would be white if frozen and there would no longer be any pain. Unfortunately he had been holding his piolet in one hand all this time. "Are you cold?" asked the boy.

(*Continued on page* 52)

Top: Narciso, the chief Amecameca guide on Ixtaccihuatl, with Popocatepetl in the background.

Photo by William F. Busser

Center: Various members of our party ascending a ridge towards the peak of Ixtaccihuatl (behind the camera). The paso de Cortes can be seen below, and "Popo" in the background.

Photo by M. Lizardi

Bottom: The party found themselves on the belly of Ixtaccihuatl, in the sun, with the valley of Puebla, the peaks of Malinche and Orizaba, and all of the east before them. It was seven-thirty in the morning.

Photo by W. Probst

THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

A History of the League of Nations, by F. P. Walters. *2 Volumes. Oxford University Press, $11.50*

Reviewed by ARTHUR SWEETSER

This vivid history of mankind's first effort to create a world organization will be warmly welcomed by those in foreign services the world around who are concerned with the awesome problems of war and peace. It meets the two great questions which have preoccupied statesmen and students since September, 1939: first, how did it come about that "the war to end war," and the League of Nations set up to assure this goal, should have ended in a second World War even worse than its predecessor; and second, what lessons and warnings can be secured from these two decades as guidance for the future.

Its author, Frank P. Walters, has had unequalled experience in international organization. In 1919 he saw the inner workings of the Paris Peace Conference as secretary to Lord Robert Cecil, co-architect with Woodrow Wilson of the League Covenant; for the next 13 years, he was the immediate associate at Geneva of Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the world's first international civil service; for the next 7, he was himself the League's Under-Secretary General in charge of the Political Section; after World War II, he returned to Geneva for 4 years' restudy of this period; and more recently he has served in New York with the United Nations Collective Measures Committee.

Mr. Walters' two volumes bring vividly to life an era little understood and often surprisingly neglected today. A new generation and a new agency have since come into being; there is a tendency to forget that a similar agency preceded, and indeed laid the foundations for the United Nations of today. These pages show, however, that the League dealt with nearly every subject, except atomic energy, that is worrying statesmen today; that, surprisingly enough, practically nothing that it started in its two active decades has been lost; but that, on the contrary, almost every single activity has been taken over and revivified in greatly increased strength by the United Nations. Reading back in retrospect, the two agencies seem far more similar than dissimiliar; their greatest difference is not in principle or theory but rather in sweep and in the membership of the two great isolationist states of the inter-war period, the United States and Soviet Union. Even their enemies, alas, seem alike!

The great lesson which seems to stand out in these pages is that the League "failed" not because of any single event, but rather more from a combination of events. Most deadly of all was the psychology of irresponsible national sovereignty whereby each nation sought its own interests irrespective of those of the world community, as tragically illustrated when the United States withdrew in 1920 into unseeing and untenable isolationism; when Japan, Italy and Germany, a decade later, resorted to direct armed aggression; when Britain and France reacted only with weak appeasement; and when the smaller nations all sought to ride out the storm in secrecy. But other causes contributed, too; conflict of jurisdiction with the Conference of Ambassadors, misleading slogans such as gun-for-gun disarmament, exaggerated regionalism, diversionary claims to do an infinitely complex job by some sort of quick magic or easy formula, and a careless cynicism and sarcasm which ate into and corroded the League's strength. Warning signals indeed for the future; President Roosevelt was eternally right when he said there was no easy, royal road to peace.

An American can read this history only with sadness, humility and perhaps a more sympathetic understanding of the hesitations of other governments regarding both their own policy and American policy. It is strange in these days of all-out support for the United Nations to realize that only a generation ago the United States withdrew from the agency which it had itself called into being. Mr. Walters dispassionately writes of this, "a blow whose effects can hardly be over-estimated." Then, for a brief period, there followed "a change from aloofness to hostility," and the appearance of using "every opportunity of thwarting the League;" and it was not till 19 years later when, alas, it was too late, that Secretary of State Cordell Hull was able to address a message of endorsement and support to the League which fully justified Mr. Walters' happier comment that "it was long since that Geneva had heard words so generous." It is an odd coincidence that, just as this book comes out, the President of the United States should make two statements within a month on what would have happened if the United States had joined the League; on February 12, that "much of the tragedy and suffering of our generation might well have been avoided," and the other on March 15, that "we would certainly have avoided the second World War."

Whatever may be the ultimate judgment of history, here is told for the first time the complete story of this first great experiment in world organization, with all its lessons for the present even greater effort. It should be appreciated most of all by fellow-workers in this vital field; would that it might be read and pondered in all foreign offices and Parliaments!

(Readers of the Journal may secure copies of these two volumes at a special service price of $8 by sending their name, address and check to the Washington World Affairs Center, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.)

Once and for all, young lady—I'm not going to spend the rest of my days providing material for a "Life with Father" story!

Planning Micronesia's Future, Edited by Douglas L. Oliver, (Paper Cover). *Harvard University Press, 1951, 94 pages. $3.50.*

The Pacific Islands, by Douglas L. Oliver, *Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1951. 313 pages. $5.00.*

Reviewed by WILLIAM I. CARGO AND ROBERT R. ROBBINS

Those who have directed their attention to the Pacific Islands—be they students of native cultures, those who long "to rise and go where the golden apple grows," the "expert" both inside and outside the Government who considers what ought to be done in regard to the Micronesian, Polynesian and Melanesian islands, or the veteran of war in the Pacific who relives events which transpired at such places as Lae, Espiritu Santo, Tarawa and Koror, and even sometimes thinks he would like to go back and buy an island—will find that Dr. Douglas Oliver and the Harvard University Press have served their interests well.

Dr. Oliver, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Harvard University, serves as Consultant on Pacific Island matters both in the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs and the Pacific Science Board of the National Research Council.

Planning Micronesia's Future is a digest of findings and recommendations of the United States Commercial Company's voluminous Economic Survey of Micronesia, 1946. During the spring and summer of 1946, staff members of the USCC, in association with scientists and specialists from other governmental agencies and leading universities, carried out a comprehensive economic survey of Guam and the former Japanese Mandated Islands. The completed survey consists of thousands of pages of detailed background material, analyses, and recommendations covering in a broad manner economic life in Micronesia. This body of information, with importance far beyond its Pacific setting, has not been generally available, although micro-film copies of all the reports prepared by the survey are deposited in the Library of Congress. Now, a useful service has been performed by the publication, even at this late date, of the summary section of the survey. Dr. Oliver, who served as Director of the Survey, has added valuable notes to each chapter of the summary, calling attention to the significant developments that have taken place in Micronesia since the survey was made. The publication of this summary of the Economic Survey of Micronesia should lead students of Micronesian affairs to make greater use of the basic survey reports.

The Pacific Islands, with maps and superb sketches by Sheila Mitchell Oliver, meets the requirements of the general reader for a fascinating story of the Pacific area, as well as the serious student of island peoples and cultures and the Government official who is required to chart a careful course giving due weight to sometimes conflicting guiding principles of promoting the development and welfare of dependent peoples and having regard for their local cultural patterns.

The History of the World—In Three Hundred Pages, by René Sédillot. *Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1951. 300 pages. $2.95.*

Reviewed by WILLIAM P. ROCKWOOD

History in "capsule form" would be an apt way of describing Mr. René Sédillot's book, *The History of the World in Three Hundred Pages.* In it he "summarizes in narrative form the whole history of man from earliest days to the present time." It is a book which would be of interest to the expert as well as to the casual reader in the field of history, for in it he skillfully assembles a multitude of facts and connects them in a smooth, logical and seemingly unhurried manner. The book provides a framework in which any particular period may clearly be identified, and yet, at the same time one is aware of the overall picture of our constantly changing world.

SHEAVES—Poems and Songs by Rabindranath Tagore. Selected and Translated by Nagendranath Gupta. *Published by the Philosophical Library, New York. 1951. 152 pages. $3.50.*

Reviewed by ARTHUR L. LEBEL

This little volume contains poems by Rabindranath Tagore which with few exceptions, have never before been published in English. This great Bengal poet has reached international prominence and no longer requires introduction and commendation. The book begins with a general commentary on his life and works.

"Sheaves" is recommended reading for those whose brains are all tied up in knots by the daily assault of memos, newspapers, radio commentaries, etc., dealing with current and prospective events. Tagore's poems are highly entertaining and restful to the mind. Their inspiration is original and their contents refreshingly wholesome.

"Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East 1950"— Prepared by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. *United Nations Publication; 541 pages, New York, 1951, $3.75.*

Reviewed by HENRY BARDACH

This version of the "survey," chock-full of information and highly useful tables and data, should continue to hold a leading place among reference material for Asia and the Far East. Part I covers Resources, Income and Development and Part II deals with the Economic Situation during the Year (1950). Important feature: The approach is on a functional basis. This may be a handicap for the area specialist, but each subject category has country sub-divisions and the survey's index is very adequate.

NEW AND INTERESTING

By FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **SPQR,** by Paul Hyde Bonner

This is a novel about Rome by an American businessman who served as Adviser to the American Ambassador and to the ECA Mission in Rome in 1947-1950. The protagonist is an FSO—none too admirable. An excellent picture of Rome today. $3.00

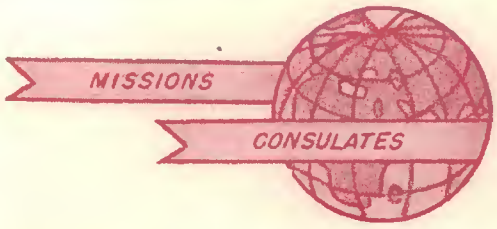
2. **LINCOLN AND HIS GENERALS,** by T. Harry Williams

The story of Lincoln's direction of the war and his relations with Generals McClellan, Burnside, Pope, etc. From a fumbling beginning to a glorious end—a very human, engrossing story. The Book of the Month for March. $4.00

3. **ART TREASURES OF THE LOUVRE,** by René Huyghe.

With its 100 color reproductions and other numerous illustrations, this is a fascinating guided tour of the Louvre as well as an excellent outline of the history of European art. $10.00

NEWS FROM THE FIELD



Americans in Macao

Members of the Foreign Service who visit Hong Kong will find the Portuguese colony of Macao, but three hours away by river-boat, is well worth a day's visit. It is the oldest European colony in the Far East.

Macao, which has been called the "Gem of the Orient," is famous for its Mediterranean atmosphere, its ancient churches and fort, the many colorful pink and green houses set amid lush gardens, and the banyan-shaded Praya Grande with its old buildings ornamented with iron grill balustrades. There are fishing fleets and joss stick,, match and firecracker industries, but it is for the gold market, gambling and opium dens that Macao is better known.

Today Macao is crowded with many refugees from China. (There is even a camp for Nationalist generals.) The Communist flag flies freely over many buildings as well as on the junks that anchor in the narrow stream to the east of the peninsula. During the past year the colony has achieved considerable notoriety for the traffic of goods that has gone through its godowns to Communist China. Macao stands as the eastern gateway of the Pearl River and while the surrounding waters are too shallow for ocean-going vessels, motor launches and junks can easily ply about them. The visiting tourist may watch these activities or he may take a taxi out to the border and observe through the Portuguese arch the Communist sentries patroling across the slender isthmus which connects Macao with the Mainland and is known as the "Stalk of the Lotus."

Tomb of Consul S. Burge Rawle, Protestant Cemetery, Macao.

Macao's colorful history reveals a number of connections with our own early commercial ventures. The colony is said to have been founded in 1557, when it was awarded to Portugal for having assisted the local authorities in clearing up a nest of pirates which had been infesting these waters, although the formal cession was never made until 1887. Under Portuguese guidance Macao became a flourishing *entrepot* for trade with both China and Japan until the early 18th century when the British East India Company set up a factory in Canton and broke the Portuguese trade monopoly. During the summer season all foreign traders were compelled by the Chinese authorities to withdraw to Macao to join their wives and families who had to remain there the year round. A gay series of parties followed until the autumn monsoons brought the tea ships from England and America and the men returned to Canton.

After the Revolutionary War, the American ship "Empress of China" had reached these parts and American firms soon established themselves at Canton and Macao. By 1832 there were seven well-established American firms and twenty Americans were regularly coming out. Two years later the East India Company's charter was dissolved and in 1838 when the British colony withdrew to Hong Kong prior to the outbreak of the Opium War, the Americans assumed a commanding position in the trade with China. It was then that the swift and graceful China clippers began to appear off Macao, making voyages from New York in 90 to 110 days, bringing furs, sandalwood, ginseng and silver coin, and taking away tea, silks, rhubarb and porcelain. For twenty years it was this area which was to provide the impetus for the most glorious and romantic period of the American Merchant Marine as its clipper ships captured the commerce of the high seas.

A short walk from the downtown hotels to the eastern side of the city, hidden among high walls and spreading trees lies the old Protestant cemetery of the East India Company. It is one of the most peaceful spots in Macao. Here rest the remains of American naval officers and men as well as the graves of three early Foreign Service officers. These are Thomas Waldron, first American Consul in Hong Kong and also Naval Storekeeper for the United States East India Squadron who died at the early age of 32 years; Edmund Roberts, special Diplomatic agent for the United States, who negotiated treaties with the courts of Muscat and Siam; and S. Burge Rawle, American Consul, who died in 1858.

Another spot in Macao which holds particular interest for Americans is the temple of Kun-Yam located near the Border on Avenida Coronel Mesquita. This temple is one of the larger ones dedicated to the Queen of Heaven and is also a rendezvous for fashionable users of the opium pipe. Within its walls is to be found a stone table specially erected for the signing of the first treaty of commerce between China and the United States. Following the successes of the British in obtaining Hong Kong and a treaty of commerce, President Tyler sent out a naval fleet carrying a diplomatic mission headed by Massachusetts Congressman Caleb Cushing to negotiate a similar treaty with the Chinese Empire. Commodore Kearny had already visited these waters and requested the Chinese authorities to grant to the United States most-favored nation treatment. Cushing arrived in Macao in late February, 1844, and hoped to proceed straight away to Peking to present to the Chinese Emperor personally a letter from the American President, but in this he was put off by the local Chinese authorities and had to negotiate with them on the territory of a third power. His instructions

Stone table, especially erected for the signing of the first treaty of commerce between China and the US.

called for him to negotiate only on terms of complete equality and he was expressly forbidden to pay tribute or accept gifts. The negotiations were marred by the Chinese envoy's attempt to place the name of the United States on a line lower than that of the Chinese Empire on the documents, but this was corrected on protest. The treaty of Wang Hiya was signed on July 3, 1844, and a tablet on a wall of the temple commemorates the event. It was this treaty which secured for the United States regular trade with the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai; the right of extraterritorality in China was also obtained for the first time by a foreign power and was not relinquished until a hundred years later.

Paul M. Miller

MANILA

Despite the hot weather on December 22, 1951, the staff of the Embassy in Manila managed to get into the Christmas spirit with an old-fashioned get-together in the Embassy Ballroom. The room was festively decorated, the major attraction being a huge Baguio fir tree around which Santa Claus presided. Refreshments were served and all of the old, familiar carols were sung.

At about the half-way mark, Consul General Knowlton V. Hicks presented service awards to twenty-five members of the staff.

Recipients were Minister Julian F. Harrington (30 years' service, Alejandro Yan (21), Charles M. Rice, Jr. (20), Florentino Liwanag (16), Francisco Schulthess (16), Jose Aragon (15), Victor Baltazar (15), Alfonso Dominguez (15), Avelino de Guzman (15), Pedro de Guzman (15), Carlos Tunay (15), Constancio Alejandro (14), Pablo Marquez (14), Salvador Ricardo (14), Teofilo Campana (13), Vicente Ilagan (13), Julio Tenorio (13), Ervin C. Ross (12), Janet D. Wilson (12), Thomas G. Copello (11), Valentin Dominguez (11), Dominador Gutierrez (11), Crause Javier (10), Roberto Lora (10).

The chorus line in a parody of "Dames" from *South Pacific*—in this version our Amazonians sing they want men. From left to right: Mary R. Riordan, Mary McDevitt, Peggy McLaughlin, Nancy Barron, Phyllis Eiselt, Ann Conway, Mary Randolph, Becky Johnson, and Loraine Zalewski.

On February 21, the ballroom was converted into a jungle, complete with banana trees, coconuts, nipa huts, monkeys, warriors and witches, and the staff enjoyed one of the most successful costume parties of the year. The floor show was the real highlight of the evening, and we surprised ourselves with the amount of talent in our midst. We believe the picture conveys our story better than our words.

Margaret C. Shaffer

WELLINGTON

The New Year seems to have brought to Wellington such a series of hails and farewells that the "old timers" on the staff are beginning to wonder just who is coming and who is going. It all started with the departure of FSS RUDY WEISS to Yokohama, WALT PRIBANIC (and his brand-new wife) to Tokyo, and TOM RENAGHAN to Mexico City. On the heels of these came the departure of VICE CONSUL and MRS. ARTHUR S. ABBOTT for Bangkok. And now we find that we are faced with the necessity of saying farewell within the next few weeks to COUNSELOR OF EMBASSY and MRS. SIDNEY BROWNE who are leaving Wellington for the tropics of Rangoon, as well as to COLONEL HUGH PARKER and EDNA FEE of the M.A.'s office. The credit side of this ledger has been balanced somewhat by the arrival from Ottawa of VICE CONSUL and MRS. PHILIP C. HABIB, who shortly after arrival here presented the Embassy with the newest addition to the growing family of children, a lovely baby girl named PHYLLIS ALEXANDRA. Not to be outdone by the Embassy, Military's M/SGT. and MRS. MORT MACK added their contribution with the birth of VICTORIA ANN on February 24. The rather dubious honor of being the newest member of the staff goes to ERNESTINE DAUGHERTY also of the M.A.'s office who arrived last week.

Many who have served in Wellington and have heard the Maori choral singers may be interested to know that records are now available of both choral groups and leading soloists. Also currently obtainable here is the late Sir Peter Buck's last book, "The Coming of the Maori."

Helen C. Scott

BARCELONA

JOHN and ANGIE TARIN and their son left Barcelona in early November for the States where John entered Bethesda Naval Hospital for treatment. He had been ill since mid-August; but it is now understoond that he is on duty in the Department and may be assigned to the Field again if his recovery permits.

JIM and SHIRLEY CORTADA and their children departed Barcelona before Christmas for home leave and Jim is going to take Arabic language training. He had been serving as Consul and Economic Officer, as well as being Journal correspondent.

Early in January the heavy cruiser *USS DES MOINES* flying the flag of VICE ADMIRAL GARDNER, C-in-C US Sixth Fleet, with the *USS RALEIGH* and the destroyers *CECIL*, *HENRY* and *PUTNAM* paid a 6-day visit to Barcelona. CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. BROWN gave a large reception at the Hotel Ritz and numerous other receptions, dinners, and dances were arranged. Passes were issued at the Consulate General to some 5,000 people who wished to visit the ships and much interest was displayed by the people of Barcelona. Other units of the Sixth Fleet visited other Spanish ports and VICE CONSUL BOB OWENS represented the Consul General at Tarragona, which is within the Barcelona consular district. DORSEY FISHER and CAPTAIN OSWALD represented the Embassy.

GEORGE and RUTH PALMER arrived in mid-January on transfer from Malaga. George will do passports and visas and the office will be at full staff after the arrival of an economic officer. The Palmers immediately started looking for houses and were agreeably surprised to find that large modern apartments at reasonable rents are fairly easily obtain-

able in Barcelona. In fact, large apartments (unfurnished) are far easier to find than small ones.

Barcelona is already preparing for the International Eucharistic Congress from May 27 to June 1, 1952. The most pressing problem appears to be accommodations as there are not enough hotels to house the vast numbers of pilgrims expected to attend.

Several cinema stars have been at Barcelona for several months including PAULETTE GODDARD, GYPSY ROSE LEE, DAVID NIVEN and JOHN BOLES. They are part of a company making a picture called "Babes in Baghdad." Miss Goddard paid several visits to the office in connection with obtaining a new passport and freely gave autographs to those interested.

Edwin P. Dyer, Jr.

TRINIDAD

Along with several other key spots on the globe which mysteriously burst into riotous celebration once yearly for a period of three days, and then re-don their mantle of sobriety with dramatic timing at the stroke of midnight, Trinidad joined the Carnival revelers. What distinguishes *our* Mardi Gras from others is the peculiar, haunting quality of the

The Trinidad "Jump-Up" with its best foot forward—Carnival 1952

music which permeates the entire festival. Instruments are discarded oil drums heated and hammered to render a scale of about eight xylophonic notes. This free-fashioned music sets the pace for the island-wide "jump-up" which cannot exactly be described as a Carnival or folk dance, but is more like a wordless tribal chant expressed by swaying torso and shuffling feet. Its compelling rhythm gathers the throng in processional, like children of Hamelin. Colorful bands of masqueraders—sometimes numbering six hundred strong from the larger towns—are seen rhythmically wending their way to Port of Spain, the capital, each heralded by a group of "steel band" musicians, strapped to their "instrument" in the manner of an accordion player. The assembly is kaleidoscopic in its mixture of ages and races, tattered garments and brilliant costumes, and for a few fleeting days its rapturous allegiance to King Carnival holds sway in the land of the Calypso.

This communal devotion to the spirit of the Mardi Gras and its characteristic "jump-up" is not confined to Trinidadians alone, but shared infectiously by all who visit these Caribbean shores: tourists (awkwardly, with cameras bobbing); staid Britishers (resignedly, with measured abandon); members of the *Corps Diplomatique* (discreetly, behind impenetrable masks); and all of them heave the same languishing sigh when Carnival is over. Hard to imagine? Ask such proselytes as CONSUL GENERAL ROBERT F. HALE and wife RENA, CARL and CATHERINE BREUER, and MAURICE C. BURKE to demonstrate—although they may insist on shrouding themselves in Carnival disguise first!

Gloria R. Alfano

PENANG

Penang, 450 miles from Singapore, boasts an American Consul, LARUE R. LUTKINS by name, who recently faced 1,600 young men of Chinese ancestry and spoke to them in their national tongue. Mr. Lutkins gave a 2,000 word speech in Mandarin to the students and faculty of the Chung Ling High School on the subject, "The Responsibility and Duty of a Citizen in a Democratic Society." He learned his Chinese during three years in Peiping and Kunming.

DOROTHY I. JOSE, Hawaii-born Cultural Officer who has been temporarily assigned to Penang to prepare for the opening of a USIE post there, joined forces with CONSUL and MRS. LUTKINS, VICE CONSUL and MRS. THOS. TAIT and other friends to use their various talents to attract crowds at the charity International Fun Fair in Penang, which was attended by some 30,000 persons. Miss Jose was in charge of the International Stall. Many Malayans, Indians and Chinese came to stand and watch out of curiosity. Miss Jose also was responsible for getting all the Fair's art work done by local schools. USIE films were shown.

JAMES F. ANDERSON has been appointed Public Affairs Officer at Penang. He and Mrs. Anderson arrived in Singapore in late December after home leave and duty with the Voice of America in New York. They met and were married at the Legation in Saigon, where Mr. Anderson was Deputy Public Affairs Officer.

JACK A. GERTZ has been appointed PAO at the Consulate in Kuala Lumpur, succeeding LAWRENCE VAN B. NICHOLS, who returned to the United States on home leave in September. Mr. Gertz has been Information Officer at Singapore.

James J. Halsema

MORE ABOUT PENANG

Early in January our new Consul General in Singapore, CHARLES F. BALDWIN, paid a visit to Penang accompanied by MRS. BALDWIN. (The Consulate General exercises jurisdiction over the whole of Malaya as well as British Borneo.) A reception was given at the Official Residence to introduce Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin to leading American, Asian, and British residents of Penang and North Malaya. Members of the Consulate staff were immediately won by the Baldwins' pleasant and friendly manner. We are looking forward to many more visits from them.

Last month the *USS Sausalito*, a Navy frigate, paid a three-day visit to Penang. This was the first time since the war that a United States Navy vessel had called at the island. CAPTAIN JOHN T. BROWN, Chief of Staff to the Commander, Naval Forces, Philippines, was on board. A reception was given to introduce him and the ship's officers to the people of Penang. The *Sausalito's* visit was most successful in furthering the goodwill which already exists in this city towards the United States. LT. E. F. LUCKENBACH of the office of the Assistant Naval Attache, Singapore, came to Penang for the reception.

LaRue R. Lutkins

CARACAS

In an address to the Rotary Club of Caracas several weeks ago, AMBASSADOR FLETCHER WARREN declared that the principal issue before the world today is the preservation of peace . . . . a real peace based upon the freedom and dignity of the individual man. The Ambassador concluded, "the unity we have found with Venezuela and other nations who have joined in the fight for freedom offers a real basis for the hope of the future peace of the world."

Recent arrivals in Caracas include CONSUL and MRS. J.

(*Continued on page* 44)

NEWS FROM THE FIELD *(from page 42)*

ANTHONY ARMENTA and five daughters from Lima, Peru. Mr. Armenta is the new chief of the consular section.

SECOND SECRETARY and MRS. WILLIAM L. BREWSTER and two children have joined us from Guayaquil, Ecuador. Mr. Brewster is assigned to the economic section.

After a strenuous but picturesque journey over the Andes by car, ATTACHE and MRS. HARTWELL M. WEBB and daughter arrived from Bogota. Mr. Webb is temporarily assigned here in connection with the construction of the new official residence.

FSS FRANCES REICHEL has reported for duty in the political section, having come from Frankfurt, Germany.

Friends of GEOGRAPHIC ATTACHE and MRS. ARTHUR P. BIGGS were pleased to learn that Caracas will continue to be the base of operations for Mr. Briggs' regional responsibilities.

Acting Deputy Chief of Mission FRANKLIN W. WOLF has been in Washington the past week on consultation.

On home leave prior to the beginning of this year's consular training course are Vice Consul JOHN R. DIGGINS, JR., his wife and two sons. Mr. Diggins was the chief of the visa unit and recently received the Department's commendable service award in recognition of his work here.

SECOND SECRETARY and MRS. WILLIAM B. CONNETT, JR., have arrived in the U.S. on home leave and transfer.

ASSISTANT ATTACHE and MRS. ROBERT T. SHAW have left for their new post in Guayaquil, Ecuador. While assigned here, Mr. Shaw was with the political section.

New marine guard personnel are S/SGT JAMES P. LOWNEY and SGT. THOMAS W. R. CLARKE, both from Washington.

M/SGT. WILLIAM D. MEEK has replaced S/SGT. WILLIAM A. MCCOOL in the Air Attache's Office. Sgt. Meek was assigned here from Andrews Field, and Sgt. McCool has departed for his new post, Chanute Field, Illinois.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR and MRS. JOHN HOLLORAN have left for the United States for leave and assignment.

GEORGE L. POWELL, high-ranking official of the General Motors Interamerica Corporation in Caracas, received an award for his service during World War II in a recent Embassy ceremony. On behalf of the Defense Department, the Ambassador presented to Mr. Powell a diploma and medal commemorating his work in 1944 as a member of the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee under the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Caracas Little Theater Group, composed of amateur actors and actresses of the English-speaking community, presented their most recent theatrical venture to a good audience last week. The play was "Petticoat Fever," a story of love among the Eskimos, or hot passion in the frozen North.

Carl E. Bartch

SINGAPORE

JAMES J. HALSEMA, who in additon to his official duties as assistant to Chief Public Affairs Officer ELMER NEWTON served as Singapore and Malaya correspondent for the JOURNAL, left Signapore February 15, with his wife ALICE and 16-month old son WAYNE for home leave. Consulate and USIS employes presented them with a beautiful Siamese scroll case in a ceremony at the Consulate General.

MARGARET MCCANN, who was secretary to Acting Consul General JOHN GOODYEAR and later to Consul General CHARLES F. BALDWIN, left Singapore in late February for Hong Kong where she was to be married to Vice Consul JAMES T. ROUSSEAU. Speaking on behalf of the staff, Consul General Baldwin made the presentation of the silver salad set on Margaret's last day in the office.

United States labor attachés from American embassies and consulates in Southeast Asia and the Far East attended a five-day conference in Singapore in February. Among those present were ARNOLD ZEMPLER, Executive Director of the Department of Labor in Washington and PHILIP B. SULLIVAN, Department's Labor Adviser for the Far East.

Singapore delegates were Consul General BALDWIN, Consul JOSEPH ROGATNICK who is Chief of the Economic Section, Chief PAO ELMER NEWTON, and Labor Officer FRANK WELSH. It was a big week for Frank, who had been making local arrangements for the conference for many weeks. He moved into a government house after three and one-half months of Raffles Hotel and his new Studebaker sedan arrived from the States.

Regional Cultural Officer WILLARD THOMPSON was invited to address students at the University of Malaya on "The Stage as a Career." Thompson is a graduate of the Pasadena Playhouse and toured with the Eastern summer stock circuit.

DOROTHY JOSE has been transferred from Penang to Singapore where she is in charge of film strips and exhibits. She has been in Penang on temporary duty.

Robert J. Boylan

(Continued on page 46)

Pictured below are eighteen of the 22 Americans who attended the first annual All-Korea USIE Conference in Pusan, January 25-27. They are: Joseph Szkeley, Carl Bartz, William Bennett, Richard Conlon, Director, Herman Fredman, Arthur Bunn, William Buchanan; Second row, Vincent Bruno, Maurice Dunie, James Markey, James Manning, Joseph Link, Jr., Loren Reeder; Third row, Robert Flershem, Rolf Jacoby, Marcus Scherbacher, Irving Roth and Donald Hall.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT *(from page 35)*

• The Staff Corps Promotion Review Panels have completed their work and have submitted lists of personnel in classes FSS-12 and above recommended for promotion. The lists have been approved by the Board of Foreign Service and the staff work is underway toward the execution of as many promotions as existing vacancies will permit.

Due to limitations imposed by budget, the promotions will be made effective on the first day of the first pay period in the next fiscal year, July 10, 1952. It is expected that the announcement of promotions will be made some time this month.

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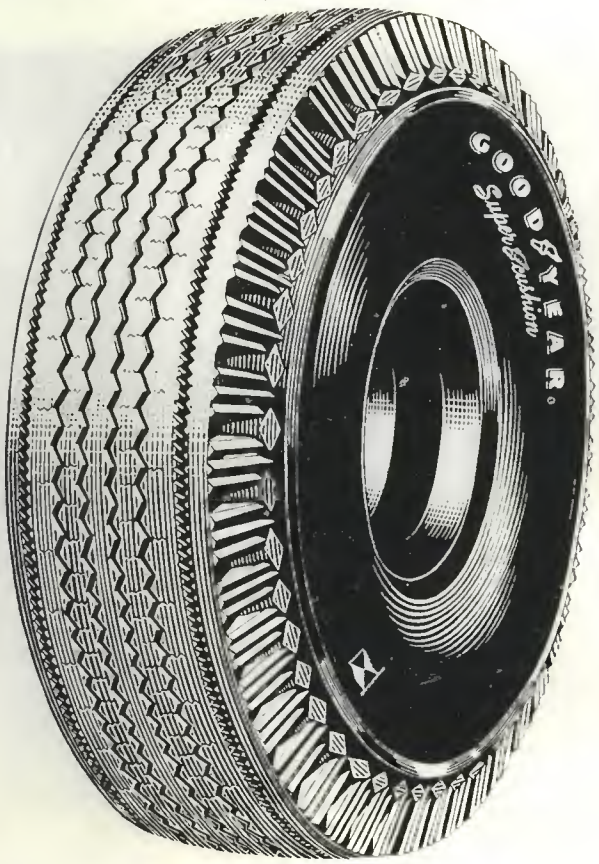

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD *(from page 44)*

KOREA

Even in Korea, they go south for the winter. "They" were the branch directors and field men who came south for three days to the first All-Korea USIE Conference in Pusan.

The primary importance of the job in Korea, the long distances between the branch centers and headquarters, and poor transportation facilities contributed to make the meeting a long-awaited event.

The conference was held in order to discuss the past year's activities and developments, and to map out plans and objectives for 1952.

The initial session opened with a short welcoming address by ALLAN LIGHTNER, Counselor of Embassy, followed by current policy discussion headed by RICHARD P. CONLON, Public Affairs Officer. The afternoon and Saturday meetings were devoted to discussion of the media operation, administration and various aspects of the cultural program.

On the "all work and no play. . . " theory First Secretary PAUL PADDOCK held a Friday evening cocktail party for the field officers, but the high point of the weekend's activities was reached on Saturday evening when a buffet dinner party was held in honor of all USIE branch directors. Some thirty nurses, doctors and women from various UN hospital units who attended the affair gave the party a warm international atmosphere. An excellent seven-piece Korean band provided American dance music.

On Sunday afternoon, there was general discussion summarizing the three day meeting and the same night, the exodus from Pusan began with the field officers returning to their respective branches and Monday morning's business.

Michael D. Brown

MUNICH

Steps were taken to organize the Munich Consulate General Bowling League early in December 1951. The League was composed of four teams with five members each and each team was named after its captain, to wit: THOMPSON'S Tornados, KASSON'S Komets, CREAGER'S Crullers and JEANNE'S Jets.

A part of the Munich Consulate General Bowling League (average scores in parentheses). l. to r., seated: Jeanne East (128), Peggy McClow (74), Anita Creager (113), Lilli Harrison (51). Standing: John M. Thompson, Jr. (119), Eric G. Lindahl (86), Lois Appel (83), David D. Cossum (140), Christine Cossum (112), William J. Kasson (135), John Black (88), Sam Moskowitz (126), Daniel Sprecher (141), Wayne K. Brenengen (145), James Harrison (97).

The League schedule, which called for four consecutive Tuesday evenings of bowling, started off inauspiciously when the first meeting set for January 8, 1952, had to be cancelled because it conflicted with the Bavarian Minister's President's annual reception.

(*Continued on page* 49)

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD *(from page 46)*

Prizes were awarded to the members of the winning team, Kasson's Komets, as much for attendance as scores.

The overall average for individual play was 106, which proves one thing: Bavarian beer and bowling do not mix.

Daniel Sprecher

THE SOLDIER AND THE DIPLOMAT *(from page 19)*

and there was no well developed stream of guidance from Washington. There were, of course, serious economic and financial problems to cope with and many of these were passed to the political adviser who became, in North Africa, Chairman of the North African Economic Board. His staff grew from six to some three hundred people.

Within the American forces themselves the United States Army Information and Education Service, with comparatively small means at its disposal and a skeleton field organization, attempted to brief our troops regarding American objectives. Actually only a trickle of information got through to them. The Department of State itself never considered, as far as I know, that its mission included troop-indoctrination. Some of its officers serving in the different theaters as political advisers to the commanding generals took it upon themselves to meet with groups of soldiers for political discussions, but this was voluntary and sporadic.

Our experience in the Chinese theater and India and Burma is a fascinating story in itself. As I understand it, four Foreign Service Officers were attached to different commands, largely at the insistence of the military and because of their knowledge of the Chinese language, customs and personalities. This was not a planned integration of politics and military strategy. It was a loaning of technicians who were left very much to their own devices, with precious little guidance from Washington. They worked on the basis of a close personal relationship with the commanding general, gave what they could of advice and guidance based on personal knowledge of the area. They lacked any instructed "line" emanating from the Department of State, from which they would hear nothing directly for months at a time.

Integration Needed At All Levels

We now realize the need for the closest integration of politics and military strategy at all command levels to a point where even tactical problems can be decided in a manner which will best serve American objectives. This will require a corps of thoroughly trained and oriented Department of State representatives working in closest harmony with our military establishment. In other words there is need for an organization of informed Department of State representatives receiving guidance and data directly from that Department, to which they would report. Their duty would be to disseminate information regarding our foreign policies and political purposes throughout a given command unit. Not only the top officers of the command need this understanding, but also the body of the ground, naval and air personnel. Obviously, there must be respect for military channels and the political representatives would work through the commanding officer. Some will say that such a system smacks of Soviet political commissars, but Soviet political commissars wield power stemming directly from the Communist Party and are instrumental in the application of sanctions to disobedient or otherwise unsatisfactory officers and men. Obviously, Department of State representatives would have no such power.

At the top level in Washington we have developed a system of integration which makes the void that existed at the beginning of World War II look like a wide open space indeed. The organization of the National Security Council under the

(*Continued on page* 50)

THE SOLDIER AND THE DIPLOMAT *(from page 49)*

National Security Act of 1947 provides the key mechanism needed by the President to bring the several controlling elements of our Government together on all matters concerning political and military strategy. Under our system, with the civilian President also the Commander-in-chief of our armed forces, we start with integration of functions. But the magnitude of operations and the far-flung character of complex problems frequently do not foster the genesis of well-rounded decisions in the services concerned. A working mechanism is required which will not only produce decisions in harmony with our political objectives, but which will do so at their inception rather than via frequent rejection by superior authorities, with resultant delays. That task calls for close liaison at the lower and working levels. A practical concept of integrated planning is in operation between the Departments of the government today. The system which now brings together each week the Chairman and the three service members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, plus other key military personnel, and at least three top representatives of the Department of State, for examination of current problems and policy questions, provides an excellent mechanism to accomplish the integration we are discussing. This method eliminates any possibility that one branch of government may not know what the other is doing. There is regular and frequent exchange of views and explanation of mutual problems. Opportunity is provided for the planners to work in the light of all the political and strategic considerations known to our Government. In situations which are as fluid as the Korean or Indo-Chinese this mechanism is ideal.

Top Level Integration

A further top-level mechanism which, as it develops, should be of immense value in the integration of political and military strategy is the Psychological Strategy Board, established in 1950. That Board has as members the Under-Secretaries of State and Defense and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Its functions are to plan, coordinate and evaluate psychological programs and plans concerned with psychological warfare operations. As I understand it, in case of a hot war the Board will have responsibility for the coordination of psychological warfare in any given theater. This is an exceedingly important function and provides, or should provide, a solution for the sort of confusion which was not unknown in our recent wartime operations in the psychological field.

Thus, in summing up our position as it relates to the mechanics of integrating politics and military strategy, we find that excellent provision has been made by the creation of agencies such as the National Security Council and the Psychological Strategy Board, together with the close association of competent representatives of the Department of State and the Directors and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It goes without saying that the latter association is reinforced by the extensive liaison at various levels existing between the Department of State and the Pentagon. In the operational field the system of Political Advisors has become an established procedure accepted by both the civilian and military concerned with national problems. Political Advisors are attached usually to principal headquarters and are expected to inform and advise the top command in a given theater.

There the system stops. While I believe that it is good as far as it goes—and it certainly goes farther than it ever has before in American history—there is room for improvement, including its extension to the divisional level in the Army and equivalent levels in the Navy and Air Force.

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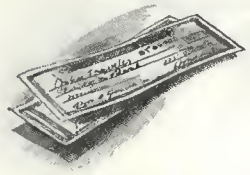

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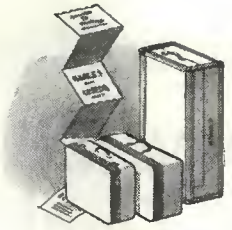

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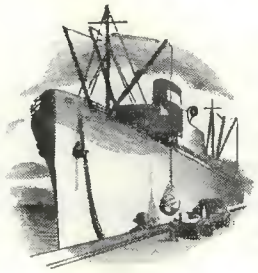

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"Think of me," and looking at him with his bare hands thrust loosely into his blanket, with his feet wrapped in newspapers and rags, we were silenced.

Quite often now we were cutting out seats to rest. My husband at my side was wielding the ice hatchet, doing it for me. I realized with a pang that selfishly I was letting him do it. His suffering in holding the cold piolet and in using his energy must surely be as great as mine. His face was grey.

I was seized with the fear that I was going at last to be mountain sick. It is one thing for one's teeth to chatter; it is another to be trembling even in one's entrails. The tension in the diaphragm caused by the effort of climbing, plus the tension of resisting the cold, plus the tension of keeping rigid against the endless slope—all combined into a sort of nausea in the pit of the stomach. I wanted to weep, to whine, to agree to anything if only to escape the pinch of this extremity. Again and again I thought, let us go back. But the bluish earth, dim in an immense distance over which that great shadow had brooded, was no use to us now. Our only salvation lay in the blessed sunshine on those slopes above.

Little by little the steepness was lessening, and we were in a world of rolling white hills, the snow so deep and soft that we lurched and plunged. For a time we wandered about here looking for our companions and inwardly moaning at the fierce wind which beat upon us. Then suddenly on the crest of one of the white billows a man rose and

beckoned, and after a brief struggle we found ourselves on the belly of Ixtaccihuatl, in the sun, with the valley of Puebla, the peaks of Malinche and Orizaba, and all of the east before us. It was seven-thirty in the morning.

For some time I lay in a swoon of relief. Slowly warmth and courage sped back into me. My husband, not so far gone as I, was taking pictures. Presently, revived, we could look toward the rest of the voyage, the journey along the lady's body to the breast. It looked almost flat—a great expanse broken by myriad footprints.

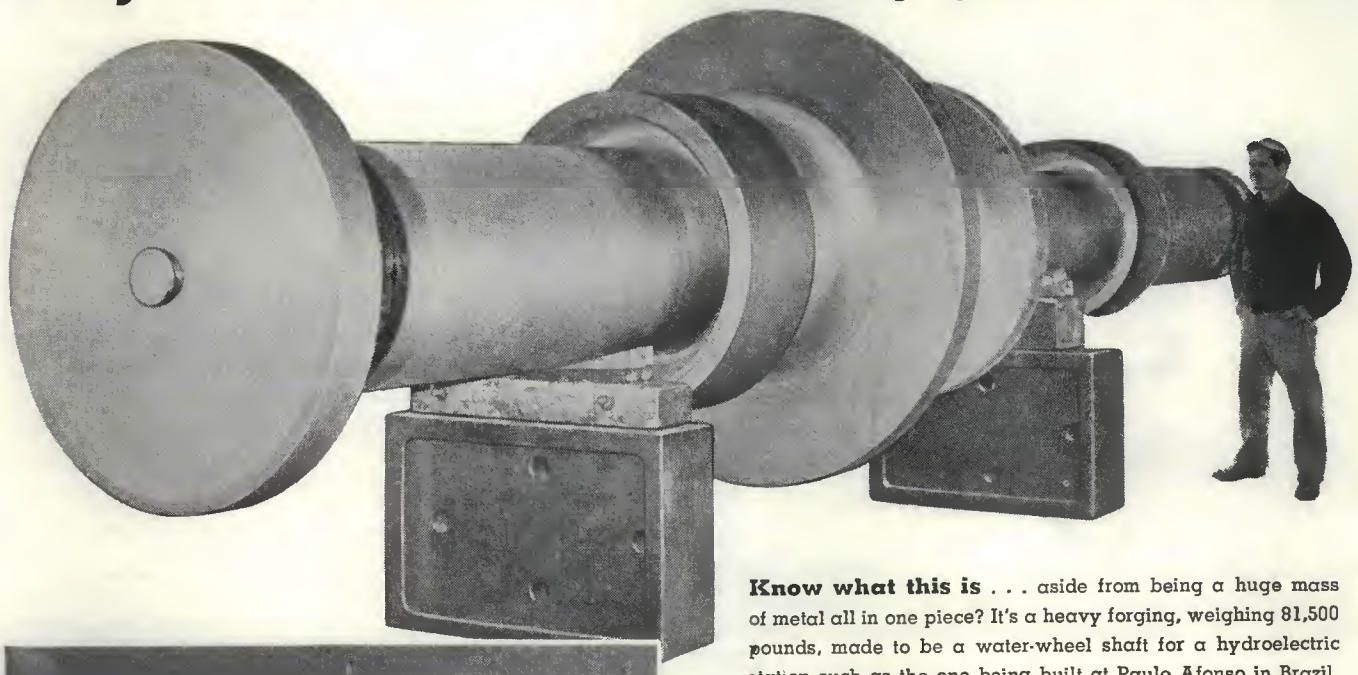
We began the interminable, shuffling last lap, which at this altitude, even without climbing, should be done with the utmost slowness. In places the snow was so deep as to hinder our progress. But by this time we were beyond complaint, indeed grateful for the mercy of not being reached here by the wind, deflected from the flanks of Ixtla.

We now began to scale the rocky "navel." The climbing was dangerous and required both ice pick and a good deal of *sang froid*. Once over this we saw the gentle breasts from the top of which only can be viewed the drooping head—much lower. Here the wind began again, so that by the time we had reached the peak we were again too cold to relax. We paused merely long enough to smear the sunburn grease on our faces.

Up here on the breast there milled around all of the climbers who had made Ixtla their goal

(*Continued on page* 54)

Only STEEL can do so many jobs so well



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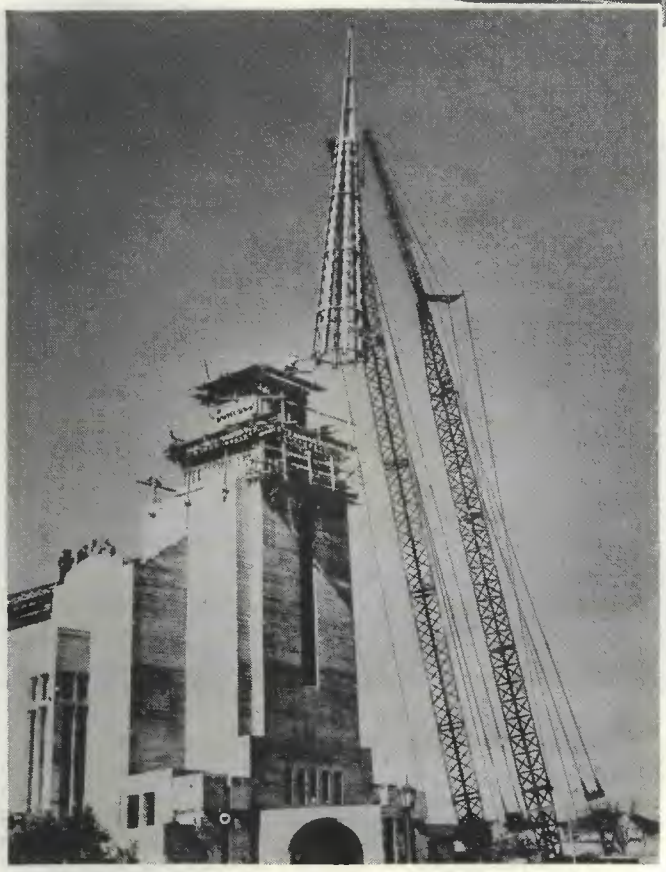

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most countries, and which is particularly congenial to the mountain climber. As is evinced by the many inaccessible shrines here, it has always been the custom of the Indian to make pilgrimages, to wend his way over torturous and agonizing paths in search of difficult places where he could worship. This instinct, as old as humanity itself, has perhaps its modern proponent in the mountain climber. He must have something of the dedication of a medieval ascetic—at least temporarily. The ascetic's aim is by a process of purification (by fasting, vigil, exposure, and other expedients) to reach a keener perception of eternal truths and beauties. The climber, must subject himself likewise to rigorous discipline, must proceed through a period of self-denial (by fasting, vigil, exposure, and great physical exertion) until in an intense state of receptivity he is able to glimpse his reward—a panorama which is not of this world.

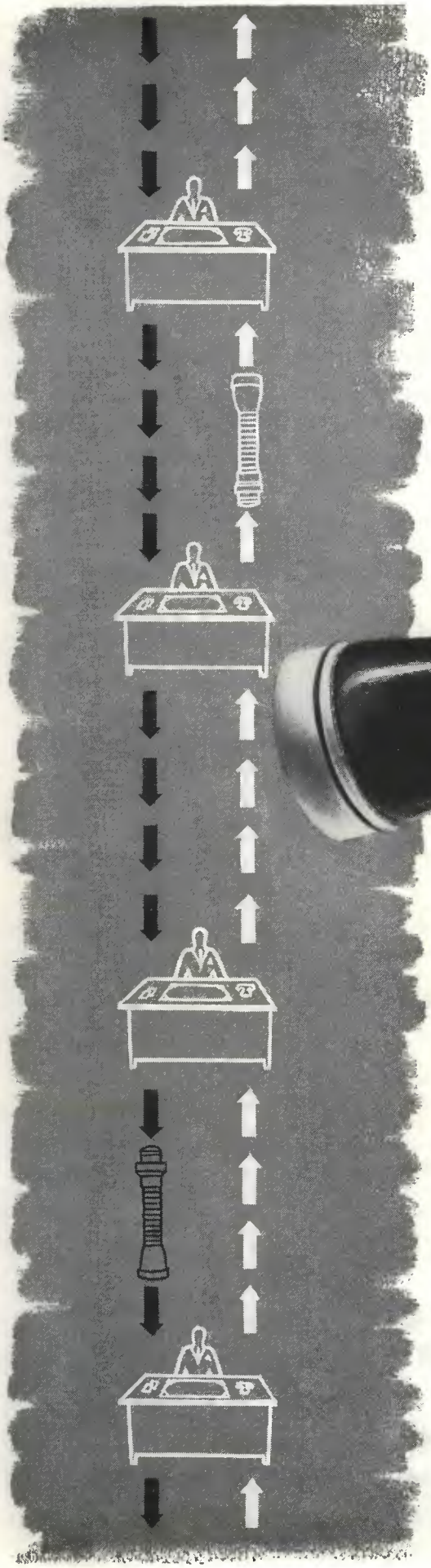
(*Continued on page 56*)

Left: "For some time I lay on the snow resting." In the background two Swiss are adjusting cameras.
Below: On to camp (part of Ixtaccihuatl in the background). The party is composed of 5 Mexicans, 4 Swiss and 2 Americans. *Photos by William F. Busser*

IXTACCIHUATL—THE WHITE WOMAN *(from page 52)*

this morning. In all we must have passed several hundred people, though the mountaintop was never crowded. I saw sitting in the bitter wind a man who was mountain sick. He had the typical hangdog expression, the drooping head, slack mouth, and dim eyes of the climber who cannot enjoy his achievement. Remembering my own recent travail, I advised him to move on to a more sheltered spot where the sun could comfort him. Groups, tied unnecessarily together by ropes, trotted along in gay bravado. Seeing all of these people, I wondered what it was they had in common. What was it that made them all come here, braving the hardships and fighting their way to this single spot? Some of them, of course, in the buoyancy of their youth, were impelled by a desire to prove their terrific Alpinism. Witness the youths who in defiance of all the rules were burning out their hearts in useless running at this altitude. But such could not be the motive of the older, the more mature, the more persistent.

It seemed to me that here in Mexico there is an attitude which has long since been outmoded in



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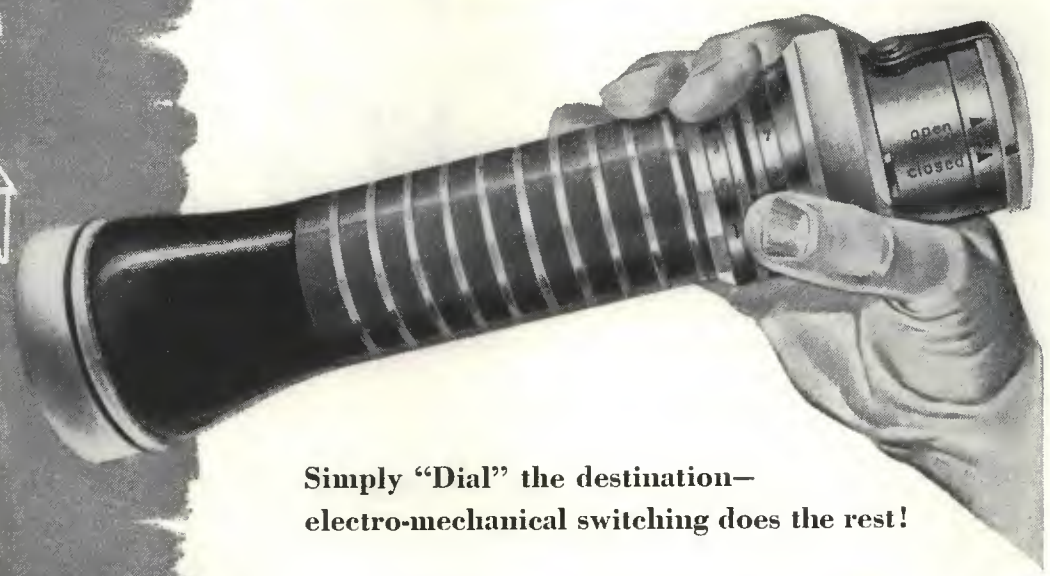

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IXTACCIHUATL—THE WHITE WOMAN *(from page 54)*

Such a panorama was growing every moment more extraordinary before us. By this time the players had arranged themselves, and we were astounded by scene after scene of stupendous drama. Popo is a sort of freak; it is best seen from a distance, as we were now seeing it, jutting up from its billowing wreath with the sun full upon it. The long, curving slopes of Ixtla lay revealed before us, rendered more intricate by strange marine shapes which evolved themselves from the flanks—a fragile spined fish swimming gracefully out from the side, a delicate shell resting in a hollow, or other forms which seemed transported from the misty depths of the ocean. The peak of Orizaba was being played with in endless pageantry. First it stood cleanly out from a sea of clouds. Then the clouds aligned themselves along the horizon in innumerable woolly points, out of which Orizaba peeped like another one of them, only to the searching eye a little harder, a little brighter than the rest. Suddenly there rolled up a sort of clump, above it, a vast white ghost of it. An instant later the vista was flattened out, with nothing of that snowy point visible.

With eyes entranced we returned, the more experienced helping the less experienced with ropes down the cliff of the navel, to the windless stomach of Ixtla, and lay down for a half hour of delicious leisure in the sun. While these mountains can drain the last ounce of vitality and warmth from one's organism, they can likewise heap one with their riches, and this was such a time. It was ecstasy at

the edge of oblivion, fulfillment inextricably wound up with catastrophe.

Since time was pressing, we had to begin the descent before we were fully rested. We were now able to see the dangers of what we had blindly undergone in the crepuscular light. With rigid ankles we made our way over the brittle crust and around the crevasses of the glacier. We had more leisure, as well as more light, to observe the gorgeous fluted ice cliffs and the blue depths of the cracks. We had time to notice the little balls of snow which scuddered away from our feet and with a tiny sound traced the unnerving path of a falling body. Below the glacier we even did some gay coasting on the seat of our pants, using our piolets as brakes.

Then we came to the terrain of the rocks—so different from Popo's ash and volcanic boulders. Here the rocks were hard, jagged, tormented by the passage of glaciers; the ground underfoot was mushy where the night before it had been hard with frost. Hearing again the sound of water, like a blind man who has recovered his sight, we began to recognize by their feel places which we had passed in the darkness. The many brooks to which we had listened were in reality one stream which wound to and fro from one side of our path to the other. We reached the climes where grasses grow. I sat down upon a rock for a while to wait for a pain in my heart to pass. At last, weary unto insensibility, we trudged into the camp.

The hike back to the bus was grim and quiet. I thought, it is like having a child. After a time one

(*Continued on page 63*)

3

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Report on the Service Case:

Because of the direct and tangible interest of every member of the Foreign Service in the loyalty case of John S. Service—who was dismissed by the Department on the demand of the Loyalty Review Board after having been cleared on both loyalty and security grounds by the Department's own Loyalty Security Board—the JOURNAL is reporting the present status of the case and of the prospects for appeal for redress in the federal courts.

The JOURNAL has already informed its readers that friends of Mr. Service and others concerned with the important issues raised by the Service case have established a fund with Mr. John C. Reid, a Washington attorney and a personal friend of Mr. Service since they were together at Oberlin College, serving as treasurer. Contributions, made out to John C. Reid, Treasurer, Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C., will be duly acknowledged. As of April 15, there was $1,853 in the fund. So far as the Treasurer can determine, about one-fourth of the contributors so far have been friends and other interested persons not in the Foreign Service.

One reason for the relatively limited response so far may very well be a misunderstanding as to why the proposed legal proceedings involve a suit against the Secretary of State. Many officers who wish to see a judicial review of the Loyalty Review Board's action in this case, quite understandably may have been reluctant to support what is technically a suit against their own much-admired chief. This point requires clarification. Just as a tax claim must be in the form of a complaint against the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, so any litigation for redress in a personnel action of this sort must necessarily be in the form of a complaint against the responsible head of the appropriate executive department, even though, as in this case, the responsible officer, Secretary Acheson, was merely complying with the directive of the Loyalty Review Board in dismissing Mr. Service. The real defendants in this suit will be the members of the Loyalty Review Board itself, who will be named as such, together with the members of the Civil Service Commission. As an able and experienced lawyer himself, Secretary Acheson would undoubtedly be the first to recognize that his inclusion as a co-defendant is merely a necessary legal technicality, and that the defense will actually be conducted, on behalf of the Government, by the Department of Justice.

Another factor which may cause members of the Foreign Service to hesitate to contribute is the fear that their names may be publicized. They may be assured that anonymity is strictly preserved. The only person who knows the names

(*Continued on page* 60)

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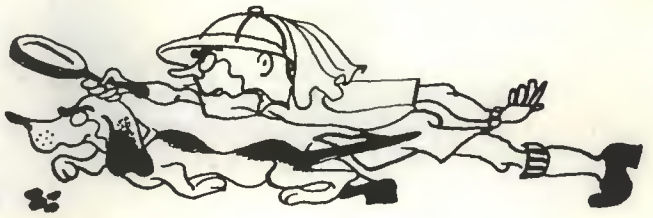

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REPORT ON THE SERVICE CASE *(from page 58)*

of the contributors to the fund is its Treasurer, Mr. Reid.

It is impossible to estimate with any certainty just how much a court action will cost. Although Mr. Rhetts, the attorney for Mr. Service, is making no charge for his own time (and he has not received any fee for his past services), it is estimated that other unavoidable expenses, for printing, depositions, clerical and research assistance, would bring the cost to at least $7,500 to take the case through the District Court and the Court of Appeals. Should it come before the Supreme Court, the expense would naturally be greater.

Clearly, then, there is not yet enough money to carry the case through. But there is enough to get started, and it is planned to move ahead, confident that contributions will increase once suit is actually filed. The first step is to undertake the legal research, the examination of legal precedents, collection of depositions, etc., necessary to prepare for the court test. This is being commenced at once. When it is finished, a formal complaint will be lodged with the U. S. Court of the District of Columbia, probably sometime this summer.

After the Loyalty Review Board's finding of "reasonable doubt" was handed down last December it was first necessary to exhaust all possibilities of redress within the Executive Branch and Mr. Service, through his attorney, appealed to the Loyalty Review Board as a whole to vacate the decision of its three-man panel and to rehear the case before the full Board. When the Loyalty Review Board, not unexpectedly, rejected this request, appeals were made to the Civil Service Commission (under which the Loyalty Review Board functions) and to President Truman himself. While there was little hope that either of these appeals would be successful, they were deemed necessary before having recourse to the courts. The White House rejection came in March, and that of the Civil Service Commission in early April. With all possibility of administrative redress now exhausted, the road is now open for an appeal to the judiciary.

Possible Legal Action

It is, of course, too early to outline the detailed nature of the legal attack which will be made on the Loyalty Review Board's action. It may be assumed, however, that the grounds of attack will include those expressed by the *Washington Post* in its recent editorial:

> "Mr. Service can appeal to the courts, we think, on three distinct grounds. One is that the Loyalty Review Board has no authority under the executive order establishing the loyalty program to 'postaudit' cases decided in an employee's favor by a departmental board; it was intended to be, as this newspaper has pointed out in previous comment, an appellate board to which an aggrieved employee could turn for review of an unfavorable finding by a lower board. . . . Second, Mr. Service can appeal on the ground that the Loyalty Review Board was grossly biased. Ironically enough, the evidence to support this charge has been supplied by Senator McCarthy—who asserted he had gained possession of a transcript of minutes of a Loyalty Review Board meeting in which the chairman, Hiram Bingham, was supposed to have complained that the State Department was not dismissing enough employees on loyalty grounds.
>
> "Third, and most significant in our judgment, Mr. Service can base an appeal to the courts on the ground that the Loyalty Review Board's opinion did not show the existence of 'reasonable doubt' within the legal meaning of the term. 'Reasonable doubt' is supposed to be something more than mere suspicion or uncertainty; it is supposed to be a doubt founded upon reason. . . .

"Judicial review of the Loyalty Review Board's decision would be, we think, highly salutary. As former Attorney General Francis Biddle pointed out in his recently published book, *The Fear of Freedom*, 'The very vagueness of the "subversive" standards—"disloyal to the Government," "sympathetic association"—make it particularly desirable that the facts on which the decision is made should be set forth in detail as part of the determination.' The loyalty boards should be subject, like any other administrative tribunal, to a judicial accounting."

CONGRESSIONAL VISIT TO STRASBOURG *(from page 31)*

tion, which expressed deep regret that more realistic progress had not been made toward European union and the hope that the tendency might be overcome to emphasize the difficulties which stood in the way of economic and political integration, rather than the advantages that would flow from such action; and he reiterated the policy statement contained in the Mutual Security Act of 1951 that the purpose of American assistance was to support the freedom of Europe and further to encourage its economic unification and political federation.

In his closing address, Mr. Spaak mentioned the successful aspects of the conference and, in rebuttal to American contentions, replied that America was more overrun by cartels than Europe; that taxes were heavy in Europe as well as in the United States but that only a small minority of Europeans failed to pay their taxes honestly and regularly; and that the reduction of customs tariffs was as difficult a problem to solve among European countries as it was between Europe and the United States. He admitted that the Assembly representatives had dwelt much on European disagreements and misfortunes but he remarked upon the devastation and loss of life caused in Europe by two wars and added that the unification of Europe had been begun only three years previously, yet among the achievements of the Council of Europe were the adoption of the Convention of Human Rights and the fact that the Council had launched the Schuman Plan and European Army projects. He said that he would not like the Americans to leave Strasbourg feeling that the Council of Europe had failed in its task.

The Strasbourg meeting gave to both parties a broader and a deeper understanding of the mutual needs of the United States and Western Europe in their common undertaking to defend the free world. There is no doubt that this visit represented the antithesis of what occasional irreverent constituents sometimes call "a Congressional junket." For the Consultative Assembly, it was a breath of fresh air which in the long run can do it no harm.

IN MEMORIAM

CARPENTER. Gardner C. Carpenter, died on March 8, 1952 in Paris. Mr. Carpenter was assigned as Second Secretary at the American Legation, Saigon, and was on leave at the time of his sudden death.

GARY. Hampson Gary, former American Minister to Egypt and Switzerland, died April 20, 1952, at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Palm Beach, Florida. He was 79 years old.

HICKOK. Thomas A. Hickok, former Foreign Service Officer, died in San Francisco, California, on March 31, 1952.

MARSH. O. Gaylor Marsh, retired Foreign Service Officer, died on April 7, 1952, in Salinas, California.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS *(from page 13)*

Much talk has been devoted to the disadvantages of the conditions of Foreign Service life which separate children of school age from their families. Thought might be given to the adoption of the Standard-Vacuum policy of rejoining mothers and children in school at home.

Isn't it about time we were in the forefront of modern employee relations instead of at the rear?

James W. Gould

FS HEALTH HAZARDS AND INSURANCE

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

A recent JOURNAL called attention to the liberalized plan for dependents now offered by the American Foreign Service Protective Association. Briefly, the plan will cover three-fourths of the cost of all medical expenses exceeding $500. but less than $5000. The $500 deductable, moreover, need not be considered as a "joker" because it is *not* applicable to the benefits paid under the Association's present medical, surgical and hospital contract. In other words, if a given illness should cost a total of $2000, the new liberalized plan would cover reimbursements amounting to $1500 and quite probably the member's regular contract would pay most, if not all, of the remaining $500.

The Assocation's latest offer should be given careful consideration by all of us. I emphasize the word *all* because obviously the majority of the Association's members must participate if the new plan is to be continued. Expensive illnesses of dependents have not been confined to unhealthful or remote posts. In any event, the extra cost of $32.40 per annum for the new plan appears reasonable indeed, compared to the possible reimbursements that might accrue from such a small outlay.

I had hoped, of course, that by this time the Department might have drafted legislation which would offer at least some compensation for the extraordinary expenses which result from our dependents' illnesses, while residing abroad. (It is a fact, as the JOURNAL pointed out editorially in its August 1951 issue, that "when a Foreign Service employee goes abroad for his Government he is venturing into an area of existence much beyond the financial ability of most of us to cope with.") As for expecting any general relief from the Government in the near future, "we should live so long." I say this, not because I am a cynic but because I am a realist. Even if the appropriate division of the Department had drafted the enabling legislation, it is, after all, an election year and this, like other long overdue "Foreign Service improvements," necessarily does not have top priority. I understand, however, that sympathetic interest in this entire question has been expressed by several strategically situated individuals on Capitol Hill. Thus, we might well look forward to the day when our worries concerning the excessive illness expenses of Foreign Service dependents, residing abroad, will be alleviated, if not ended.

In the meantime, I would say that the Association has come up with at least part of the answer. It might well be that the 83rd Congress will recognize that our dependents merit at least some of the same consideration as has been shown to dependents of Armed Forces personnel residing abroad. Then, perhaps, a law will be enacted whereby the Government will supplement the American Foreign Service Protective Association's new plan and provide compensation for dependents' expenses resulting from travel and salaries of physicians and nurses while the patient is enroute to a clinic or hospital. It would be the best solution to our problem—in the American way.

WRITER

forgets and is ready to recommence the ordeal.

For days after this ascent, as well as the previous one, I moved half oblivious through the ordinary contacts of daily life. When I spoke with people there stood between us the silence of high places, and I found that what I said was terse and commonplace. It was hard to come back from that rare and solemn universe through which I had been wandering. And even later, when I was thoroughly in the world once more, a certain spot remained reserved for those mountains, that innermost place where the focus of experience lies well guarded. Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl will not be forgotten. They will be remembered as two of those high moments which, like great music, train an intense light upon one, and painfully searing away the dross of one's life, open and reveal the truth within.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS

FSO

Willard Galbraith
Richard E. Gnade
Maxwell Hamilton
David McK. Key
Joseph Solana
Howard H. Tewksbury

FSS

Floyd E. Masten
William Warwick

LATEST CHANGES IN STATION IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

NAME	FROM	TO	TITLE
Abbott, Arthur S.	Wellington	Bangkok	Economic Officer
Alfsen, Fritz A. M.	Department	Tokyo	2nd Sec. Consul.
Armijo, Patrick Henry	Managua	Panama	Disbursing Officer
Blevins, Merrill M.	Frankfort	Belgrade	Adm. Officer
Bloom, Hyman	Accra	Santiago	Consular Officer
Bryan, William K.	New Appt.	Tripoli	Adm. Officer
Burrows, Hugh Watsnn	Bombay	Dept.	FSS
Colclough, Otho O.	Praha	Dept.	FSS
Cole, William E.	Dept.	Accra	Principal Off.
Costanzo, Joseph B.	Dept.	Buenos Aires (U)	Deputy Pub. Affairs Off.
Davis, Nathaniel	Florence	Rome	Pol. Off.
Derry, Charles H.	Department	Edinburgh	Pol. Off.
Duffield, Thomas J.	Saigon	Frankfort	Chief, Reports Sect.
Ellis, Perry	Department	Lima	Pol. Off.
Flood, Douglas	Department	Barranquilla	Prin. Off.
Folsom, Robert S.	Mexico	Port-au-Prince	Pol. Off.
Guiney, John E., Jr.	New Delhi	Bogota	Adm. Off.
Hawkins, Richard H., Jr.	Lima	Singapore	Exec. Off.
Horan, John R.	Vienna	Lisbon	Commun. Supv.
Howe, C. H. Walter	Tehran	Luxembourg	Eco. Off.
Hunt, Frederick Drum	Department	Djakarta	Consular Off.
Klieforth, Leslie A.	Hamburg	Johannesburg	Eco. Off.
McGeary, Stanley A.	Madras	Istanbul	Consular Off.
Maleady, Thomas J.	LaPaz	Caracas	Deputy Chief of Mission
Newberry, Daniel O.	Jerusalem	Istanbul	Eco. Off.
Nyhus, Paul O.	London	Ottawa	Eco. Off.
Olson, Andrew E.	Manila	Rome	Political Off.
Pallister, Mervyn V.	Dept.	Ottawa	Adm. Officer
Peaslee, Alexander L.	Porto Alegre	Hong Kong	Economic Off.
Ransom, Muriel K.	Manila	Vancouver	FSS
Siscoe, Frank G.	Rome	Dept.	FSO
Sperling, Jerome	New Appt.	Athens	Political Officer
Stevens, Francis B.	Bad Homburg	Dept.	FSO
Sturm, Paul J.	Dept.	Hanoi	Principal Officer
Timberlake, Clare H.	New Delhi	Hamburg	Consul General
Thomas, Sheldon	Dept.	New York (U)	FSO
Woodbury, Wendell W.	Yokohama	Ciudad Trujillo	Economic Officer

The monthly list of changes is so long that the *Journal* can no longer carry it in full. We are now publishing only the changes in post of members of the Association and of subscribers to the *Journal*.

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