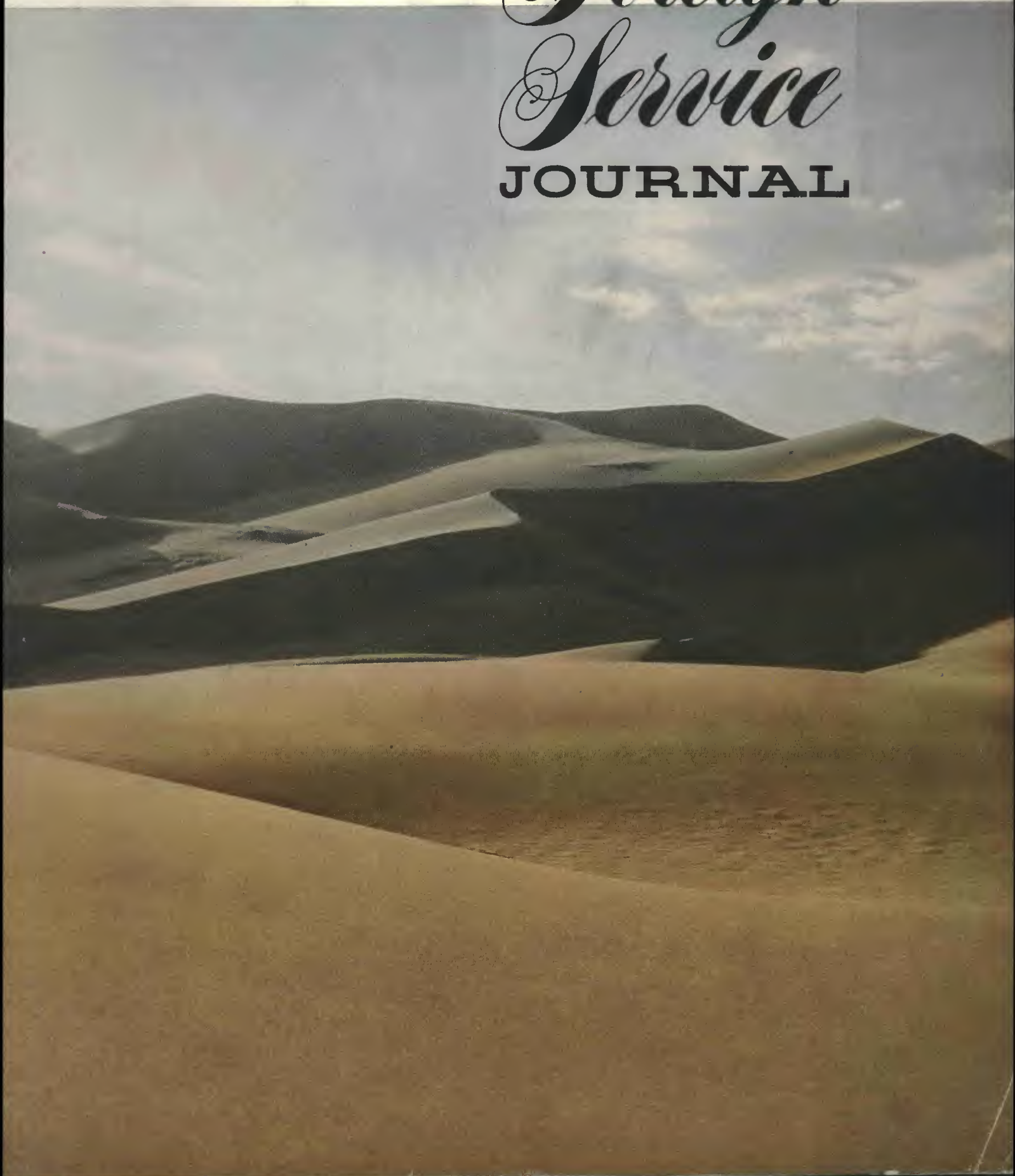


JUNE, 1952

*Foreign
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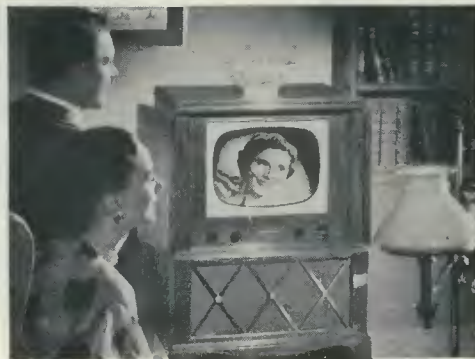
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See pages 50 and 51 for other Committees of the Association.

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

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

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

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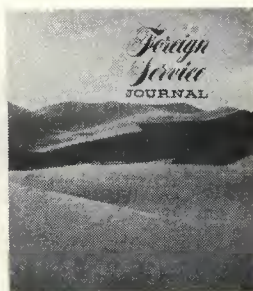
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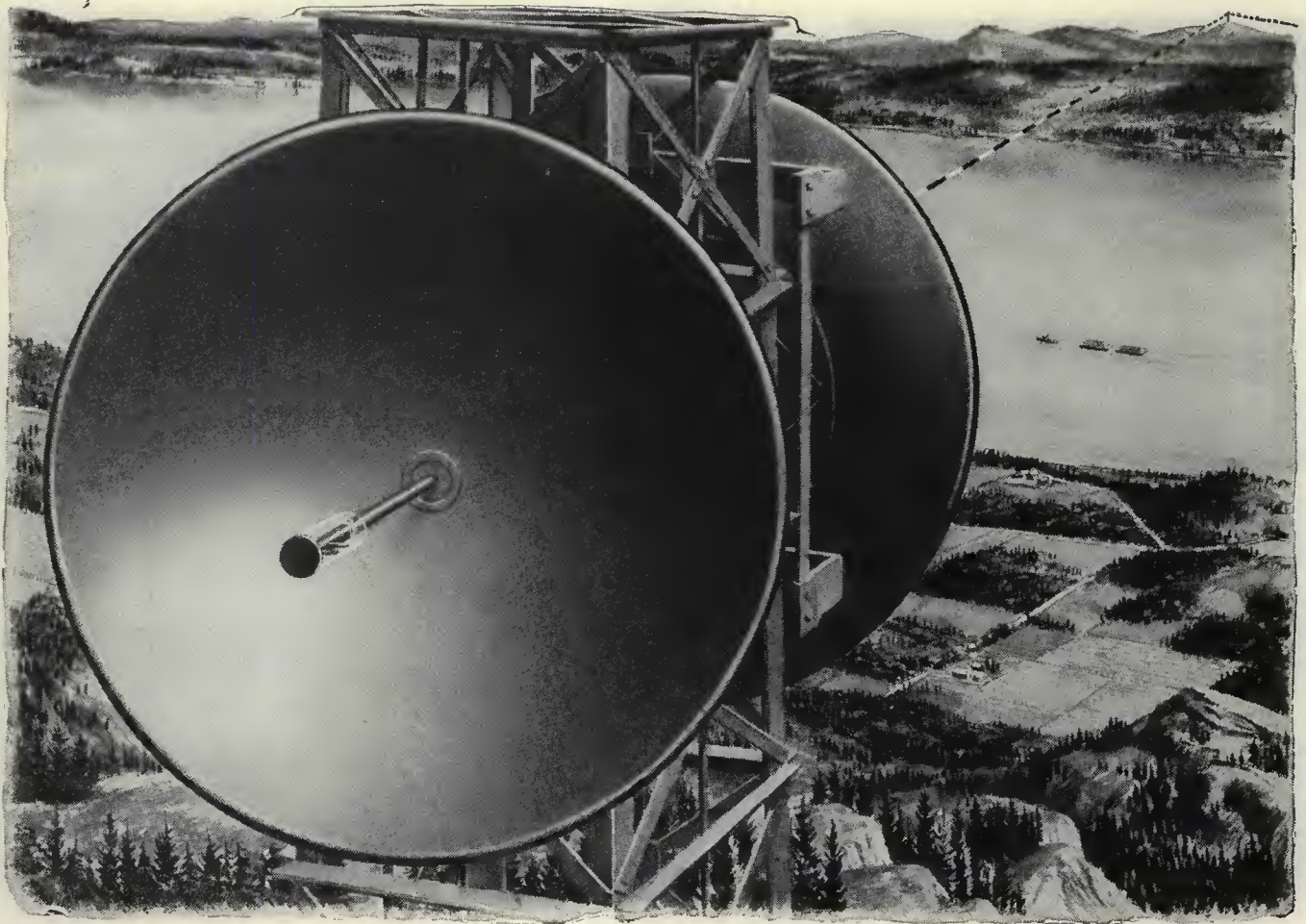
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COVER PICTURE: The spectacular White Sands region of New Mexico. *Courtesy Amerika Magazine.*

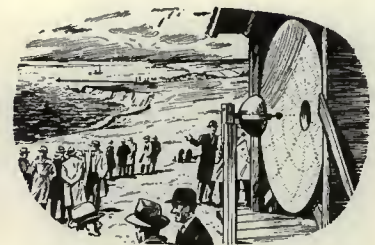


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Letters to the Editors

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

OUR LITERARY COLLEAGUES

American Embassy
Lima, Peru
March 18, 1952

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Many *Journal* subscribers have read with benefit and interest recent publications such as Willard Beaulac's "Career Ambassador," or the books written by George Kennan or Charles Thayer. A few years ago Joseph Grew, Rives Childs and Charles Knox were on our "must read" list.

Would it not be a useful service for the Association to list the titles published by Association members whether they be in the form of serious essays, memoirs, travelogues or in lighter vein?

WILLARD F. BARBER

Editor's Note: We have no records in this office from which to compile a list. We hope our readers will add to the few names we are printing below so that we may have a complete listing of the new books our readers are writing.

Books by Foreign Service Officers

Beaulac, Willard L.: *Career Ambassador*. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1951.

Doerflinger, William M.: *Shantymen and Shantyboys: Songs of the Sailor and Lumberman*. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1951.

Hager, Alice Rogers and Martin, Jackie: *Washington—City of Destiny*. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1949.

Thayer, Charles W.: *Bears in the Caviar*. New York, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1951.

Geren, Paul: *The Pilgrimage of Christopher Strong*. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1948.

Books by Members of the Department of State

Cussler, Margaret: *Not by a Long Shot*. New York, Exposition Press, 1951.

Thompson, Robert L.: *Wiring a Continent*. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1947.

KEEPING ABREAST OF THE TIMES

Washington D. C.
April 18, 1952

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

It is a losing battle these days to try to read what is necessary for an intelligent understanding of the issues, domestic and international, that are of major importance to the citizens of our country. Even to keep abreast of the main currents in our own profession of international affairs requires a high degree of selection and economy in reading time.

The Bookshelf of the *JOURNAL* can be of help in this matter. One has only to think of the hundreds of pages of reviews published each month by such periodicals as *Foreign Affairs*, *The New York Times Book Review*, *The American Journal of International Law*, the *Political Science Quarterly*, etc.,

(Continued on page 7)

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B61

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 5)

to realize how hopeless it is for the Review Editor to do more than scratch the surface as concerns reviews of particular interest in the field of international affairs.

Mr. de Wolf's section entitled "New and Interesting" does suggest a plan that might be of interest and value to JOURNAL readers. JOURNAL subscribers who read a book or article that appeals to them as stimulating might make a practice of writing our Review Editor about it. The idea is to give only the title, the author, the name of the publisher or periodical, the price and the subject matter dealt with. It is *not* suggested that reviews be written. For example, the following are notes of the kind that I have in mind:

1. "Law and Peace," by Edwin D. Dickinson. Rewarding reading about the role of international law in world affairs.
2. "The Future of American Politics," by Samuel Lubell, 285 pp., Harper & Bros., New York. A study of the American party system. Reviewed by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., in the April issue of *The New York Times Book Review*. The reviewer mentions "American Capitalism," by J. K. Galbraith, and "The Lonely Crowd," by David Riesman, as related reading in the fields of economics and social psychology, respectively.
3. "A Hedge Against Inflation," by Clark Warburton, March, 1952 issue of the *Political Science Quarterly*. Deficit financing; Treasury and Federal Reserve policies; Government bonds with guaranteed purchasing power.
4. "The Courtesy of the Senate," by Joseph P. Harris. Same source as item 3. Presidential appointments and Senate confirmation.
5. "A Note on the Nature of Federalism," by William S. Livingston. Same source as item 3. Analysis of the essence, concept and problems of federalism.
6. "Korea in Perspective," by Adlai E. Stevenson; "Communist Dogma and Yugoslav Practice," by M. S. Handler; "Revising the History of Russian Colonialism," by Solomon M. Schwarz. *Foreign Affairs*, April, 1952.
7. "Ending the War with Germany," by Josef L. Kunz. January, 1952 issue of the *American Journal of International Law*.

Mr. de Wolf could use as much of the material as he has space for. We all might profit from a sharing of opinion about what is most worth-while for the time that we can devote to serious reading.

GEORGE H. BUTLER
FSO, Retired.

EXCISE TAXES

American Embassy
Rome
April 1, 1952

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In the January issue of the JOURNAL I was pleased to note (on page 44—Taxes) that the Association is interested in easing the tax situation for Foreign Service personnel, and information is passed along from Mr. Crandall, Cultural Attache at Buenos Aires, that "the excise tax on silver is no longer being applied to export sales for American citizens."

For the Association's information, I am enclosing copies of correspondence with the Bureau of Internal Revenue on the subject.

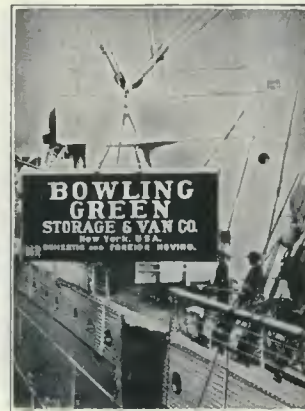
Is Mr. Crandall correct? In view of the Bureau's reply to my earlier query, it would seem that special legislation

(Continued on page 9)

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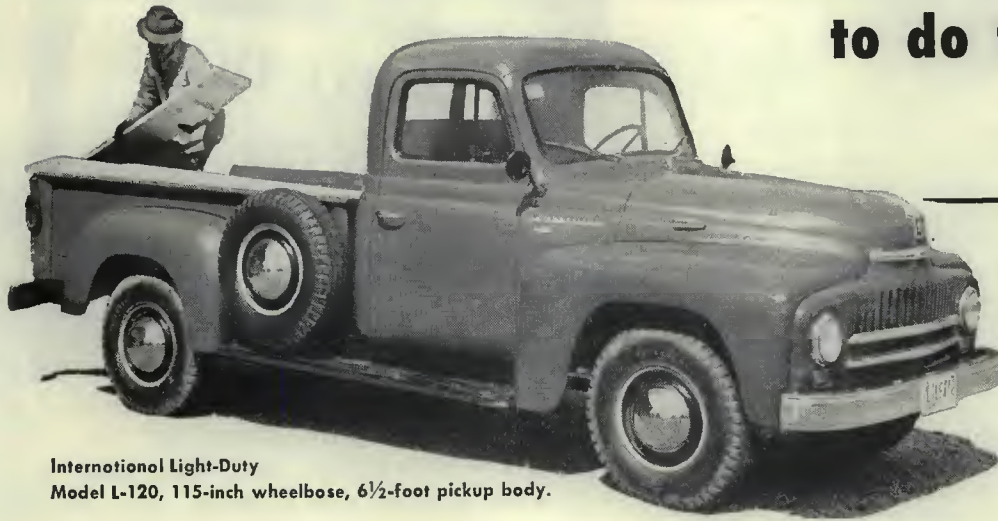
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 7)

would have to be enacted exempting Foreign Service personnel from paying the excise tax on articles which presumably will be held for continuous use (e.g. silver).

If such legislation has been passed, I'm certain that FS personnel generally, would appreciate being so informed.

Norman V. Schute

EDITOR'S NOTE: We wrote to both Gilbert Crandall (who supplied our original information) and to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. We haven't heard from the latter but the former sent us a copy of his letter from the Bureau. We reprint part of it below: P.S. On the strength of it a colleague has already received his sterling at La Paz under the "export" provisions.

October 2, 1951

Mr. Gilbert A. Crandall
La Paz, Bolivia
Dear Mr. Crandall:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 10, 1951, requesting a ruling relative to the application of the 20 percent tax on jewelry, etc., as imposed under section 2400 of the Internal Revenue Code to sales of sterling flatware to members of the United States Diplomatic Service who are on duty in foreign countries. . . .

There are no provisions in the Internal Revenue Code or the regulations of the Bureau exempting sales of articles within the scope of the retailers' excise taxes merely because such articles are sold to members of the United States Diplomatic Service who are on duty in foreign countries.

The Bureau holds that the sale of taxable articles for shipment to an American citizen who is either temporarily or permanently residing in a foreign country or in a possession of the United States may be considered a sale for export and thus exempt from retailers' excise tax, if prior to or at the time of sale the retailer has knowledge that the articles are being purchased for export and that they will be disposed of by the purchaser in a foreign country or possession of the United States and that they will not be returned to the United States at any time by the purchaser. Such knowledge may be evidenced by a statement or other equivalent proof submitted to the retailer by the purchaser before or at the time of sale or shipment.

In addition to such knowledge of intent to export the retailer must secure and retain in his files proper proof that the articles were, in due course, actually shipped to the foreign destination prior to use.

The proof of exportation as required above, may be (a) a copy of the export bill of lading issued by the delivering carrier, or where the articles are mailed, a certificate signed by a postmaster showing that the articles have been received from the retailer in the post office for forwarding to the foreign address shown, (b) a certificate by a representative of a carrier showing actual foreign delivery of the articles, (c) a certificate of lading issued by a customs officer of the foreign country, or (d) where such foreign country has no customs administration, a statement by the consignee showing delivery of the articles to him outside the continental limits of the United States.

Accordingly, if there is full compliance with all the conditions, as set forth above, the sale of sterling flatware for shipment direct by the retailer to you in La Paz, Bolivia, will be exempt from the tax as a sale for export.

Charles J. Valaer
Deputy Commissioner

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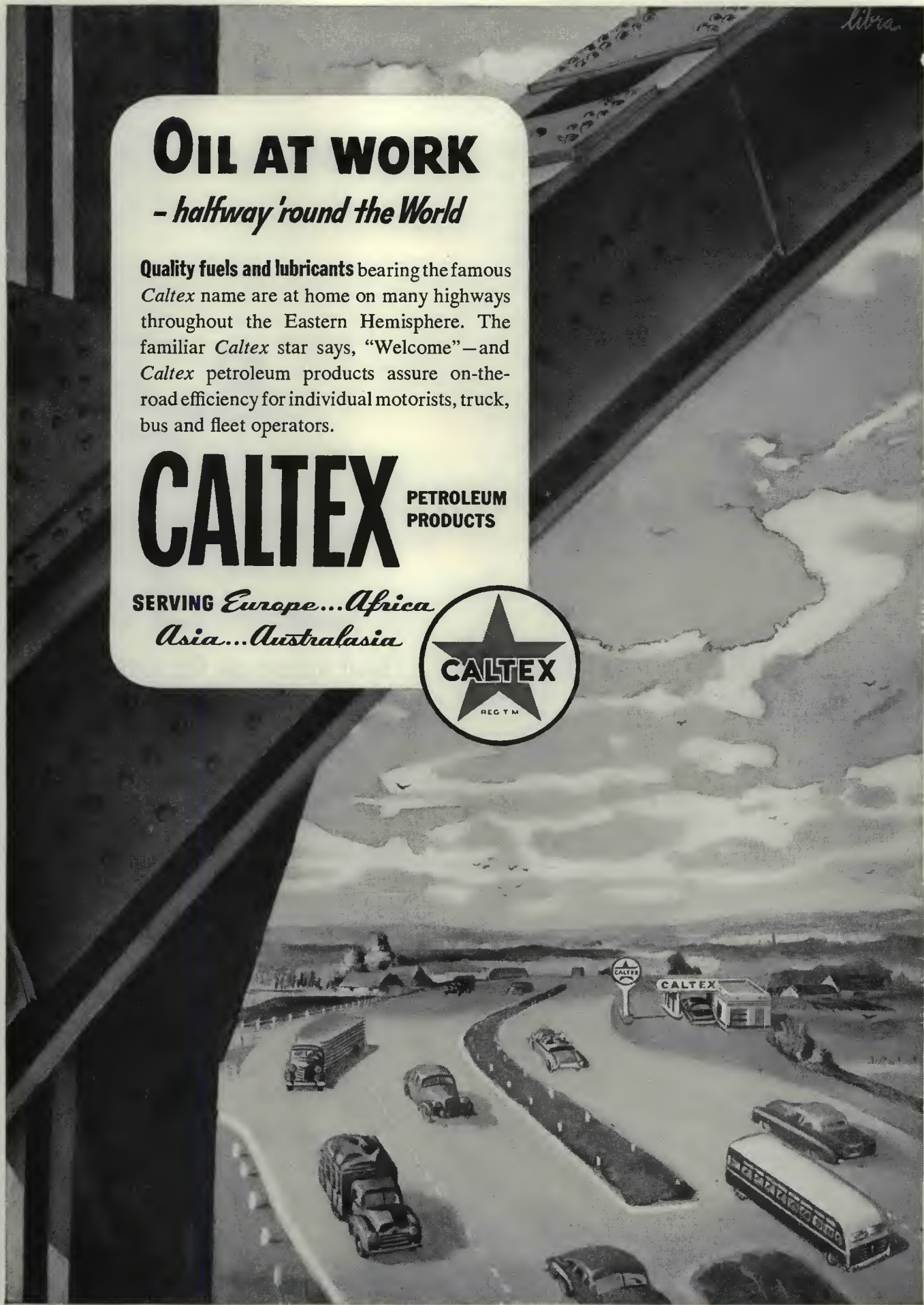
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Twenty-Five Years Ago

by JAMES B. STEWART

KELLOGG'S KADETS: The musical review, "Kellogg's* Cadets" or "Academy Life Exposed," by MR. WEEKS and MR. DE WOLF and "various irresponsible associates" was presented in the large ballroom of RAUSCIERS. Some of the characters were: Old Messenger, MR. McDERMOTT; Dr. B. Brummel, headmaster of Kellogg's Academy, MR. DE WOLF; Hon. Cyril Almaric Fitzroy-Ponsonby, O.B.E., F.R.G.S., Q.E.D., of His Britannic Majesty's Consular Service, MR. PECK; The Secretary of State, MR. CULBERTSON; A Reporter, MR. LIVESEY; Her Majesty's Voice, MISS WATSON. Then, of course, there were the Cadets!

Scene I. Schoolroom in the Department of State.

Scene II. Same, eight months later.

FROM POST TO POST:

JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT, Department to Ottawa.

JOHN C. VINCENT, Changsha to Hankow.

EDWIN F. STANTON, Kalgan to Tientsin.

IRVING N. LINNELL, to Ottawa as C. G.

H. DORSEY NEWSON, Warsaw to Department.

HENRY A. W. BECK, Geneva to Jerusalem.



A son, DEREK, was born at Valetta, Malta, on April 19, 1927, to Consul and Mrs. SIDNEY E. O'DONOGHUE.

BRIEFS: In his story, "The Land of the White Elephant," CONSUL ALBRECHT, Nairobi, has an important "however" in the middle of the first paragraph: "However, the Siamese twins were not Siamese but Chinese and the white elephant is not white."

► Beloved MILES SHAND, Foreign Service Personnel, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Appointments, celebrated his forty-fifth anniversary of service in the Department of State.

► MAURICE P. DUNLAP, Consul, Port au Prince, tells in the JOURNAL how the slumbering town of Gonaives awoke, like a sleeping beauty after 100 years repose, when 100 American battleships, assembled in the Bay of Gonaives, fired a tremendous broadside in honor of Haiti's President M. LOUIS BORNIO.

IN THE NEWS: Consul HARRY A. Mc BRIDE; Second Secretary JOSEPH FLACK; Consul FLETCHER WARREN; Consul NATHANIEL P. DAVIS; Diplomatic Secretary WALTER PRENDERGAST; Consul LESLIE E. REED, Diplomatic Secretary STANLEY HAWKS; Diplomatic Secretary WAINWRIGHT ABBOTT.

HER SOFT BLOND HAIR: A hairdresser, somewhere in Germany, carelessly made the mistake of dying a pretty thing's soft blond hair a horrid green. In tears, she uncovered her head to the American Consul and that dignitary, shocked at the looks of his fair young compatriot's hair, agreed that the least the careless man could do to make amends would be to fit her with a wig—a blond wig—and he did!

NEWLY APPOINTED FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, UNCLASSIFIED, \$2,500, AND VICE CONSULS OF CAREER:

(Continued on page 13)

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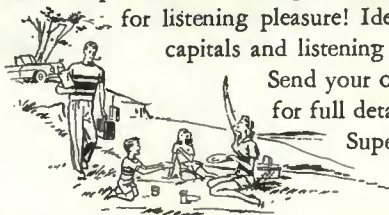


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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 11)

LA VERNE BALDWIN assigned to Ottawa.
 FAYETTE J. FLEXER, to Frontera.
 KNOWLTON V. HICKS, to Hamburg.
 CLOYCE K. HUSTON to Cairo.
 ALBERT W. SCOTT to Basel.
 FRANKLIN B. ATWOOD to Plymouth.

THE WANTS OF A POTENTATE: This gem comes from an old friend, WALLACE MURRAY, for years Chief of the Near Eastern Division: "A powerful Near Eastern potentate once sent a delegation to Washington to request our assistance in finding an American adviser. When we inquired what sort of adviser was needed, the chief of the delegation replied: 'My sovereign wants an American who will be closer to him than his own brother, some one who will always be at his side to tell him the truth, no matter how unpleasant; some one who can devine his majesty's innermost thoughts and tell him when he is wrong; in other words, some one who can be his majesty's conscience.'"

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 Encyclopedia Britannica.

MARRIAGES

BOWER-YOKE YING. Miss Chong Yoke Ying and Vice Consul Clayton H. Bower were married on March 17, 1952, at the principal officer's residence in Medan, Sumatra.

KENDALL-MUNCH. On December 27, 1951, FSS Harry Kendall, USIE, was married to the former Miss Margaret Munch, in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

LONG-STONE. FSS Alice Stone, USIE, was married on December 15, 1951, to Mr. John R. Long, Consulting Engineer with the Creole Petroleum Corporation in Caracas, Venezuela.

HAYES-WILSON. Virginia Chalmers Wilson and John N. Hayes were married in Washington, D. C., on March 29, 1952. Mr. Hayes was formerly in the Foreign Service and is now with IEP in the Department.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Armour, Norman, Jr.	Paris	Department	FSO
Benninghoff, H. Merrell	Djakarta	Manila	1st Secy.
Blake, Robert O.	Moscow	Tokyo	Pol. Off. 2nd Sec.
Bowling, John W.	Karachi	Kabul	Eco. Off.
Boyd, James W.	Paramaribo	Guatemala	Consular Officer
Browne, Sidney H.	Wellington	Rangoon	Counselor
Buleza, Ann J.	La Paz	Belgrade	FSS
Burrows, Hugh W.	Department	Colombo	FSS
Campbell, John W.	Department	Sao Paulo	PAO
Carlson, Herbert W.	Kingston	Rome	Consul
Carpenter, Wm. T., Jr.	Bern	Department	FSO
Chabot, Marie C.	Montreal	Tehran	FSS
Chipman, Norris B.	Rome	Bonn	Political Off.
Cipcich, Antoinette W.	Genoa	Rome	FSS
Colladay, Montgomery H.	Department	Valencia	Consul General
Collins, Hugh Thomas	Manila	New York	FSS
Crosby, Oliver S.	Tabriz	Department	FSO
Dean, Jesse D.	Haifa	Paris	3rd Secy. & V. C.
Dean, Robert W.	Bavaria	Belem	Vice Consul
Dozier, William B.	Amman	Paris	Consular Off.
Dunn, Hon. James C.	Rome	Paris	Ambassador
Ellis, Overton G.	Managua	Santiago	2nd Sec., Con.
Falzone, Michael A.	Palmero	Pusan	3rd Secy.
Flood, Francis A.	Ottawa	Department	FSO
Foley, Arthur D.	Caracas	Bonn	Polit. Econ. Off.
Gwynn, Robert P.	Mexico, D. F.	Panama	3rd Secy.
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(Continued on page 56)

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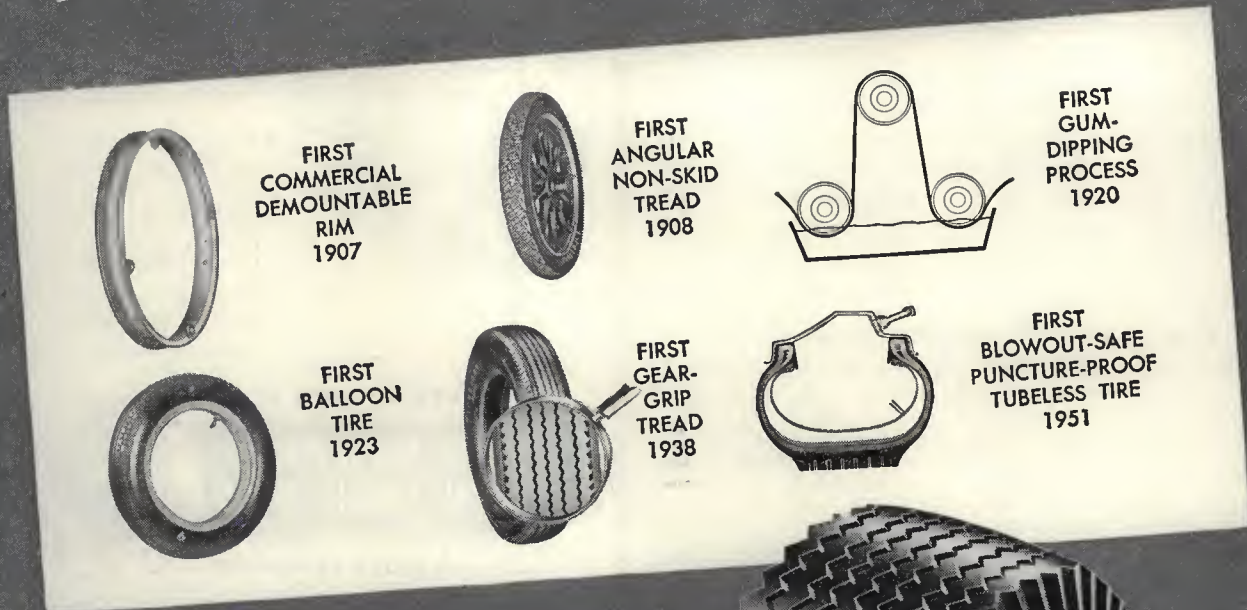
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On The Manner Of Negotiating With Princes

By ROBERT McCLINTOCK, F.S.O.

MICHEL Brunet, a printer of Paris, brought forth at the *Mercure Galant* in 1713 a treatise by François de Callières, the Private Secretary of Louis XIV and Ambassador in the French Diplomatic Service. Entitled *De la Manière de Negocier Avec les Souverains*, his handbook for diplomatists covered the gamut. Its subtitle was "On the Uses of Diplomacy; the Choice of Ministers and Envoys; and the Personal Qualities Necessary for Success in Missions Abroad." If for *Souverains* one should transpose the word Governments; and if the archaic spelling of eighteenth century French were modified according to the present-day *Larousse*, the wisdom of de Callières would stand forth with fresh apposition to the current problems of the Foreign Service.

To prove that there is nothing new under the sun, it is refreshing to read the Ambassador's lament that "in France at the present time the art of war stands far above that of diplomacy in public esteem." Likewise we read the typical complaint of the career officer on the appointment of neophytes to ambassadorships:

"And indeed we find that instead of gradual promotion by degrees and by the evidence of proved capacity and experience, as is the case in the usages of war, one may see often men who have never left their own country, who have never applied themselves to the study of public affairs, being of meager intelligence, appointed so to speak over-night to important embassies in countries of which they know neither the interests, the laws, the customs, the language, nor even the geographical situation. And yet I may hazard a guess that there is perhaps no employment in all His Majesty's service more difficult to discharge than that of negotiation."

High Caliber Diplomats Essential

This theme recurs throughout de Callières' book. It took temerity for the Private Secretary of *Le Roi Soleil* to urge the point: "Therefore Ministers and other persons in authority are culpable in a high degree if they do not secure for the Foreign Service of the State the most capable and sagacious men. For the errors in diplomacy sometimes bring more calamitous results than mistakes in other walks of life . . ."

As for the importance of diplomacy in assuring the success of foreign policy, the author was clear. He wrote:

" . . . while the final responsibility for all success or failure in diplomacy would seem to rest upon the King and his Ministers at home, it is none the less true that since these Ministers can only act upon information from abroad, the influence which an enlightened diplomatist can exercise upon the actions and design of the home government is very large. Incapable men acting abroad will make nothing even of the most brilliant instructions; capable men by the accuracy and sagacity of their reports and suggestions can do much to improve even the most mediocre

instructions, and therefore the responsibility for diplomatic action is in reality shared in about equal degree between the home government and its servants abroad."

In listing the qualifications which go to make up a good Foreign Service Officer, the Ambassador of Louis XIV stressed above everything that one constant of diplomacy, character. He said, "a man who by nature is strange, inconstant and ruled by his own humors and passions, should not enter diplomacy, but go to the wars." In a lengthy discussion of the diplomatic virtues, he laid stress on courage, firmness in debate and the need to be a man of good faith. He pointed out that genius is no substitute for good manners and uttered a dry precept for the Bright Young Man in any Foreign Service—"just on account of his very elevation above the level of common humanity, events may escape him, and he may be the dupe of his own self-confidence." The diplomatist must be adaptable and know how to suffer fools gladly. "Loose livers make bad negotiators." Wealth, birth and breeding were all important, but of these wealth was of least consequence. The true diplomatist should be a man of knowledge, with "all Europe as his province;" he should be conversant in foreign languages and know the ways of courts and foreign governments. He should have studied the famous despatches. But above all there was the need for character:

"There is no permanence in a relationship begun by promises which can not be redeemed, and therefore, as I have said before, the use of deceit in diplomacy is of necessity restricted, for there is no curse which comes quicker to roost than a lie which has been found out. Beyond the fact that a lie is unworthy of a great Minister, it actually does more harm than good to policy. . . . In general it should be the highest aim of the diplomatist to gain such a reputation for good faith with his own Government and also abroad that they will place reliance both upon his information and upon the advice which he gives."

Here also de Callières noted the duality of diplomacy and foreign policy; the manner in which an Ambassador of character and intelligence can influence two Foreign Offices



Former JOURNAL Editor Rob McClintock joined the Foreign Service right after his graduation from Stanford University in 1931. His posts include Panama, Kobe, Santiago, Helsinki, Stockholm, Ciudad Trujillo, the Department and Brussels. He is now detailed to the National War College and heads for Cairo next. His most recent article in the JOURNAL was his well-remembered treatise on "The Treaty of Ghent," issue of January, 1952.

—that to which he is accredited and that which accredits him. Thus also he continues:

“. . . the surest and best way in which the negotiator can establish good relations is to prove to both courts that their union is of great mutual advantage. It is the essential design of diplomacy to confer such a mutual advantage, and to carry policy to success by securing the cooperation in it of those who might otherwise be its opponents.”

As for the functions of a Foreign Service Officer in the field, although most succinctly put in de Callières' maxim that “the functions of a Minister despatched on a mission to a foreign country fall into two principal categories: the first to conduct the business of his master, and the second to discover the business of others;” the old Ambassador noted them in greater detail as follows:

“. . . the principal function of the negotiator is to bring about a harmonized union between his master and the sovereign to whom he is sent, or else to maintain and increase existing alliances by every means in his power. He must labor to remove misunderstandings, to prevent subjects of dispute from arising, and generally to maintain in that foreign country the honor and interests of his Prince. This includes the promotion and patronage of his subjects, assistance to their business enterprises, and the promotion of good relations between them and the subjects of the foreign Prince to whose court he is accredited. He must always assume that there is no Prince or State in the world which does not desire to avoid a condition of crisis, and that those Princes who love to fish in troubled waters will never lack the means to stir them up, but that the storms which such men conjure up are apt to overwhelm them”

Alliances and Diplomats

This was written more than two centuries before the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed to confront the Communist Princes who love to fish in troubled waters; but de Callières was no stranger to alliances nor to the ways of dictators. In his diplomatic understatement, “When a Prince or a State is powerful enough to dictate to his neighbors, the art of negotiation loses its value, for then there is need for nothing but a mere statement of the Prince's will. . . .” However, he urged that, “The more powerful the Prince, the more suave should his diplomatist be, for since power of that kind is likely to awaken jealousy in his neighbor, the diplomat should let it speak for itself. . . .”

As for the art of constructing an alliance and of drawing perhaps unwilling coadjutors successfully into stronger union despite all perils, de Callières has this subtle counsel to offer:

“One of the great secrets of diplomacy is to sift the real from the trivial, and so to speak, to distil drop by drop into the minds of your competitors those causes and arguments which you wish them to adopt. By this means your influence will spread gradually through their minds almost unawares . . . the majority of men will never enter upon a vast undertaking, even though advantageous to themselves, without they can see before them the whole length of the journey upon which they are asked to embark. Its magnitude will deter them. But if they can be brought successfully one step after another they will find themselves at the end of the journey almost unawares. Herein is to be found the importance of not revealing vast designs except to a few chosen spirits whose minds are properly attuned to them.”

A page later the Ambassador murmured, “The essence of skill lies in concealing it.”

As for the Foreign Service Officer conducting such a delicate negotiation in the field, he should have a look to his own diplomacy at home:

“In this respect he should take good care in reporting the course of negotiations to his master from time to time not to hold out prospects of success before success itself is in his grasp. . . . He will acquire vastly greater credit by success in an undertaking of which he himself promises little than he will in one upon which he has reported favorably throughout.”



“To distil, drop by drop, into the minds of your competitors those causes and arguments which you wish them to adopt.”

De Callières had no illusions as to the uses to which diplomacy could be put, and he had a lively, eighteenth century appreciation of the value of political warfare. He wrote:

“It is not necessary to turn far back into the past in order to understand what can be achieved by negotiation. We see daily around us its definite effects in sudden revolutions favorable to this great design of state or that, in the use of sedition in fermenting the hatreds between nations, in causing jealous rivals to arm against one another so that the *tertius gaudens* may profit, in the formation of leagues and other treaties of various kinds between monarchs whose interests might otherwise clash, in the dissolution by crafty means of the closest unions between States; in a word, one may say that the art of negotiation, according as its conduct is good or evil, gives form to great affairs and may turn a host of lesser events into a useful influence upon the course of the greater.”

De Callières was not anticipating political events in a certain great Republic in 1952, but there is an odd aptness in his Gallic appreciation of the use of gifts in return for influence:

"I do not mean that there are not countries where no great art is needed in the matter of giving gifts. In such a country they are no longer gifts but bribes; but it is always to be remembered that there is a certain delicacy to be observed in all commerce of this kind, and that a gift presented in the right spirit, at the right moment, by the right person, may act with tenfold power upon him who receives it . . . and of course, in such a matter the practiced negotiator will soon be aware that at every court there are certain persons of greater wit than fortune who will not refuse a small gratification or secret subsidy which may bring in large results. . . ."

Diplomacy for a Democracy

As the envoy of Louis XIV to settle the Treaty of Ryswick, de Callières was fully alive to the requirements of diplomacy in a democracy. He wrote:

"Especially where he is about to despatch an Embassy to a State under popular government he (the Foreign Minister) will remember that the Ambassador will require many agents to keep him in touch with all the different parties. It is therefore to be observed that those Embassies which are sent to popularly governed States must be chosen with greater care and equipped with a more varied staff than those despatched to a foreign court where the government rests entirely in the hands of the King."



"He should drink in such a manner as not to lose control of his own faculties while endeavoring to loosen the self-control of others."

De Callières also foresaw with what success Embassies in Washington can gain friends in Congress:

"If he (an Ambassador) lives in a democratic State he must attend the Diet and other popular assemblies. He must keep open house and a well-garnished table to attract the deputies, and thus both by his honesty and his presence gain the ear of the ablest and most authoritative politicians, who may be able to defeat a hostile design or support a favorable one."

The Ambassador should also attend to the diet. "Indeed, it is in the nature of things that good cheer is a great conciliator, that it fosters familiarity, and promotes a freedom of exchange between the guests, while the warmth of wine will often lead to the discovery of important secrets." In another chapter de Callières reinforces this opinion:

". . . a too abstemious negotiator will miss many opportunities of finding out what is going on. Especially in the northern countries the diplomat who loves a glass will quickly make friends among Ministers, though, to be sure, he should drink in such a manner as not to lose control of his own faculties while endeavoring to loosen the self-control of others."

Nevertheless, "To maintain the dignity of diplomacy the negotiator must clothe himself in liberality and generosity of heart, even in magnificence, but all with care and a frugality of design so that the trappings of his office do not by their display outshine the sterling merits of his own character and person."

On the Need for Clarity

De Callières sparkles in maxims, most of his own making. There are but few quotes in his book. One cites "a shrewd old negotiator of my acquaintance (who) said with truth that a despatch written in an orderly fashion and in several short clear paragraphs was like a palace lighted by many windows so that there was not a dark corner in it." This advice ranks with the classic counsel borrowed by the old *Instructions to Diplomatic Officers* from Ambassador Walter Hines Page—"In so far as possible, it should be the aim of the writer to make his communication so clear and concise that it could be understood a hundred years hence and translated into a foreign language by someone who knew nothing whatever of the subject."

De Callières has his own aphorism to offer on this point: "An Ambassador's speeches should contain more sense than words." He adds that "Most men in handling public affairs pay more attention to what they themselves say than to what is said to them." Therefore, "One of the most necessary qualities in a good negotiator is to be an apt listener." Again, he says, "The truth requires two agents, one to tell and another to hear." However, there is a special caution for those who deal with the mighty:

"It is the higher art of the subtle courtier to know how to deliver a well-turned compliment to his King, and above all, if the King is endowed with real intelligence, never to praise him for qualities he does not possess."

Despite the bitterness which tinges his book when he recalls old injustices to the career principle and dwells on the advancement of unqualified amateurs to ambassadorships, the old diplomatist, wise in the ways of courts, with all Europe as his province, one who has read the great despatches like palaces lighted by many windows, concludes his reflections *De la Manière de Négociier Avec Les Souverains* with a note of judicious optimism:

"It has often been said that the public service is an ungrateful task in which a man must find his chief recompense within himself. If I am held to agree to this, I can not allow it to be used as a discouragement to young men of good birth and ability from entering my own profession. Disappointment awaits us in all walks of life, but in no profession are disappointments so amply outweighed by rich opportunities as in the practice of diplomacy."

Embassy Wife

By DOROTHY EMMERSON

Dorothy Emmerson, A.B. Colorado, M.A. Columbia, entered the Service with her husband in 1935. Six years later she and their two BJJ's (born in Japan) were evacuated from Tokyo and began their first of three separations totalling about two and a half years. The kids learned and forgot Japanese and Spanish before they were faced with Russian. Housekeeping in Japan and Peru had presented problems but nothing like the Russian ones.

In Moscow

We bumped over cobblestones surrounding streetcar tracks and someone shouted, "That's it." The car veered sharply to the left, leapt through a sagging gate and there before our eyes it stood: "our" house. Built of logs, it had a glassed-in porch that hung tipsily from one side to another, and windows which also drooped and which, at some time or another, must have been painted blue. To our left we glimpsed a jungle of bushes, plants, and a few trees. There was a garage (the door was rotting but was to hold together for a few months) and a coal shed, and in a spot near the hanging front gate, a "potato house." The Russian name for it—"kartofelny dom"—reminds one of a cathedral, and it did have a sharp little spire sticking straight up out of the tip of a pointed roof.

Everyone went in the back door, which sagged, and into the kitchen, which was narrow, with a cast iron coal stove against the side of an inner wall. On the other side of the wall was our bedroom. There was a hall and a living room. A patch on the living room ceiling, made by a piece of cardboard painted over, was ominous but we didn't know why—then. A Russian cooking stove was built in one corner of the room; it wasn't used because, being only one family, we didn't need to cook in two places and besides, the house boasted "central heating." We promptly covered the stove surface with painted cardboard, strung up Christmas tree lights and made a bar. Bottles fitted neatly in the oven.

Comfort is Comparative

There were other rooms: a dining room which seated four comfortably, that is, comfortably for the four but not for a serving maid, who could only squeeze along one side, a second bedroom, and a sunporch. One day, one of my young son's Russian friends was sitting with him on the floor in the living room, almost motionless and staring about him. I asked Donald why his friend didn't want to play. Donald replied casually, "Oh, he says he just wants to sit and look at our beautiful house!"

The house had a miscellaneous assortment of furniture. We supplemented it with additional pieces found in the Embassy warehouse and with brownish carpets which our Administrative Officer kindly said we could cut up to fit the floors.

I carefully constructed scale floor plans and my husband and I unrolled the carpets and cut them to fit with a pair of scissors. I say "fit" advisedly because we discovered that neither the dimensions nor the contours of the floors were what they were supposed to be. We did some fancy patchwork, with little pieces of carpet carefully set in to cover up bare spots.

The "working wives rule" applies in the Embassy in Moscow. This means that a wife who accompanies her husband to Moscow must take the place of a clerk in the office. The reason is that the Soviet Foreign Office has

never allotted us sufficient housing to take care of families plus clerical staff.

At our first post in the service, an Embassy, the awed freshmen wives were lectured about calling cards and who sat where at dinner. For a wife going to Moscow I recommend good, thorough courses in carpentry, plumbing and stenography. Shakiness on the calling card routine won't be too grave, but the other skills are essential.

The days went something like this. Mornings we turned the sunporch into a school room. The "sun porch" was fine when the sun shone but on some of the grey, wintery Russian days the funny accordion-like radiators just couldn't



"I found I had to count loads myself to be sure."

quite seem to work up a glow. The children did their correspondence course lessons with me until lunchtime.

Afternoons were spent in the office. My job was in the Commissary where I figured up the prices we had to charge for orange juice and flour and learned about shipments and accounts and inventories and keeping books and tracking down old bills and who owed what to whom.

The "dacha," which usually means summer house but meant year-round house for us, was about 9 miles from the Embassy, so, what with taking my husband to work in the morning, coming after me in the middle of the day, bringing us home after work, taking us out again to dinner in the evening and bringing us back, the car put on quite a bit of mileage, some days more than a hundred miles.

There were always crises at the dacha. One happened whenever the axe handle broke. This occurred frequently and the crisis would last several days. The furnace, when it worked, ate up wood like a starved thing. For a long time no one could coax it to try coal. So when there was no axe handle, and therefore no axe, the fire went out and we all put on our coats and overloaded the power lines by turning on electric heaters and hot plates. This blew the fuses and blew out the heaters. By the time the carpenter, in his artisan like way, had fashioned a new axe handle, we were almost, but not quite, getting accustomed to continuing, pervading chill.

The leaks in the ceilings were interesting because no one knew just why the water came through or how to prevent it. The pipes had often frozen and so, with much effort, they had been carefully swaddled in gunny sacking and miscellaneous material and the tank in the attic had been put in a plaster cast. And still some silly little pipe hidden away somewhere would freeze and leak. We would come home from a dinner



"The red-wheeled, curtained jeep and the green gasoline can became well-known at the foreign embassies in Moscow."

party at midnight or after and there would be a big pool of water in the middle of the bed with assorted streams splashing gaily here and there from ceilings in the living and bedrooms. And when one went to bed it was hard to sleep above the clatter of water dripping into the pans and buckets we had quickly arranged in the proper patterns on the floor. Our "floods" became a lively topic of discussion in the diplomatic corps.

Never a Dull Moment

The night the kitchen caught on fire we had been to a late party. My husband awakened and thought he sensed a peculiar, acrid odor. When we got our eyes open we could see little puffs of smoke hugging the ceiling above our beds. We roused ourselves and wandered around choking and looking for the source. The kitchen stove had ignited the wall back of it, which was the same wall our beds were against, on the other side, and smoke was curling out between the boards. We wrenched out the boards and poured water behind them. Russian houses are insulated with dried grass and Russian dried grass apparently catches fire like other dried grass. We thought about calling the fire department, which was just a few doors down the street, but

the servants, aroused, advised against it; I think they mumbled something about the firemen tearing down the house.

The night the intruder appeared we had also been to a party. We drove into the driveway and the car lights silhouetted a man on our porch. My husband spoke to him, and, in the sternest Russian, asked him what he wanted. The fellow murmured something about hunting for somebody's house and seemed eager to shuffle off. Our gardener said bravely the next day he wished he'd been there; he'd have grappled with the robber, handed him over to the police and the culprit would promptly have been sentenced to 25 years at hard labor.

Things were always breaking and going "kaput"; the fuses and hot-plates and heaters blew out with monotonous regularity. I fixed them myself from sheer necessity. Kitchen knives had short lives. I suppose it was natural that one of them gave out: our maid used it to cut a hole through a three-inch board into which we inserted the Christmas tree. It seemed to me that there was a sort of an air of "expendability" about everything, including, at times, if I may confess it, myself.

There was the time a stray cat got stuck under the house; it cried under the kitchen floor, so with great glee and gusto, the maid and the chauffeur tore up the floor, linoleum and all. By that time the cat was somewhere else—and the floor never did look quite the same.

Housekeeping and Red Tape

You had to check up on things. There was no sewage system in our neighborhood, and of course the cesspool had to be emptied from time to time. All services for diplomats in Moscow are handled by a bureau in the Foreign Office called, for short, Burobin (pronounced like "Ciri, Ciri Bin"). When we wanted the cesspool emptied, we called Burobin. One also called Burobin for a cook, a dance orchestra for an Embassy party, tickets to the theater, roof repair, and anything else you had to have.) Getting Burobin to act usually required a number of days and a number of telephone calls, but finally the dirty green truck with a big tank and a long hose would lumber into the yard. A hefty, drably-bundled woman was usually in charge of the operation and the regular fee was 27 rubles a load. I had to sign a receipt for the number of loads carried away and early in the game discovered that there was an absence of scrupulosity in calculating the amount due. I found I had to count loads myself to be sure. One day, one of the employees engaged in this particular bit of foreign affairs, asked if I wouldn't just sign for "three or four extra loads"—it would help him out a lot personally and why should the "Amerikanski Posolstvo" (Embassy) mind?

One mixed protocol and makeshift. The road to our house got a little uncertain during parts of the year and we found a jeep more practical than a low-hung Studebaker. I discovered that you have to step high to get into a jeep and an evening dress isn't made for that exercise. Ever alert, our imaginative chauffeur produced a gasoline can and carefully painted it green. Whenever I was ready to mount or to alight, Mischa, shall we call him, nimbly leapt out of the jeep, took the can from its resting place between the two front seats, swept around the front of the car, ceremoniously deposited the can in the proper place, and I made my entrance, or my exit, as the case might be. The red-wheeled, curtained jeep and the green gasoline can became well-known at the foreign embassies in Moscow!

My advice to new Foreign Service wives is simple: don't be surprised at anything, plumbing may be as important as protocol, and keep your powder dry.



Avenida Juarez during reconstruction.

Municipal Reconstruction

The New Guadalajara

Mexico, land of mañana? Certainly not. For proof visit Guadalajara, its second city, the new-old capital of Jalisco. Only five years ago, of course, the word "new" could not possibly have been applied to the crowded, unprogressive, colonial city, although its splendid climate and hospitable people delighted visitors.

Climate and people are unchanged, but the city is miraculously improved. Broad avenues now exist where narrow streets bottlenecked traffic. Flowering plazas have swallowed whole blocks of dingy buildings or shanty-town markets and ultra-modern facades brighten the shopping district. True, for a time the city resembled London during the blitz and some of the old charm has been permanently lost. But colonial monuments can now be seen in their original beauty because hundreds of lesser buildings have disappeared and the city is a far better place in which to live.

Local Lawyer Leads the Way

Guadalajara had to be modernized because almost 400,000 people were living in a municipality the basic plan of which had not been altered since the mid-nineteenth century when its population was about 70,000. The force which sparked and pushed through reconstruction came directly from the dynamic Governor of Jalisco, Licenciado Jesús Gonzalez Gallo, whose rapid and dramatic achievements have startled all Mexico.

Opening up the city presupposed the destruction or remodeling of so many valuable buildings that Doubting Thomases considered the job impossible or predicted that it would take decades to accomplish. But the administration attacked with such vigor and courage that magnificent eight-lane thoroughfares already cleave the business district and traffic which clogged the old three-lane streets passes freely. Three important outlying streets have also been broadened to make it easier to reach major suburbs and highways, two other downtown streets are being widened and work on another will soon begin.

The surfacing or resurfacing of many miles of secondary streets likewise relieved traffic congestion. It should be eliminated by the completion of new union railroad and bus terminals on the outskirts of the business district and of a two-level parking space under the block west of the Cathedral. The underground garage, incidentally, drew its inspiration from the similar facility in San Francisco.

In expropriating property for the eight-lane streets, lines were extended northward and westward and buildings which stood in the way were destroyed or chopped off. However, the entire three-story brick veneer building of the Mexican Telephone Company was moved back about 40 feet without disrupting service for a single day! This remarkable feat, unprecedented in the history of Mexican engineering, was accomplished by the brilliant rector of the University of Guadalajara, Civil Engineer Jorge Matute y Remus.

New buildings or facades adorn the north and west sides of all the new arteries, and, since many structures on opposite sides also had their faces lifted, the widened avenues are startlingly modern, except where the authorities imposed traditional designs and materials to create proper settings for colonial monuments. Construction along these stretches features *portales* (arcades) on the street levels in keeping with the local tradition and appropriate designs for upper stories.

An ornamental plaza covering the underground parking lot will complete the encirclement of the Cathedral by public parks. The colonial Plaza de Armas has, of course, always flanked it on the south. New plazas were created in 1951 by razing the block north of the Cathedral and the two blocks separating it from the imposing Teatro Degollado to the east.

Illinois-born Richard A. Johnson, now serving his twelfth year in the Foreign Service, is First Secretary in the Embassy at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. Deserting an academic career for the FS, he has been posted in Naples, London, La Paz and Guadalajara. This is the second article authored by Richard Johnson within a year, his last, "Selection Board Experience," appearing in July, 1951.

By RICHARD A. JOHNSON



Jesus Gonzalez Gallo
Governor of Jalisco

A new Municipal Palace occupies the angle formed by the north and west plazas, and a handsome, new hotel is rising across from the Palace of Government on the Plaza de Armas.

Even pedestrian traffic moved slowly in the old Guadalajara because hundreds of *puestos* (stands) displaying food, beverages, souvenirs and cheap apparel obstructed sidewalks. They gave the business district the odor and density of an oriental bazaar, competed unfairly with established merchants and presented a serious health problem. Nevertheless, they supplied a portion of the retail market which established merchants did not reach and vendors won their livings from this trade. The problem was to eliminate the *puestos* without harming the small merchants. A novel and successful expedient solved this delicate problem for the central business district. Well-ventilated pedestrian subways were excavated at the two main intersections of Avenida Juarez, the "main drag" of Guadalajara, and their walls were lined with *puestos*. These clean stalls with running water and other facilities are a vast improvement over the shabby, unhygienic stands which formerly disgraced the finest business streets. Moreover, the subways speed the movement of traffic at the city's busiest corners, and the vendors pay only modest rentals for their improved facilities. With the completion of a new central market, *puestos* on the edge of the business district will be moved there.

The entire complex of spacious avenues, subterranean constructions, new and colonial buildings, and arcades gives Guadalajara a municipal center unsurpassed throughout the hemisphere in magnificence of conception, aesthetic values, and historical interest.

The program for opening and beautifying the city embraces outlying areas as well. Four modern, neighborhood markets, replacing unsanitary *tianguis* (street markets), are already open and five others are under construction. A beautiful memorial shaft honoring Mexico's cadets who sacrificed themselves in the War with the United States

adorns a fine residential district. At the eastern approach to the city an impressive plaza dedicated to the Mexican flag has replaced a small park and a block of slum housing. Two low-cost, modern housing developments have just been completed in this vicinity, one by state-encouraged private capital, the other by a federal agency. Payments on these attractive houses range from only \$7 to \$14 per month and they will be owned by their occupants in ten years!

A new plaza, created by tearing down slum housing near the University of Guadalajara will soon enshrine a monument to Cuauhtemoc, the last Aztec emperor. Many older parks and plazas have been extended and others re-landscaped. The handsome, modern buildings of the Technological Institute of the University of Guadalajara (begun by a former governor) are now completed, and a fine, new baseball park adjoins them.

Sanitation System Rebuilt

Probably the most important but least visible accomplishment has been the replacement of the city's inadequate water supply and sewage disposal systems. The new networks will serve up to 500,000 residents and can be amplified later to meet the needs of a population of 1,000,000. This difficult and expensive operation was financed largely by a long-term loan from a federal development bank. It involved tearing up almost every street in the city at one time or another, and it complicated traffic problems enormously. Fortunately, it is almost completed.

Reconstruction likewise called for the creation of two industrial zones to house new factory construction and for the general encouragement of local industry. The movement of factories from older portions of the city to these peripheral zones is already in full swing, and additional industries have been attracted to progressive Guadalajara. New factories producing excellent semi-porcelain wares, vegetable oils and cotton textiles have boosted the value of Guadalajara's industrial production.

Thanks largely to the Governor's previous experience and great influence in Mexico City, a splendid new civil airport and terminal building and a new airport and training center for the Mexican Air Force have replaced the old, inadequate, and often flooded air terminal, which also doubled dangerously as an air force training center. The new facilities, built by the federal government, were dedicated by President Aleman in 1951.

Transportation Network Built

Great effort has been given and continues to be given to improving access to Guadalajara's suburbs and outlying regions. Splendid new highways now link the capital to picturesque Lake Chapala, to the Governor's birthplace, Yahualica, and to the fascinating pottery manufacturing centers of San Pedro Tlaquepaque and Tonalá. Other new highways will soon reach the suburb of Zapopan, with its famous baroque church, the artists' colony of Ajijic, Puerto Vallarta and Banderas Bay (which many consider more beautiful than Acapulco) and the fine beaches and deep-sea fishing of Manzanillo.

Municipal reorientation and reform have accompanied reconstruction. The extraordinary expense of modernizing Guadalajara called for financial reforms and innovations of first importance. Strangely enough the Governor did not boost tax rates! Instead he emphasized the elimination of under-valuations and the traditional *mordidas* (literally, "bites," actually, bribes) which had kept revenues low. This program succeeded so well that the 1952 budget is balanced

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Crater and other damage caused by a bomb exploding a few yards from the Palazzo del Tribunale where several foreign diplomats were lodged. In the background are the dome and apse of St. Peter's. The glass in the windows of the dome was shattered by the blasts and fell on the Papal Altar above the grave of St. Peter. The bits of glass were collected by the faithful as precious souvenirs.

Who Bombed the Vatican City?

By H. H. TITTMANN



Airplanes were no novelty to the residents of Vatican City in November 1943. But when a low-flying plane circled St. Peter's continuously for nearly twenty minutes on a moonlit evening, we stepped out doors to watch and wonder. Suddenly the plane swooped down to tree-top level, releasing four medium-sized bombs as it made its run over the ancient walled enclosure.

There are two astonishing circumstances in connection with this historic event:

First, to this day neither the offending aircraft nor its crew has been positively identified.

Second, the bombs were dropped within a hundred acre area, most of it covered with buildings of all kinds and containing over fifteen hundred inhabitants, without hitting anything or anyone. True, the bombing took place at the dinner hour, but even so, casualties could easily have occurred. The bomb-splinters and blasts did wide-spread material damage to Vatican buildings. (Estimated at over \$200,000.) Splinters reached the lofty regions of the Basilica of St. Peter's, penetrating the famous "glory" or stained-glass window in the Choir and even the casements of the cupola

itself, four hundred feet above the ground. All four explosions could be classed as near-misses. An examination of the bomb-craters the next morning indicated that if the line of flight of the aircraft had been displaced by a mere fifty feet, the first bomb would have landed squarely on the broadcasting studio of the Vatican Radio; the second on the Governor's Palace (Administration building); the third on the apartment house of the Latin-American and Chinese diplomats interned in the Vatican City; and the fourth on the dwelling of Cardinal Canali, president of the commission which governs the Vatican City. The Convent of Santa Marta, the Vatican City home of the diplomatic representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Poland and Yugoslavia, was only a short distance from where the fourth bomb fell and it suffered considerably from the blasts.

Had the pilot meant to destroy the four targets, or simply to terrify the inhabitants? The point was feverishly debated. However, two factors seemed controlling: the Vatican Radio had recently broadcast unsympathetic remarks about the Mussolini Government, then functioning in the north of Italy, and the twelve Allied diplomats interned in Vatican City were regarded by Axis authorities as a "nest of spies," which, according to the persistent rumor, Hitler had decided to eliminate. Therefore the uncomfortable conclusion was reached by most that the plane was indeed an Axis plane. Since the pilot had failed in his initial attempt, a return visit and another try at the targets might be made. And the plane, or one just like it, did return!

On almost every moonlight night at precisely the same hour as before, a plane would circle low over the cupola of



The group at the entrance of the Convent of Santa Marta, where many of the diplomatic corps resided. From l. to r.: Mrs. Tittmann; Mr. Myron Taylor, the President's Personal Representative; Sir D'Arcy Osborne, the British Minister to the Holy See and Mr. Tittmann. The damage of Santa Marta resulted from the blast rather than from bomb splinters.

St. Peter's for twenty minutes and then—harmlessly fly away! The visits lasted from November to March. The uncertainty and suspense they created among the helpless inhabitants, most of whom were without air-raid shelters of any kind, may easily be imagined. The sinister aircraft came to be popularly known as the "Vedova Nera" or "Black Widow." However, in spite of dire predictions, the "Vedova Nera" paid its last call toward the middle of March, 1944, without dropping any more bombs in Vatican City. First thoughts had to be revised, and in the end it became evident that the intention after all must have been to intimidate rather than destroy. The device was a refinement of torture in line with the best Nazi-Fascist traditions.

But what was the nationality of the offending plane? Who were the crew? And was the "Vedova Nera" the same plane that dropped the bombs? The answers have never been forthcoming. During the German occupation of Rome there was no anti-aircraft equipment in the vicinity—no searchlight of any kind—so that the identity of aircraft flying over the city at night could not be determined. Obviously the pattern of the whole episode was Nazi-Fascist, although oddly enough, Allied aircraft were in the immediate vicinity at the time of the bombing. The crews of Boston bombers (British terminology for our Douglas A-20's) returning from an armed reconnaissance to the north of Rome and flying at considerable altitude reported officially that they had seen bomb-flashes when over Rome which could have been the four explosions in the Vatican City. Perhaps part of the plan was to drop the bombs at a moment when it would appear that the Allies were responsible. In any event, both the Allied and Axis press stepped up their propaganda duel, each accusing the other of the mischief. For some months the Vatican authorities were convinced that it was a Fascist-Republican plane and even believed that they knew the name of the Italian pilot. When no proof materialized, this conviction was gradually abandoned. This is surprising when one realizes how difficult it must be to keep a secret of such importance for so long a time, especially now that Nazi and Fascist war documents are readily accessible. It

One of the corridors in the Governor's Palace showing damage from bomb blast.



can only be assumed that the crew of the offending plane perished soon after their escapade and their secret vanished with them. But what of the airmen who flew the "Vedova Nera" over St. Peter's for four months thereafter? Surely they cannot all be dead. Let them now speak and help solve the mystery of who bombed the Vatican!

(Mr. Tittmann, now our Ambassador in Peru, was the Assistant to the Honorable Myron Taylor, Personal Representative of the President of the United States to His Holiness the Pope, and during the war spent two and one-half years inside the Vatican City as the diplomatic representative of the United States.)

American Foreign Service Association

A REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Two events of major importance to the Association have occurred within the past year. The American Foreign Service Association was incorporated in the District of Columbia on November 29, 1951. The American Foreign Service Protective Association purchased, and had remodelled and repaired the property and building at 1908 G St. N. W. It now is in use as club quarters for members of the two Associations and as headquarters for their activities, including the Foreign Service JOURNAL.

Accordingly, better facilities are provided for existing and contemplated new activities for the benefit of members. This also means that we are urgently in need of increased membership and more participation by all in the affairs of the two organizations.

We now have an investment of about \$55,000.00 in our own quarters, including purchase price, cost of repairs, and furniture and furnishings. Funds invested, including scholarship funds, amount to about \$45,000.00. The Protective Association has about 1,500 members (almost half

of them also belong to the Foreign Service Association) who carry more than \$16,000,000.00 in group insurance. There are twelve permanent employees on the payrolls of the Foreign Service Association, the JOURNAL, and the Protective Association.

The objectives and purposes of the American Foreign Service Association, as set forth in the Certificate of Incorporation and the By-Laws, are to promote in all lawful, legitimate and appropriate ways the advancement of the welfare of members of the Foreign Service and of the Association. The By-Laws provide that no part of the net earnings or of the principal or assets of the Association shall be used for: (1) benefits to individuals "other than through payments of life, sick, accident, or other benefits which may be provided for the members of the Association," and (2) "carrying on propaganda or in otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

Business of the Association is conducted through the
(Continued on page 48)



By the time this JOURNAL appears, the Association's new Foreign Service Club will have had its official housewarming. Reservations are piling in now for the celebration on May 23rd. Furnishing of the club rooms is virtually complete—from the drapes, soft carpets, and modern chairs and tables in the reception, reading and card rooms, to the garden umbrellas on the tables in the back garden.

Codes

- When the Washington police ran into a problem trying to prove a case on an alleged numbers racketeer whose records were kept in "hieroglyphics," they called in the State Department's code experts. When the Department couldn't crack the code, it was suggested that the suspect ought to apply for a job at the Department himself.

- The *Washington Daily News* columnist, Pete Edson, puts another code story this way:

"The whole thing began when MSA's mission to Formosa was putting on the pressure to get an American team of experts sent over to survey the Chinese Nationalist sugar industry. Reorganization and modernization of the industry were being considered. The sugar harvest season was in full swing and no experts were in sight. So the MSA mission cabled Washington headquarters:

"Subject: Sugar Survey team. Refer gospel according to St. Matthew 9, verses 37-38."

"Looking it up, the MSA boys in Washington read:

"Then saith He unto His disciples, The harvest season truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few; Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest."

"Not to be outdone, the Food and Agriculture Division of MSA headquarters in Washington cabled back:

"Subject: Sugar Survey team. Refer Psalm 27, verse 14.

"If the Formosa mission looked that one up for decoding, they read:

"Wait on the Lord. Be of good courage and He shall strengthen thine heart. Wait, I say on the Lord."

Isaac Edwards

JIM STEWART, in his column, "Twenty-Five Years Ago" in last month's JOURNAL pays tribute to EDDIE SAVOY, the legendary messenger who worked for the Department for 64 years prior to his death in 1943.

Runner up for similar honors is ISAAC EDWARDS, long-time friend of Eddie's, who is rounding off his 50th year with the Department. Isaac delivered some material to GEORGE BUTLER the other day, and made all of us in the JOURNAL office feel very juvenile indeed when he told us he had served under every President since THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and every Secretary of State since JOHN HAY. He joined the Department as a temporary laborer when he was seventeen and was appointed assistant messenger in 1902. Assigned to ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE ADEE, he worked in that capacity for over twenty years, until Mr. Adee's death.

In the quiet elegance of "Old State" Isaac was stationed in front of Mr. Adee's door, and Eddie Savoy in front of the adjoining office of the Secretary of State. The two were friends and colleagues for twenty-three years, ushering statesmen in and out of their respective anterooms and

offices. Isaac recalled one incident that was publicized by BILL HASSETT, who was at that time Associated Press correspondent. The diplomatic representatives of two countries that were "at variance" arrived within moments of one another one Thursday afternoon, which Isaac described as "Diplomatic Day" at Old State. The correspondent saw the two dignitaries arriving, and waited to see how these two veteran messengers would handle a most delicate situation. Eddie Savoy recognized the problem immediately, and instead of ushering them into the same ante-room, had Isaac shunt one into a small side room until the other had paid his call and was out of sight. Reminiscing, Isaac mused, "I got all my diplomatic training from Eddie Savoy."



Isaac Edwards, senior messenger in the Department was the first to receive a length of service award in 1947 from Secretary of State Acheson.

In 1930 Isaac was promoted to clerk, and was the first to receive a length-of-service award gold pin from Secretary Acheson at the initial ceremony in 1947. Although he had passed the age of mandatory retirement (70 years) Isaac was granted a special appointment and was permitted to stay on because of his half century of loyal and faithful service to the Department and his government.

Personals

According to the *New York Times* WENDELL S. HOWARD, a retired member of the Foreign Service, has run into a problem in trying to sell a Michaelangelo Pieta on behalf of the French town of Chermond-Ferrand. US customs authorities have questioned the authenticity of the wooden carving and it is being held temporarily pending a ruling

on whether it is a genuine duty-free masterpiece or whether it is a taxable fraud.

Former FSO CONGER REYNOLD, now director of public relations for the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), will receive an honorary LL.D. at the commencement exercises at Carthage College (Illinois), this month.

FSO ALBERT F. NUFER has been nominated to be Ambassador to Argentina, replacing ELLSWORTH BUNKER, who is now Ambassador at Rome. JOSEPH C. GREEN replaces GERALD DREW as Minister to Jordan.

ANNE DE BAILLET-LATOUR, 15, granddaughter of Ambassador to Paris JAMES C. DUNN, retains her US citizenship as a result of a special bill passed by the Senate and sent to the White House last month.

The Paris edition of the *Herald-Tribune* carried a nice writeup on the Educational Consulting Service of which retired FSO DICK BOYCE is one of the key volunteers.

As we go to press H.R. 3401, the bill which will give some 300 Foreign Service annuitants the \$300 increase Civil Service annuitants received in 1948 under the LANGER-STEVENSON bill, has passed the Senate—it passed the House last fall—and is at the White House awaiting signature.

FSO HERVE L'HEUREUX's Prayers-For-Peace movement has reached real voice-of-the-people proportions. The Greek-American *National Herald* was among the most recent newspapers to publicize it.

FSO CLAIBORNE PELL has resigned to become Vice Chairman of the District of Columbia branch of the Harriman-For-President Committee.

After 24 years in the Service ROBERT D. COE has resigned. He will visit Europe by motor for awhile. In August he returns to his ranch in Wyoming where he will decide on his future activities.

Director General of the Foreign Service GERALD DREW has also been named Director of the Inspection Corps.

FSO BOB WOODWARD, now Counselor of Embassy in Stockholm, is due to arrive in Washington soon where he will be the new Chief of Foreign Service Personnel. FP's current Chief, ELBRIDGE DURBROW, hasn't yet been told what his new assignment will be.

Now in Geneva for one of the periodic meetings of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union is our Book Review Editor, FRANCIS DE WOLF. Other members of the US delegation are: DONALD C. BLAISDELL and WAYNE MASON, both attached to the Consulate General at Geneva, and HELEN G. KELLY of the Telecommunications Staff in the Department.

The appointment of STANLEY ANDREWS to be Administrator of the Technical Cooperation Administration (in place of the late DR. HENRY G. BENNETT) was universally applauded in the US press. Actually Mr. Andrews is an old hand at the kind of work he will be doing in his new job. While in the Army he served successively (starting in 1943) as planning adviser on food at AFHQ in North Africa, as assistant in the reorganization of the Sicilian Department of Agriculture, as chief of forestry and fisheries with the Allied Control Commission for Italy, as director of agriculture, forestry and fisheries with the Fifth Army, and as deputy director for food and agriculture for the US Zone of Germany. He was on leave from his position as Director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and serving

as Special Consultant to the Secretary on Point IV when the President appointed him Administrator of the program.

Another TCA appointment is that of DR. FRANK E. SORENSON, Nebraska educator, as Director of the Education Staff.

Principality of Outer Baldonia

News has reached us of the creation of a new, independent country, of untold potential, to which the United States Government has not yet been invited to send accredited diplomatic personnel. The country has been in existence since 1948. It is called the Principality of Outer Baldonia, and is an island located just eight miles off the coast of Wedgeport, Nova Scotia. It is known for its tuna fish tournament, which is an annual affair.

The Government, sole owner, and ruler of the Principality is American-born Prince of Princes, Russell Arundel, whose interests, other than those of governing his island, concern

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SECTION TWO

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THE NATIONAL HERALD, SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1952

ΕΤΟΣ ΤΡΙΑΚΟΣΤΟΝ ΟΓΔΩΝ, No. 13,292

The National Herald Hails and Joins The Prayers - For - Peace Movement

HERVE L'HEUREUX'S IDEA EXPRESSES THE SENTIMENTS OF ALL THE PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

More than 4,000 organizations and groups have taken up his message

The Greek National Herald, along with hundreds of other institutions and organizations among which are the AIEPA and the GAPA, has joined The Prayers-for-Peace Movement. During the first year, approximately 650 groups and organizations endorsed the movement by adopting a resolution. In October 1950 the total had increased to about 1700 and, in October 1951, the third anniversary of the beginning of the movement the total number of groups and organizations whose members agreed to adhere to the non-day practice of devoting a minimum of one minute in silent prayer for peace has reached 4,600.

The fact that this movement has swept the country is a tribute to both the spiritual qualities of the American people and to its devotion

peace until through mass individual effort we shall have shown Him that we are worthy of His assistance?

"As a clergyman has recently written to me from Los Angeles, Calif., "It may be that God demands more than an occasional furtive gesture of acknowledgment on the part of some of our governmental leaders, with the implied desire that He should, so to speak, leave the needed packet of divine assistance politely at our back doorstep and slip silently away."

The prayers-of-peace movement has no organized head; it calls for no financial subscription of any kind; its spread depends entirely upon the spontaneous and voluntary efforts of those individuals, and groups of individuals who wish to interest themselves in this crusade of prayer. The individual effort re-



too complex to be solved by the finite mind of man, without the aid of Almighty God. Our leaders are badly in need of our prayers. We have a moral obligation to help them through the means God has made available to us; and it requires such little effort. Our Founding Fathers were not ashamed to pray. The accomplishments of Joan of Arc is another vivid example of what may be achieved by prayer and faith.

In New Hampshire, where the Prayers-For-Peace Movement look form in Manchester, the First World War veterans and also American Legislators drew up a resolution to this effect.

"We, the members of The Lustrus Post, American Legion, Manchester, N. H., do hereby resolve to pause for one minute in the midst of our daily task, at twelve o'clock noon

the manufacture of a non-alcoholic beverage in the States, known as Pepsi Cola. However, carrying on this business does not interfere with the affairs of state, because the Principality has no economic problems, no foreign policy, no minority groups. There is no underprivileged class, because only those designated by the Prince of Princes are permitted entry, and upon doing so, automatically become Princes. There are no housing problems, because there is no housing. There are no public works, reconstruction projects, government-financed resource developments, because the inhabitants like the island as it is.

Furthermore, no requests have been made to the U. S. Government for TCA, MSA or Point Four and the country faces no currency crisis . . . the currency is as stable as the tide itself. Exchange is made in "tunars" and tunars are only redeemable in tuna fish.

Because of the infancy of this serene country, little research has thus far been made into the mores and customs of the natives, but their culture seems unique in this one respect . . . there is a tribal taboo against women. No one of the female sex is granted entry, and as far as can be determined, it is unconstitutional to permit any exception to this law.

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EDITORIALS

ARMS AND IDEALS

"The times in which we live must be painted in the somber values of Rembrandt. The background is dark, the shadows deep. Outlines are obscure. The central point, however, glows with light, and, though it often brings out the glint of steel, it touches colors of unimaginable beauty.

"For us, that central point is the growing unity of free men the world over. This is our shaft of light, our hope and our promise."

Dean Acheson

We think too much about physical power. The struggle for power in the world conditions our acts, our talk, our thoughts. Our duties are changed because of it. We are becoming amateur military strategists. This is all inevitable, and in view of our problems, necessary. But let us never forget, in our preoccupation with the armed defense of the free world, that our greatest power is still moral power and our greatest gifts are intangible.

We are still proudest of the *ideas* which have come from America. The impact of our revolution upon France was made not by guns or gadgets, but by principles and ideals and the practice of these principles and ideals. Our influence in the world did not depend upon military strength—we had none. Yet the words of Jefferson, Franklin, Adams and Paine were heard round the world.

The first half of our present century has plunged us into disillusionment and a search for quick answers. After the brief idealism of Woodrow Wilson came the years of debunking, of smashing idols and of a return to "realism." To many in the world the totalitarian answers, fascist and communist, looked bright, shiny and attractive.

Since fascism and communism use force, terror, aggression and slavery to conquer free men, they cannot be dealt with by reason and argument alone. Force must be met by force. The lamp of freedom, held however high, can be dashed to the ground in a thousand pieces if the arm sustaining it is weak.

But force is not enough.

The solid strength of faith in human justice and freedom must be the unshakable rock on which our guns and planes depend. Let us not be afraid of affirming our faith in the values which made our country great. This is not the time for cynicism, or for sneering at words because they have

been repeated often or because they have been twisted and distorted by our enemies.

Those in foreign countries who see "USA" on trucks and machines and packing boxes must in their minds connect that "USA" with more than the boxes and things they see and touch. The spirit, which those things symbolize, is the essence of our national life and of our foreign policy. No USIE program can produce it. It must exist within us, the people and the Government of the United States.

Yet this spirit does not spring up of itself—it must be cultivated. Periodically, for ourselves, we need a rediscovery of America, a new turning to the political foundations of our country, its religious forces, its literature, art and educational institutions. Lest the atomic scientists get too far ahead, let us take stock of our ability to retain our values in an atomic age, whether or not a new war should come.

As this rediscovery of our own resources takes place, the world will know it. For the world is hungrier for ideals than for gadgets.

Let us, therefore, in the midst of our planning for arms for the free world, reserve a special place for ideals. These we need and these the world needs.

MILESTONE FOR THE ASSOCIATION

With the emergence of the American Foreign Service Association from the shadowy recesses of an office-building to the proud occupancy of its own home at 1908 G Street, comes the opportunity to take a look at just what we have achieved in our Association.

First of all one sees that the Association now has about 2500 members. Before the year is out there should be many more. Over \$16,000,000 of Association group insurance is carried by approximately 1500 policy holders. You members, who may not have been giving much thought to your cumulative strength, belong to an organization which earns, with the help of the JOURNAL, about \$60,000 each year.

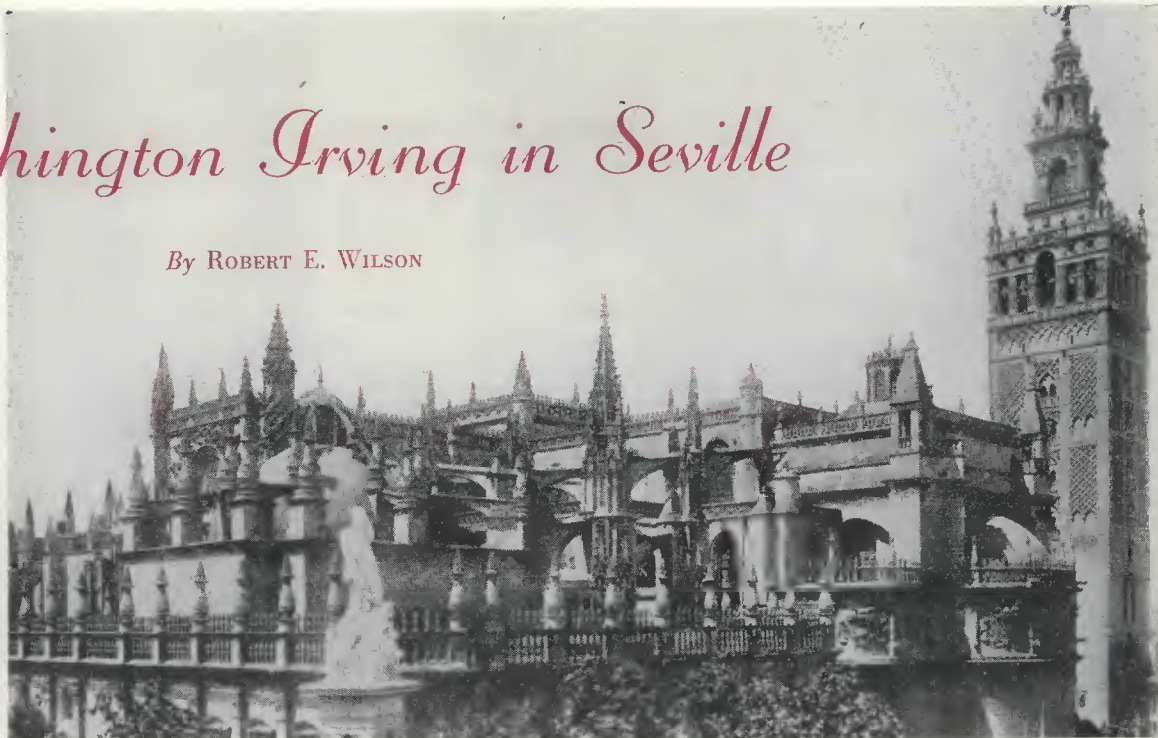
You have twelve employees working for the American Foreign Service Association, The Protective Association, and The JOURNAL in your new building which was purchased and modernized with about \$45,000 of your money.

The new headquarters will be a source of pride to you when you see it. You will find ample space and pleasant surroundings where you can meet with your friends who outwit the law of averages and arrive in Washington when you do.

The JOURNAL, by virtue of being a grateful inhabitant of the Association's new home, hopes, in time, to meet every one of its correspondents, contributors and readers.

Washington Irving in Seville

By ROBERT E. WILSON



Seville's famous Cathedral, with its Moorish Giralda tower. In the library of this Cathedral, known as the Biblioteca, Washington Irving did much of his research on his "Life and Voyages of Columbus" and other works.

Of all of the diplomats who have represented our country abroad, none has been more successful than Washington Irving in achieving cultural rapprochement between the United States and the country to which he was accredited. His *Tales of the Alhambra*, *Life and Voyages of Columbus*, and *Conquest of Granada*—American classics on Spanish themes—stand as lasting monuments to his accomplishments in the field of cultural relations between the United States and Spain.

If Irving had been a mere Hispanophile expatriate the influence of his Spanish writings in the United States would have been relatively unimportant. But the fact that he was the most American of all the writers of his day gave his works unique validity and acceptability, with the result that Americans became and continue to be very conscious of their Spanish heritage. Likewise his research and writings on Granada have given him a prominent place among all Hispanist scholars, and served to direct Spanish as well as foreign attention to the rich treasures, both literary and architectural, of the Hispano-Arabic culture of Andalusia. No greater contribution to Spain's own cultural development could have been made by either Spaniard or foreigner.

Irving had already achieved a solid reputation as a writer of history and of folklore through the publication of his *History of New York* and *The Sketch Book*. Born in 1783, the year of the Treaty of Paris, it might be said that he was born with the United States, and was not only the first-born but the favorite writer of the new republic. In 1815, after having volunteered for military service in the War of 1812, he took up residence in England, where he became acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, and other contemporaries, with whom he ranked in popularity among English readers. Literary piracy and plagiarism, made possible by inadequate copyright laws in the United States, and

Consul Robert E. Wilson, now enjoying home leave, plans to return to Seville where he has been principal officer since 1949. He entered the FS as vice consul in 1936, and is now a class 3 officer.

a series of imprudent investments deprived him of the financial fruits of his writing and led him to seek the security of a diplomatic career. He applied to Alexander Everett, American Minister in Madrid, who not only gave him a job but allowed him all the free time he needed to devote to research and writing on Spanish themes.

Life at the court of Ferdinand VII in 1827 was agreeable and Irving soon found himself enchanted by Spain and its literature, art, music and history. He commenced making an English translation of Navarrete's *Voyages of Columbus*, but abandoned it in order to do original research on the discovery of America. In 1828 he published the first edition of his *Life and Voyages of Columbus*, which had immediate success in London and was promptly pirated in the United States. He determined to write a second and more authoritative edition, and also wished to do basic research for the *Conquest of Granada* and *Tales of the Alhambra*, already begun in Madrid, and with the permission of Minister Everett, went to spend a little over a year in Seville where the famous Columbus Library and the General Archive of the Indies are located. Thus Irving, first-born American writer and most successful American writer of his day, was also the first of a long and unbroken series of American scholars and writers who have gone to Seville to study at these world-famous libraries.

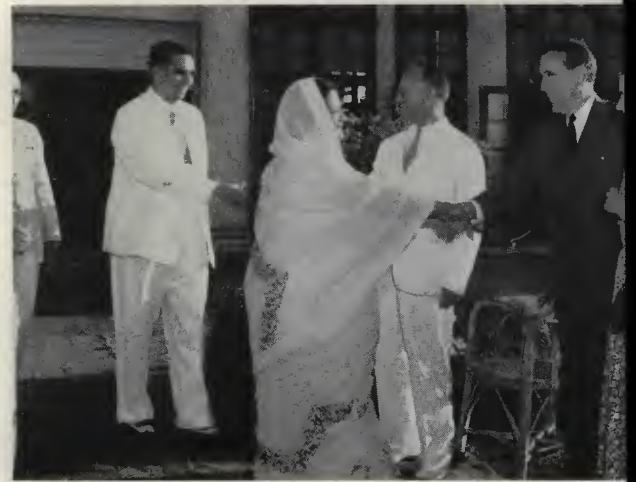
After traveling from Madrid to Cádiz via Gibraltar, Irving traveled up the Guadalquivir on the *Betis*, first steamboat to ply this river, arriving in Seville at 5:30 p.m. Monday, April 14, 1828, missing by just a few days the famous Holy Week processions. He was greeted by Mr. Walsh, the British vice

(Continued on page 52)



Courtesy Henry J. Cassis

At a reception immediately following their wedding at Johannesburg are pictured (left) Vice Consul and Mrs. Theodore A. Tremblay. The bride is the former Silvia Harlan Gremillion, FSS. Also pictured are Consul and Mrs. Charles O. Thompson, who held the reception in their home.



In the reception line greeting Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Fazalbhoj and Mrs. Childs, Ambassador Chester Bowles, and Mrs. Childs. The reception was held at the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, India.

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Left: The staff at the American Consulate at the official opening of the new Consulate building in Bombay. From left to right: Masbourian, Gardener; Armand B. Jellene-Mercedes, Messenger. 2nd step: FSL; André Moullin, FSL, Brian Goff, FSL. 3rd step: Elizabeth Markle, FSS; Helene de Tarnowski, FSL. 4th step: Cecil W. General, Paris; Amy H. Beylard, Vice Consul. 5th step: Robert Roberts, Consul General; Alice Blanchard, Head, Office of the Consul. *Courtesy*

The picture below was taken at a dinner given in honor of Brigadier General Emil C. Kiel, Commanding General of the Caribbean Air Command, during his visit to Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Pictured are, from left to right: Don Juan Manuel Galvez, President of the Honduras; Mrs. John D. Erwin, Ambassador Erwin, and Brigadier General Kiel.

Courtesy Byron E. Blankinship





General Prescott the Ambassador y.

e, France, at the Top step: George Chauffeur; René Suzanne Lebault, ell, FSL; Jeanne FSL, Gretchen L; Olga Filatieff, supervising Consul FSL; Charles B. step: Quincy F. rs. Roberts; Mau- Colonel Alan B. ris.

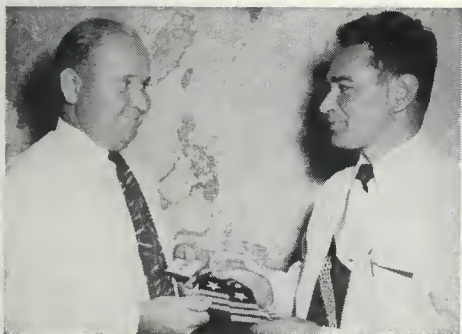
cy F. Roberts



Cardinal Theodor Innitzer receives a check for 25,000 schillings for the St. Stephen's Cathedral reconstruction fund from Mr. Harry J. Skornia, US Radio Officer in Vienna. The money was raised by the American sponsored Red-White-Red radio network at a combination concert and quiz show held at the Vienna Concert House.



The caption on the back of this picture read: "From the (Re) Tired and Roving W. E. Dunns, temporarily sojourning in Lima, Peru." The Dunns' Washington address is c/o Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.



Courtesy Robert J. Boylan

When friends of Assistant Naval Attaché Gordon Cornell wished to present him with new shoulder boards and insignia upon his promotion to Commander, none were to be found in Singapore. Stan Gluck, right, Singapore manager of Pan American remedied the situation by having some flown in on the next flight from Manila.



Courtesy Thomas H. Robinson

The Consulate staff at Nassau recently volunteered 100% to donate blood to the Miami Blood Bank. Pictured, from left to right, standing: Mrs. Pearl Cleary, Receptionist; Miss Frances Usenik, Visa Clerk; Mrs. Marjorie van Zeylen, Secretary to Principal Officer; Miss Barbara Blume, File Clerk; Nolan Dean, Messenger. Sitting: Consul Ernest L. Eslinger, Consul Thomas H. Robinson, Vice Consul Robert V. Carey, Mrs. Robert Carey, R.N., (not pictured) has given a large portion of her time to the technical details in the blood collection campaign.



Courtesy Robert J. Boylan

Pictured above are, l. to r.: Consul General Charles F. Baldwin, Mrs. Dai Newton, Mrs. Lucia Kidder, Mrs. W. L. Blythe and Dr. C. A. Gibson-Hill, at the opening of an art show held at the Singapore Art Society. Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Kidder, both FS Wives, had paintings exhibited at the show.

Below: During Ambassador and Mrs. Francis P. Mathews' recent visit to Cork, Ireland, they met the staff at the Consulate there. Sitting are Principal Officer Nicholas Lakas, Mrs. Mathews and Ambassador Mathews. Standing, l. to r.: Mr. S. Bolton, Miss P. Campbell, Miss A. Oliver, Miss Twomey, Mrs. R. McSweeney, Miss V. Creamer, and Mr. A. E. Hamilton

Courtesy William E. Christensen





Canadian Apples are noted the world
around for their delightfully clean taste.



For clean taste...

look to Canada

Say "Canada" and you think of sparkling clear air; of swift-running waters; of sun-drenched farms and orchards. It seems only natural, then, that there should be an especially *clean* taste to so many of the good things to eat and drink from this favoured land.

The *clean* taste, light body and distinctive flavour of Seagram's V. O.

Canadian Whisky mark it as one of the world's finest whiskies.

Taste it and discover for yourself the extra pleasure in every sip.



Seagram's V.O.
CANADIAN WHISKY
Honoured the world over

THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

Survey of United States International Finance, 1950, by Gardner Patterson and Jack N. Behrman, *Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J., 1951, 297 pages, \$2.25.*

Reviewed by WILFRED MALENBAUM

This volume is the second in a series inaugurated by Princeton University as an "experiment" in 1949. Its stated objectives are orderly and accurate reporting with a minimum of independent analysis. As a factual report, the 1950 Survey is excellent. It can be used effectively as a basic course of information even for the detailed needs of Government officials. In this regard, it is even superior to a vast number of Governmental publications which, when combined, are much bulkier and which would require careful study if valid comparisons are to be made among programs. Moreover, while serving as an excellent basic source of information, the Survey remains eminently readable and presents a comprehensive and overall picture. Although the authors have scrupulously refrained from independent analysis, the typing in of various programs and the inclusion of pertinent Congressional opinions and Administration interpretations, really result in an analytic presentation of the material. It is thus possible not only to obtain the facts on U.S. aid programs, loan programs, and our commercial activities, but also to obtain a picture of their interrelationships and their relative importance. One can see much more clearly from such a volume than from the vast amount of Governmental publications the emergence of a new emphasis on economic development, for example, and the relationship between security objectives and general assistance objectives in our programs. In addition to this, the discussion on individual activities, such as Point IV, or U.S. participation in the European Payments Union, are adequately detailed and comprehensively presented.

The Survey should thus be an invaluable addition to the basic material available to members of the U.S. Foreign Service on our foreign financial activities. Princeton University should certainly be encouraged to continue this publication.

India and China, A Thousand Years of Cultural Relations, by Prabodh Chandra Bagchi, 2nd ed. revised, *Philosophical Library, New York, 234 pages, \$4.50.*

Reviewed by ARTHUR W. HUMMEL

The story of the cultural contacts between India and China in the first ten centuries of our era is an absorbing one which, until now, has never been adequately summarized either for Eastern or Western readers.

Though the author recognizes that these Sino-Indian relations "seem to have been mostly a one-way traffic," documented almost entirely from Chinese records (Indian thinkers, he truly remarks, had "no interest in the history of an idea," but only in "the idea itself"), it is worth remembering that whatever the Indians or the Chinese acquired from

each other, they acquired it voluntarily. Among the interesting parts of the book, for this reader, were the translations of several letters exchanged between Hsuan-tsang and his Indian friends; and translations of five inscriptions on stones left by the last Chinese pilgrims at Bodgaya between the years A.D. 990 and 1033. Thereafter the Central Asian route was blocked by hostile forces, and Chinese thinkers began to remodel Indian ideas to fit their own cast of thought.

Vice Admiral, The Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Report to the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia, 1943-45. New York: Philosophical Library, 1951. *xi-280 pages, 47 maps and charts. \$12.00.*

Reviewed by KENNETH P. LANDON

This volume may be compared to the professional chess player's record of match play. The moves and countermoves are all noted and the game may be replayed again and again by students of the game. The human elements of frustration, defeat, success, fear and bravery, hardship and brutal death are not included in the report. This is the commander's story of the war and the report gives a faithful impression of the kind of war he fought. His was a war to achieve efficient organization, to use the forces of many diverse races, to satisfy the politicians of several nations, to secure priorities for materiel sorely needed by the men doing the fighting, to reconcile difficult personalities. In brief his war was a war to make war possible and to prepare the subsequent civil administrations a holding action until civilian authorities could take over along more usual lines. Here we see a politician and an administrator at work. The report reveals the conditions which made it necessary to instruct the Thai Underground not to engage in military action until the war was ended and which made it necessary to use Japanese



"I'd like something by that French author, Risqué."

forces in Indonesia to maintain law and order during the initial period of accepting the surrender of the Japanese.

This book will appeal to students of strategy and tactics, to other theatre commanders, to would-be commanders of war theatres, and to officers who have actually served in the theatre under discussion.

The maps and charts add a great deal to the value of the report as the reader is enabled to follow each field operation as it proceeds.

Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao, by Benjamin I. Schwartz. *Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1951. 258 pages with index. \$4.00.*

Reviewed by HARRISON M. HOLLAND

Does the history of the Chinese Communist Party in terms of its doctrinal development and its internal political relations give us any clues to its future political strategy and its future relations with the Soviet Union? While admittedly no one volume could give us the answers to these questions, Professor Schwartz's study is an outstanding contribution to a better understanding of the Chinese Communist movement.

The opening chapter is a discussion of the origins of Marxism-Leninism in China and its effects upon the founders of the Party. The early history of the Party is next examined, followed by a review of the period of the Party's collaboration with the Kuomintang. A penetrating analysis of the factional components of the Party before the rise of Mao reveals the manner in which Comintern influences often determined the growth and longevity of such factions. The author concludes with a description of the rise to power of the Maoist faction of the Party and a brief survey of the essential features of the Maoist strategy.

It is Professor Schwartz's central thesis that Mao established his leadership within the Chinese Communist movement and that the gravitation of power into the hands of Mao and Chu Teh was the result of circumstances and power relations existing within the Chinese Communist movement rather than decisions made in Moscow.

This volume is rich in factual knowledge of the early history of the Party. It is concerned with an area of research hitherto neglected, and herein lies its primary value.

America and the Mind of Europe. Edited by Lewis Galantière. *Library Publishers, New York, 125 pages, \$2.75.*

Reviewed by ARTHUR L. LEBEL

"America and the Mind of Europe" is a collection of ten articles discussing very briefly the present attitude of Europeans toward their political, economic and cultural status, and toward the United States as a world leader. The comments seem to be quite objective and the authors unbiased.

Among other effects which this book produces on the mind of the reader is the impression that while loans, gifts and military occupation or aid perform vital functions, they have proven to be poor substitutes for a genuine understanding of the human element in a world which the United States is obviously called upon to lead. Since the authors are either Europeans or persons who have a sound knowledge of European traditions and psychology, their comments include very practical ideas. Unfortunately the book is only 125 pages long and the average length of the articles is twelve pages. Therefore, it can do little more than to outline the problem and create in the reader's mind the desire to contribute to its solution.

NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **In the Balance**, edited by Randolph S. Churchill, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.....\$5.00

Churchill at his extemporaneous best in a setting dear to his heart—the House of Commons. A useful record of international affairs during the years 1949 and 1950.

2. **The World of George Jean Nathan** edited by Charles Angoff, Alfred A. Knopf, New York.....\$5.00

A wise and humorous social history by the idol-smasher of the twenties who is now generally conceded to be the Dean of American drama critics.

3. **Conquest by Terror**, by Leland Stowe, Random House, N. Y.....\$3.50

The terrifying picture of Soviet progress among Moscow's six puppet States portrayed for the first time by a competent analyst on the basis of intelligence files, underground reports, and other revealing materials.

4. **Southwest**, by John Houghton Allen, Lippincott, N. Y. \$3.50

A collection of gaudy, fanciful, highly humorous yarns born of youthful experiences in Nuevo Laredo across the Rio Grande. Mr. Allen is a fine story teller.



"Speaking of the world crisis, who do you suppose I ran into downtown today?"

FOREIGN SERVICE RESERVE PROMOTIONS

To FSR-I: George L. Bell, Paul Birdsall, Lloyd A. Free, Ben T. Moore, Milton M. Turner.

To FSR-II: Horace V. Geib, Wolf I. Ladejinsky, Ernest A. Lister, Lewis Rex Miller, C. Edward Wells, Murray M. Wise.

To FSR-III: Merrill W. Abbey, Eleanor W. Allen, Joseph Godson, Leonard R. Greenup, John L. Hamilton, Davis O. Harrington, Eugene F. Karst, Richard C. Larkin, Harold M. Midkiff, Eugene F. O'Connor, Robert B. Parke, Barrett Parker, Oliver A. Peterson, Stephen N. Sestanovich, Argus J. Tresidder, Hoyt N. Ware.

To FSR-IV: Frances H. Baker, Gilbert A. Crandall, Edwin B. Evans, William J. Galloway, Margaret P. Glassford, Albert Harkness, Jr., Russell L. Harris, Dallas L. Jones, Jr., Hugh C. Reichard, Roger P. Ross, Eugene D. Sawyer, Eugene A. Schnell.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

MISSIONS

CONSULATES

Through The Scottish Highlands And East

By EDITH BELCHER

After a long, cold, dreary winter in Glasgow, the sun put forth a meek appearance, the winds died down. We threw off the heavy fleece-lined boots and once again were human beings rather than the heavy-footed apparitions we'd been all winter. Spring was in Scotland and we were off on a



trip through the Highlands and down the Scottish East Coast.

Leaving Glasgow, we chose the route by Loch Lomond, the loveliest and most peaceful in Scotland; the "bonnie, bonnie banks" along which generations of Scots have wandered, sat and daydreamed. In April the large, gliding paddle steamers start their jaunts up the loch, their giant motors turning over and over, churning up the quiet waters. Beyond, the steep sides of Ben Lomond rise up and up, lording it over the loch and the Lilliputian village of Luss, whose tiny lanes are lined with dainty vine-cloaked cottages. During the summer they are buried under a haze of red, pink and yellow roses. Now the crocuses appear, bordering each path with a colorful, bright pattern.

We motored through the town of Tarbet to the Top-o'-the-Loch and Ardlui, past Ben Ime, Ben Vane, Ben Vorlich and enchanting Glen Falloch to Crianlarich.

Warily we approached Rannoch Moor and the Glencoe country; lonely, desolate stretches of black wastelands. There was the heather of Scotland which in August turns the moors and mountains into huge purple mounds.

Before reaching Ballachulish we passed through Glencoe, dread spot of the hideous Glencoe Massacre of 1692. A clan clash between the Macdonalds and the Campbells dropped in its gory tracks the bodies of thirty-eight Macdonalds and left behind a heritage of cold hatred between the two clans.

The Glencoe pass itself is a fearful sight; a narrow defile snaking between two enormous rocks out of whose stoney

surface gape nightmarish glens and where, on cold and windy nights, cavort the ghosts of the murdered Macdonalds. This crime still hangs low over the "Glen of Weeping."

It is this section of the Highlands that Rob Roy McGregor dominated and defended. Rob Roy was both hero and rascal; a semi-Robin Hood, who stole from the rich to aid the poor; and a rascal who seemed to prefer the plunder to the glory of battle.

There is Fort William, an old garrison during the days of "The Young Pretender," Prince Charlie, and his Jacobites. When General Wade was sent into the Highlands to crush these "rebellious followers of Prince Charlie," travel by troops was almost impossible because of the lack of roads and Wade had to construct highways joining the garrisons.

To the Highland chiefs these roads were a threat. From the pages of a great novel written on this theme, a Highlander says: "Ye saw the Road? That Road's the end of us! The Romans didna manage it; Edward didna manage it; but there it is at last, through to our vitals and it's up wi' the ell-wand and down the sword. . . ."

Late one afternoon we arrived in Inverness, a small, quiet town, lacking the ugly tram lines usually present. All Scottish towns are neat, and without the steel tracks cutting in and out of the narrow roads, Inverness appeared even more orderly.

We drove up to the castle on the hill overlooking the town. Before it stands the statue of Flora Macdonald, gazing westward to the Isle of Skye, where she smuggled Bonnie Prince Charlie one night in 1746, before his eventual escape to France.

Out of this episode was born one of the loveliest Scots airs, the Skye Boat Song:

"Speed bonnie boat like a bird on the wing,
'Onward' the sailors cry;
Carry the lad that's born to be king
Over the sea to Skye!"

From Inverness on, the country suddenly takes on a different feel and hue. The land begins to dip and the spirits to soar, for here the land becomes rich and fertile, gentle, rolling and less mountainous. Now the castles multiply, looming up on each hill, or a single tower attempts to outstretch the giant trees surrounding it. Scotland has probably more castles and "auld keeps" than any other country on earth, in all states of repair and disrepair.

Our first stop after Inverness was the town of Elgin where we wandered over the ruins of the Cathedral of Moray. This cathedral is one of the most ancient in Scotland, finished in 1224, although it was under construction for over a century.

We were told of a boy born in these ruins 150 years ago, in a small cell where the priests once washed before entering the charter room. Many years later, after becoming a general in the British Army in India, he went to America where he acquired a fortune. While he was away his mother was found starved to death in a cave near Elgin. This early Horatio Alger sent money back to his home town to found a haven for old folks and orphan children. The institution is still operating.

After leaving the Highlands, we discovered that the speech



The village of Ballachulish

suddenly changed. The Scots tongue fairly sings in Inverness and is considered by many the most beautifully spoken English in Britain. But with the change in the air and the land, the speech changed too, and upon reaching Aberdeen, it became unrecognizable.

Aberdeen is known as the "Granite City." Though granite is the foundation of Aberdeen, it is superceded by an even older tradition—Aberdeen's "joke factory." The whole city might be called a joke factory for the stories, old and new, that emanate from this fair city.

Fifteen miles or so beyond is the city of Stonehaven where slouches another ruin, the remains of Dunnottar Castle. Dunnottar Castle was the prison, and for many the death cell, of the Covenanters during the time of Argyle's invasion.

Montrose, along this coast, has a history going back to the year 1296. In 1296 Balliol, King Edward's puppet king of Scotland, double crossed his sovereign and made a separate treaty with France, whereby the two countries would stand together against England. To punish this rebel Edward sent a great army against Balliol and in 1296, after severe defeat, this offending vassal was forced to surrender Scotland to Edward. For this understandable turnabout on Balliol's part, Edward had the Stone of Destiny removed to England to do away with any further independent thought.

About five miles before Dundee is the port of Arbroath, a quiet town with an ancient abbey, now an immense mass of ruined stone. Here in 1330 Robert the Bruce signed the Declaration of Scotland. Last year Arbroath was singled out for even greater honors, for it was to Arbroath that the Stone of Destiny was secretly taken one Tuesday morning in April, where it quietly lay in the sanctuary of the Abbey for a few hours. Twenty-four hours and a thousand heartaches later the Scottish Stone

was returned to London, England.

Of all the towns in Scotland, St. Andrews is one of the most delightful and the most ancient, far better known as the home of golf than for her venerable cathedrals and colleges.

The better parts of the coast at St. Andrews are long crescent-shaped beaches stretching out into the North Sea. The beaches at this season were practically empty and even during the warmest months there is seldom a crowd. St. Andrews and its royal air would never lend itself to free and joyous cavorting about the beach, and the stern old clubhouse, which sits on a slight rise overlooking the beaches and the bay would, I am sure, frown upon such lightheartedness.

In the clubhouse there is a "silence room" which contains an illuminated glass case, displaying, not the Crown Jewels, but the

Regalia of Golf. Among these treasures is a silver cup which was given in 1754 by certain "noblemen and gentlemen being admirers of the ancient and healthful exercise of the Golf."

The Cathedral and Priory of St. Andrews was founded in 1160 or 1161 and the foundations were laid out to make it the longest church in Britain. In 1318 the new cathedral was consecrated in the presence of King Robert the Bruce. Some 200 years later there stood before this altar James V and Mary of Guise, whose child was Mary, Queen of Scots.

A great part of the cathedral was destroyed by fire in about 1378 and again in 1409 when great damage was caused by a storm. But it was the devastating blow of John Knox's reformation when images and books were burned and altars smashed, that left this cathedral in a state of ruin from which it never revived.

Off Burntisland further down the coast lies a gloomy,

(Continued on page 38)

Below: Urquhart Castle on Loch Ness



Security

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Dependable Insurance

in strong American Companies covering fire, theft, pilferage, lightning, explosion, storms, on household and personal effects while at post; baggage when travelling; and also automatically covering marine and transportation hazards on goods shipped, but at an additional premium depending on destination

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From "In" to "Out"

BY ROND DE CUIR

The moment the appropriate form arrives at the post specifying a period of consultation in the Department, the officer concerned should begin immediately a rigorous schedule of training. This should include a work-out every morning before breakfast (preferably a two or three mile trot over an obstacle course) and, after work, several sets of tennis, or an appropriate substitute, such as a couple of hours of wrestling, boxing, football, basketball, volley ball, or if all else fails, jumping rope.

In case conditions at the post render infeasible an athletic program of the type suggested, a good pair of roller skates is required equipment.

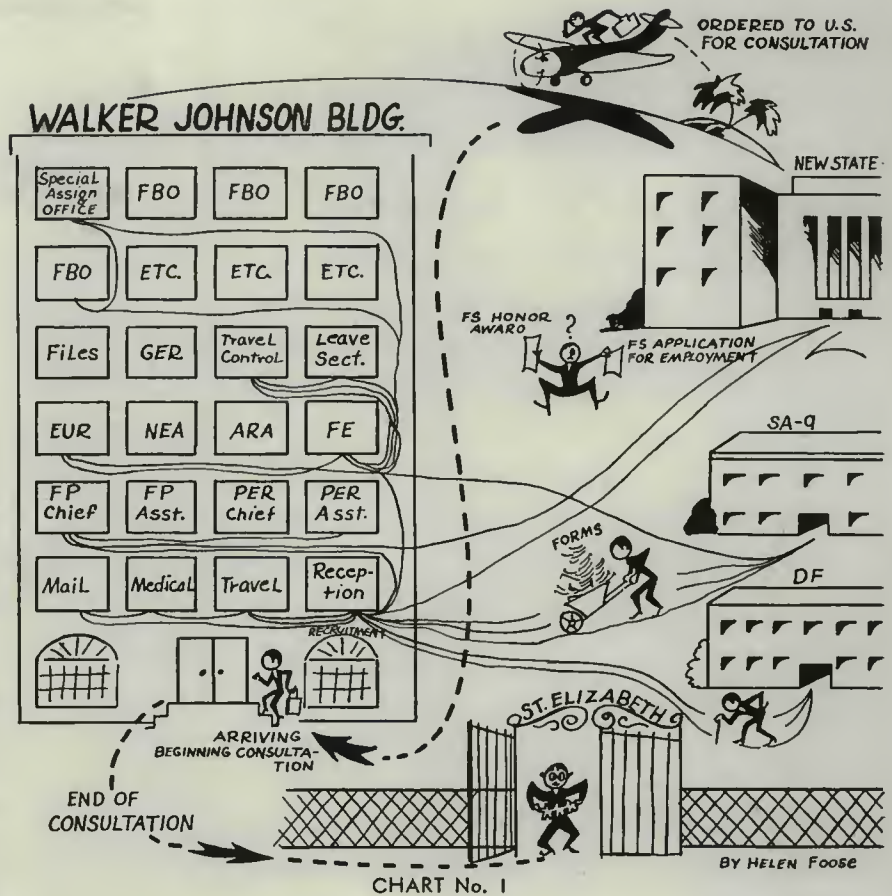
Your activities during your period of consultation are described in the accompanying Chart No. 1. It should be noted, however, that this is an abbreviated and considerably simplified version of the actual mileage you will cover. For example, the chart does not include the

trips to the other SA's (there are 26) which will be required. What if you have to look up a record at the Records Service Center? Go to SA-20, 2020 M Street. You will have to consult TCA—and that involves a jolly streetcar ride to SA-21 at 333 3rd Street, N. W. To talk to some of your IIA contacts, you will have to go to SA-26, the Longfellow Building, at Connecticut and Rhode Island Avenues. And so on and so on and so on.

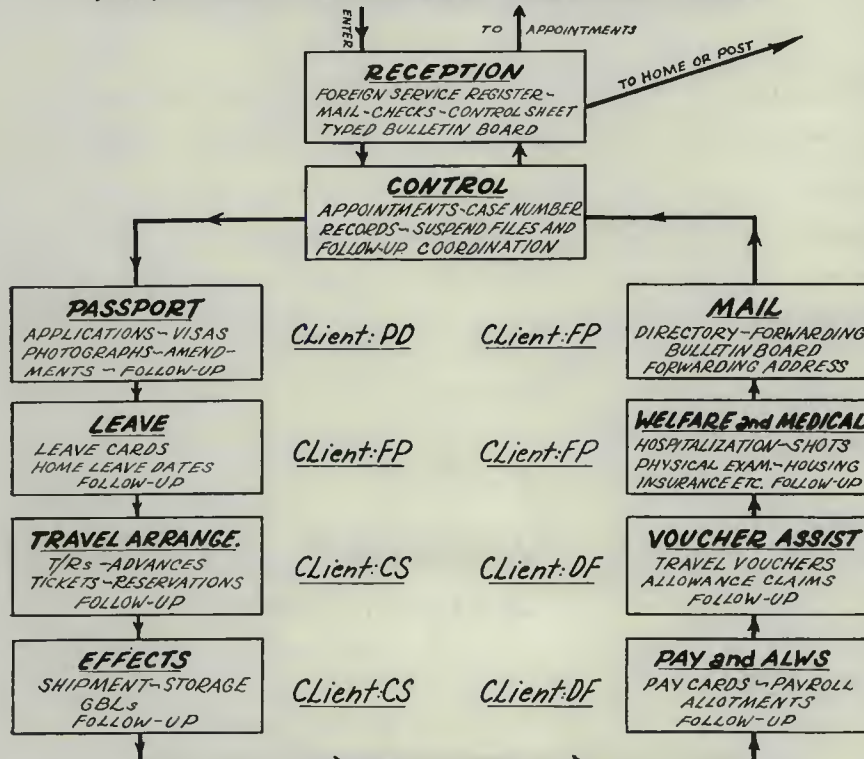
The itinerary of the chart does not, of course, note necessary stops *chez* the optometrist, the haberdasher or the shoe repair man.

As essential equipment for consultation, we suggest a detailed map of Washington, D. C., a compass, a goodly supply of "foot-ease," and for the statistically minded, a pedometer.

Just to be constructive and to end on a hopeful note, we present Chart No. 2, the recommendations of a recent Foreign Service Administration class as to how consultation should be handled. When this system goes into effect, you can do the whole operation in a wheel-chair, and all your worries about push-ups and shoe leather will be at a happy end! But don't throw away your exercising machine until I tell you!



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CLIENT: POSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF THIS DESK MANNED AND EXECUTED BY THIS DIVISION. COORDINATION FOR INDIVIDUAL HANDLED BY CONTROL DESK

CHART No. 2

A word to the wise about tires:

GOODYEAR
TIRES **1ST** WITH
CAR OWNERS AND
CAR MAKERS



Car makers know tires. Car owners know tire performance. And both the experts who *manufacture* and the motorists who *drive* the world's automobiles buy more Goodyear tires than any other make! Next time you need tires, see your Goodyear tire dealer!

More people, the world over, ride on Goodyear tires than on any other make!

squat island known as Inchkeith. There is nothing on this isle except the ruins of a small fort, but across the Firth of Forth from Burntisland you can see Edinburgh jutting out into the bay with a faint outline of Edinburgh Castle, balancing high on the hill at the top of the Royal Mile.

Before crossing the River Forth we entered the county of Clackmannan where broods a strange little town name Dollar. Above the village in a glen is the ruin of a castle which once belonged to the Argyle family. The villagers of Dollar will tell you that in ancient times the castle was called Castle Gloom, beside the waters of Griff, or Grief, in the Glen of Care, in the village of Dollar or Dolour.

And back to Glasgow, our grey city of ships and factories, soot and smog-ridden skies and cheery Glaswegians. The one-time Glasgow of the Church, of the Bells, and of the tobacco merchants; of James Watt, of Adam Smith and of the River Clyde.

"Hail, Glasgow! fam'd for ilka* thing
That heart can wish, or sillers* bring!"

SINGAPORE NOTES

VICE CONSUL JOHN J. O'KEEFE and family were scheduled to leave for the States in mid-April. John's six-year old son was recently stricken with polio. John had a slight attack from which he quickly recovered.

LOUISE HOLSCHER, secretary to Chief PAO ELMER NEWTON, and SALLY SMITH, secretary to CONSUL OSCAR ARMSTRONG, have received new assignments. After home leave that begins soon Louise will report to Hong Kong and Sally to Baghdad. Oscar recently became Singapore's youngest American Consul. An FSO, he was recently promoted to the rank of Consul at 34.

No one was more startled than CONSUL JOSEPH HIRSCH ROGATNICK, Chief of the Economic Section, when he was thumbing through the Foreign Service Manual recently and saw his official card reproduced in the section stating specifications for such items.

WALTER MCARTHUR, Information Officer at USIS Singapore, recently left for home on six months leave of absence from the Department.

VICE CONSUL ROBERT J. JANTZEN has returned from home leave to be followed soon by MRS. JANTZEN and their four sons.

The Military attaches pitched an elaborate party for CWO EDWARD E. HARRIS, administrative assistant to COL. EARL C. STEWART, liaison officer for the U. S. Army, who has gone to the States for leave and reassignment.

Robert J. Boylan

LIBYA

THE HONORABLE HENRY S. VILLARD, first American Minister to the United Kingdom of Libya, presented his Letters of Credence to KING IDRIS I on March 6, 1952. The ceremony was held in the Manar Palace in Benghazi, one of Libya's two capitals. MR. and MRS. VILLARD, their nine-year old son DIMITRI, and three officers of the Minister's staff had flown to Benghazi from Tripoli—the other capital—in an aircraft of the Military Air Transport Service. The plane was piloted by COLONEL FRED O. EASELY, Commanding Officer of Wheelus Field, the MATS base just east of Tripoli.

Accompanying Mr. Villard on his visit to Manar Palace, in addition to COLONEL EASLEY, were FIRST SECRETARY WIL-

*ilka—every.
siller—money.

LIAM L. SANDS and SECOND SECRETARIES CURTIS F. JONES and DAYTON S. MAK—all from the Legation in Tripoli—and FIRST SECRETARY BOLARD MORE and SECOND SECRETARY MARION RICE who are assigned to the Consulate in Benghazi. King Idris was attended by MAHMUD BEY MUNTASIR, the Prime Minister of Libya—who had also recently arrived from Tripoli—and a number of court officials.



Mr. Villard accompanied by Hamzawi Bey, Assistant Chief of the Royal Diwan, as he was reviewing the police guard at the entrance to Manar Palace in Benghazi.

Later in the day the Minister was His Majesty's guest at a tea held in Ghadir Palace at Leyte, and Mrs. Villard and Dimitri were entertained at the same time by the Queen. Here it was proved that even a nine-year old can make an impression on a state occasion, when a musical composition entitled *Libyan Triumph* which Dimitri had written himself was presented by Mr. Villard to the King. The composition—not the composer's first, incidentally—had been worked out on the piano in Washington when news of the Libyan assignment first reached the family's ears. The King was greatly intrigued by this novel and unscheduled feature of the presentation ritual, and told the Minister that Dimitri had the honor of being the composer of the first piece of music ever written about the United Kingdom of Libya.

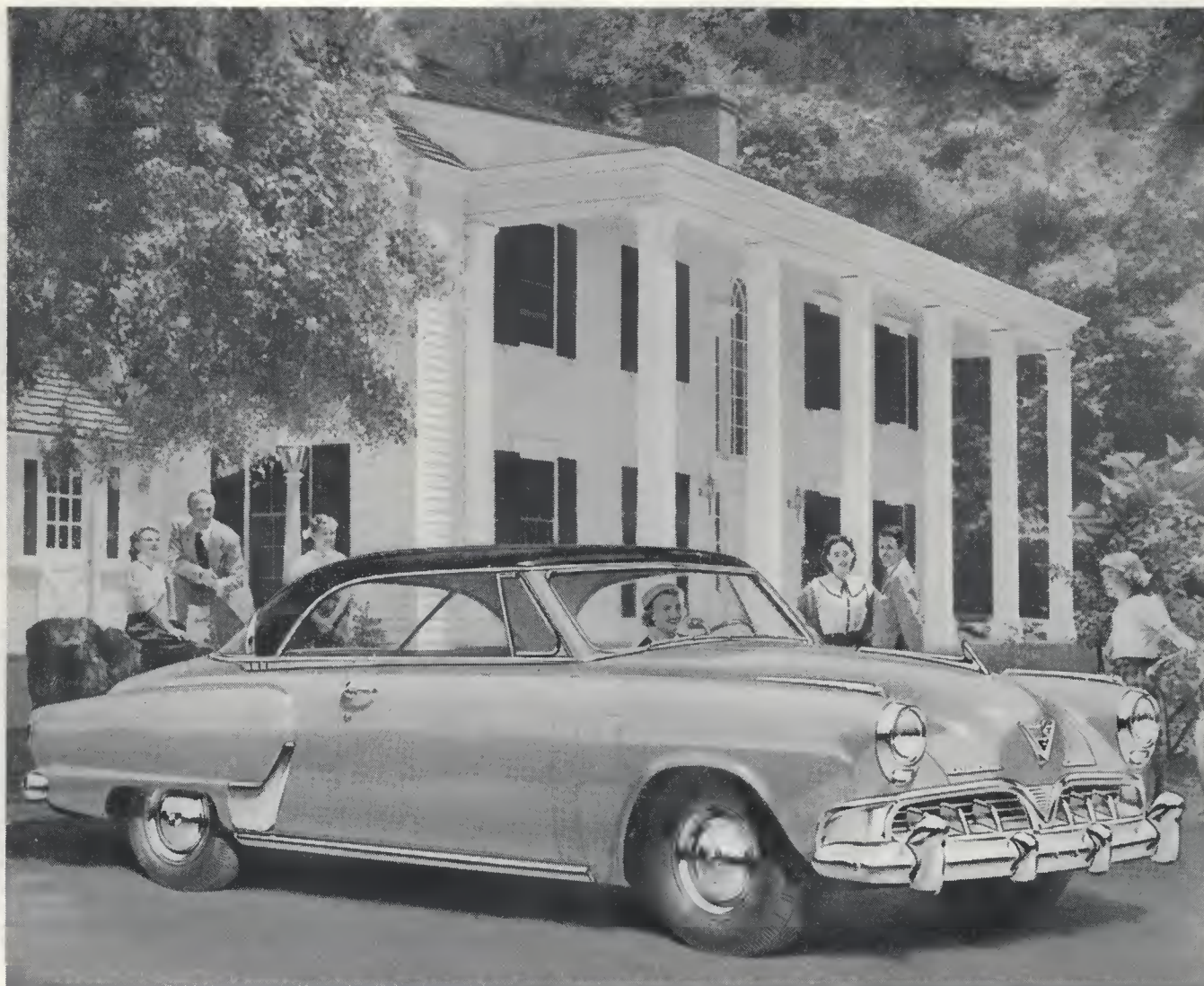
Libya became an independent state in December, 1951. Mr. Villard is well acquainted with the evolution of the new kingdom, since he was for some time Chief of the African Division, and later Deputy Director of the Office of Near East and African Affairs. It appears that his new post will not be a sedentary one. Benghazi and Tripoli are 600 miles apart.

Curtis F. Jones

LIMA

As the end of summer approaches in Lima and the mass migrations to nearby beaches have slowed sufficiently for us to count noses, we find that some familiar faces have now been replaced by new members of the official family.

(Continued on page 40)



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 38)

CONSUL TONY ARMENTA was presented with an engraved cigarette box by AMBASSADOR TITTMANN in the name of the Embassy staff upon leaving for his new assignment in Caracas. FIRST SECRETARY DICK HAWKINS left soon thereafter for Singapore. FIRST SECRETARY REG BRAGONIER has left us temporarily for Panama. KEN HARRIS is busy planning his move to Amman.

Among the new arrivals, we have welcomed CONSUL BERNIE HEILER and his family to their first post in South America; ATTACHÉ CHARLES HARPER and his attractive wife; FIRST SECRETARY TOM DRIVER and family.

The feminine touch in the Embassy has been maintained with the arrivals of FRANCES DYREK, PHYLLIS MARTINI, ELLEN TURNER, MARY LOU WYNNE and CECILE CRAWFORD.

ECONOMIC ATTACHÉ JOSEPH TISINGER and his wife, MARY, are the beaming parents of STEPHEN JOSEPH, born March 12.

COUNSELOR WILLARD BARBER is no longer dejected over the temporary loss of his favorite tennis opponent, SECOND SECRETARY ED LINDBERG, since MRS. BARBER cabled that the first grandchild was a boy, DEWITT HALL MONTGOMERY, III.

"BINX" KUHN, our Press Officer, has returned from the Gorgas Hospital at Panama, after an operation.



Military Attaché Col. Leakey and Ambassador Tittmann among the many friends of First Secretary Dick Hawkins (at right) who were present at Limatambo to see Dick off on home leave before assuming his new duties at Singapore.

MRS. ROY WESTLEY has also returned to Lima after medical treatment at Panama.

BOB HURWITCH and his partner at last won one of the weekly duplicate bridge tournaments at the Lima Country Club.

The annual Beaux Arts Masquerade Ball given during Carnavales by the Lima Little Theater Workshop was a great success. Much hidden creative talent manifested itself in the ingenious costumes devised. LAURIN ASKEW effectively used his Arab sheet to protect many a bare-legged young lady from the icy stings of chisguete (ether) guns. VAL ASKEW thought the Age of Chivalry had died.

The first monthly Embassy Wives' meeting was successfully inaugurated when COUNSELOR WILLARD BARBER talked informally to the group about the organization of the Embassy, and the role of wives in the Foreign Service. The group plans to invite various Embassy officers and other U. S. Government officials to speak to them concerning their work and problems in Peru. Following a brief informal talk, there is a question and answer period. From the penetrating questions and interest shown during the first meeting, all future speakers will be well-advised to come prepared to answer a variety of good questions about his job.

We were glad to have AMBASSADOR DANIELS from Quito here as delegate to the Inter-American Tourist Conference.

ROBERT J. DORR, Peruvian Desk Officer, spent two weeks with us. We were pleased to have the opportunity to discuss field problems with him on the spot, and to hear the latest information of activities in Washington.

Robert A. Hurwitch

COPENHAGEN'S CHANCERY CLUB

Copenhagen's Chancery Club was established several years ago with two aims in mind: (1) to promote a widening circle of friendships among the ever-growing Embassy "family"—both American and Danish; (2) to foster morale among members of the same group by inaugurating and supporting a variety of interests and activities. The success of the Club, measured by a brief description of its broad program, may prove of interest to those at other Foreign Service posts.

There is the *Embassy Monitor*—a chatty and humorous biweekly newspaper currently edited by FSS DALE HUGHES. The paper is distributed to everyone employed in the Mission—including the Embassy, Mutual Security and Military Assistance personnel—while nearly a hundred copies are exchanged with other missions or sent overseas to folks formerly stationed in Copenhagen.

There are two major dances given each season—a formal Spring Ball and a Halloween Masquerade—which have become so much a part of Copenhagen's social season that they rate scores of photographers and pages of newspaper and magazine coverage. The dances are limited to Embassy employees and their friends with Chancery Club members



Counselor of Embassy and erstwhile bartender Harold Shantz presenting a costume award to "mermaid" Mrs. Dirk Bakker, while M.C. pro tem and cook FSO Red Duggan looks on.

privileged to purchase tickets "half fare." These events are in fact so popular now that "gate crashing" has become a serious problem.

A biweekly bridge club skillfully and patiently directed by JORGEN WERNER, Danish employee of the Embassy's Consular Section, is extremely popular. There is a Square Dancing Club directed by FSS MIMI BURTON which has achieved publicity through its performances at Danish conventions, exhibitions and club meetings.

There is a softball league established by "Commissioner" FSO FRANK MAGLIOZZI who, we regret to say, has just taken up a new contract with a team in Baghdad. Frank and other members of the Chancery Club worked unceasingly to get the league started, collecting and selling newspapers in order to purchase equipment. Spring training for the 1952 season is under way as your correspondent writes. Last year the Military Assistance team copped the pennant but their star pitcher, CAPTAIN JOHN KENNADAY, USN, has gone to sea again and opponents rejoice. This year the boys from the hot stove league contend that the pennant could be won by the team from the Embassy, aided and abetted by its Marine Guards.

The Club's Thespians set their dramatic sights high with a professional production of the KAUFMANN and HART comedy *George Washington Slept Here*. The play, presented before

a capacity house on April 18, featured the admirable acting of ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER ED DOBYNS, his wife, ROSEMARY, FSOs HERBERT GOODMAN and HARVEY NELSON and a capable supporting cast.

During the past year the Club was able to paint and rehabilitate a basement store room, making it into an attractive club room. Credit for that achievement is largely due FSS JOHNNY WHITLEY now far afield in Bucharest.



Square-dancing group performing before an enthusiastic audience at an International Fair in Copenhagen's Forum. FSS John Kolbjornsen and MSA employee Hannah Jorgensen are promenading on the left.

A choral group sponsored by the Club centered its attention on Christmas carols, performing extremely well at concerts given in several Copenhagen hospitals during Yuletide. The success of the singing unit was due principally to the inspiration and work of FSS BERNICE WATERS.

Recent elections brought Assistant Military Attaché COLONEL CHARLEY REINHART to the president's chair. He will have a difficult job maintaining the standards set by former Club presidents FSO TED ADAMS and FSS GUY LONG.

William R. Duggan

ON LOAN TO COMMERCE

"Lend Lease" applies to FSOs as well as to battleships—there are at present 17 Foreign Service Officers on loan to the Department of Commerce under the inter-service assignments program. They range in rank from FSS 10's to FSO 1's and they hold jobs as area and commodity specialists as well as top-level policy advisers.

While the inter-agency assignment is sometimes regarded as a training course, in practice, it is a give-and-take proposition.

The determination of requirements for materials and commodities for defense, civilian and foreign needs, and the control of exports in line with United States foreign policy are currently the most absorbing problems facing the Department of Commerce. It is in one phase or another of these two major operations that Foreign Service officers at Commerce are engaged—usually in the Office of International Trade, but occasionally in the National Production Authority or in some other primary operating unit of Commerce.

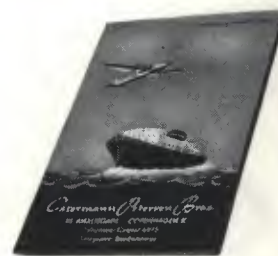
CLAUDE COURAND (recently Commercial Attaché at Rio de Janeiro) as assistant to the Director of the Office of International Trade, has the heavy responsibility of coordinating



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requirements data on steel, copper and aluminum for all of the countries for which OIT is a claimant agency.

BASIL D. DAHL, assigned to Commerce from London, now is on the Export Policy Staff in the Secretary's office. He reviews and initiates proposals on security objectives of export control and on estimates presented by claimant agencies covering materials and commodities required abroad.

EMIL KEKICH, recently from Prague, and now special assistant to the Director of Intelligence and Services of OIT, is concerned mainly with export control problems. Intelligence and Services regard Emil as "trouble shooter" for the special problems of that Division which relate to operations in the Foreign Service.

MRS. ELEANOR L. DULLES has been on Washington assignment since 1948 and now is Staff Adviser to the Director of the Foreign Division of the National Production Authority. Eleanor's work involves requirements for materials for defense, civilian and foreign needs.

EDWARD C. WILKINSON, formerly Chief of Commercial Section at Copenhagen, is also assigned to the Foreign Division of the National Production Authority. As consultant to this Division, Ed determines priority ratings on items for export to the European area in cases where the Mutual Security Agency or OIT request such ratings.

A. BLAND CALDER brings many years of experience and service in the Far East to his present Commerce assignment as chief of the South-east Asia Section in the Economic Affairs branch of OIT. Bland handles a wide range of subject matter including import and export policy and regulations, exchange and tariff information and general economic conditions in Southeast Asia.

WILLIAM A. CONKRIGHT is currently serving as Export Requirements Coordinator of the British Commonwealth Division of OIT. Before coming to Commerce, Bill was economic Adviser to ECA at Seoul.

A somewhat similar job coordinating export requirements for the Near-Eastern and African Division of OIT is done by WILLIAM J. DREW, who was transferred to Commerce from Lagos, Nigeria. Preparing and consolidating data on country requirements in the Near East and African area, submitting narrative justifications for these requirements, and in many cases making recommendations on quantitative limits for U. S. exports of certain commodities to these countries keeps Bill's day full.

JOSEPH I. TOUCHETTE, is currently on detail in the Transportation, Communication and Utilities Division of OIT where he is specializing in African studies. Joe comes to Commerce after 15 years' service at African posts with interim duty at Montreal and a brief stint in North China, interrupted by war.

LEW B. CLARK, whose last post was in Mexico City, was assigned the job of preparing an investment "Baedeker" on Mexico. His finished monograph will form part of a business service under the Technical Cooperation Administration, or Point IV Program.

JULE B. SMITH was transferred from Stockholm to the Projects and Technical Data Division of OIT where he reviews and justifies applications for priority supply assistance for submission to NPA and to OIT licensing officers.

Three of the four Foreign Service women currently on duty with Commerce have been assigned as Area specialists.

JEAN M. WILKOWSKI, from Milan, is country desk analyst for Italy in the European Division of OIT. NANCY COLEMAN came from the Hague to her present job on the Australia-New Zealand desk. ISABEL L. DE HERWIG is assigned to the Brazilian desk following six years experience at the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. All three women economists review For-

(Continued on page 44)

SIXTY NAPOLEONS ... At the beginning of 1795, when France was in the throes of a revolution and at war with several European nations, Napoleon was confronted with the difficulties of insuring adequate rations for his men. Trying to find a solution to the problem, the French Directoire offered a reward of 60 napoleons—1200 francs—for a new method of food preservation.

Nicholas Appert, an obscure Parisian confectioner, entered the competition and was awarded the prize in 1809. Appert also published the first treatise on the "Art of Preserving," and built the first cannery in the world.

A year later Peter Durand patented the idea of using "vessels of metal"—forerunners of XX century tin containers. In 1853, Gail Borden gave considerable impetus to the industry by perfecting the manufacturing of condensed milk.

Nicholas Appert's basic principle of food preservation laid the foundation for modern canning and started a new trend in food handling.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 42)

Foreign Service reports from their areas and utilize this information to answer the many inquiries from other government agencies, U. S. trade interests and Congress.

EDWARD J. KRAUSE was Assistant Commercial Attaché at Paris before coming to Commerce, where he is assigned to the Export Supply Branch of OIT. His duties chiefly involve policy recommendations on shipment of strategic commodities abroad.

MARTIN G. BLACKMUN, whose last post was Port of Spain, Trinidad, is also assigned to the Export Supply Branch of OIT. Martin works closely with foreign representatives in Washington on the status of supply cases and export license applications pending with OIT. His field of interest covers steel, copper, zinc, aluminum and other basic materials.

DON VASQUE came to Washington by way of Mexico and Hong Kong. He is presently with the Intelligence and Services Division of OIT with responsibility for preparing instructions to the field on end-use checks. Don's job calls for analysis of trade patterns and forecasting possible repercussions from trade shifts.

Jean M. Wilkowski

MONTEVIDEO

Two months after AMBASSADOR RAVNDAL and family left for their new post, AMBASSADOR EDWARD L. RODDAN joined us in December and presented his credentials on December 27, 1951.

The same ship which brought us AMBASSADOR RODDAN carried away our good friends FIRST SECRETARY SIDNEY K.

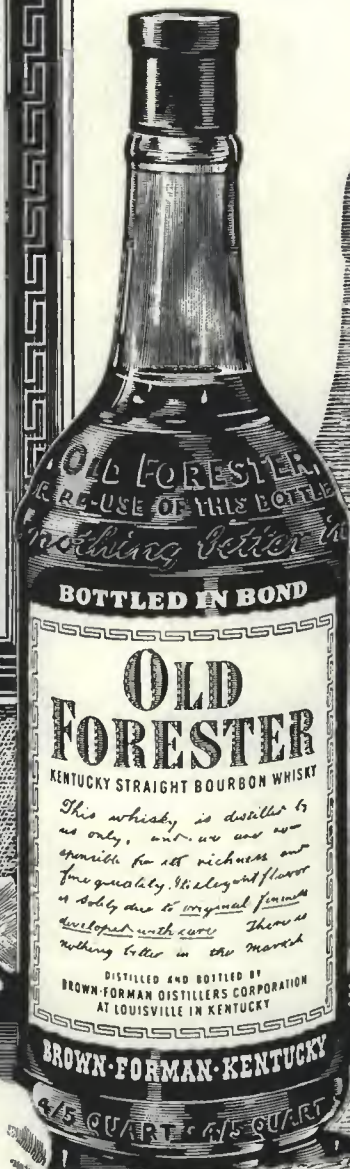


Photo taken at time of presentation of credentials by Ambassador Edward L. Roddan in Montevideo, Uruguay, on December 22, 1951. Left to right, first row: Federico A. Gruwald Cuestas, Chief of Protocol; Ambassador Edward L. Roddan; Uruguayan Army Official. 2nd row: Counselor Edward G. Trueblood; Army Attache Col. Paul K. Porch; Naval Attache Cmdr. Jacob V. Heimark; Uruguayan Army Official. 3rd row: Air Attache Major Manuel C. Castro, 4th row: Commercial Attache Robert W. Wagner; Uruguayan Army Official. 5th row: Administrative Officer James Kee; Asst. Attache David L. Gilsinn.

(Continued on page 46)

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 44)

LAFOON and his charming wife, PEGGY, on the first leg of their journey to rejoin the Ravndals in Budapest. Before their departure the entire staff gathered in the Ambassador's office and ATTACHÉ GEORGE R. VITALE presented the Lafoons with an engraved silver cigarette box symbolic of all the good wishes they took with them. In the photo Mr. Vitale and the Lafoons appear at the extreme left, with a fair sample of our feminine complement filling out most of the rest of the picture.



Presentation of engraved silver cigarette box to First Secretary and Mrs. Sidney K. Lafoon in December, 1951, at the time of their departure from Montevideo, Uruguay, for Budapest, Hungary.

MARY JANE BEAMER arrived on New Year's Eve as the latest addition to the Military Attachés' office, and quite naturally found herself caught up immediately in a more than customary bit of festivity.

Latest arrivals have been FIRST SECRETARY WALLACE W. STUART, wife and son, who joined our staff during February and have already become a part of the family.

Frank J. Devine

PRESIDENTIAL QUIZ

1. What was Woodrow Wilson's first name?
2. Three of our first five presidents died on July 4. Who were they?
3. Which President was born on July 4th?
4. Name the ex-President who later became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
5. Which ex-President was elected to the House of Representatives?
6. Which ex-President was elected to the Senate?
7. Who was the youngest President?
8. Who was oldest President at time of inauguration?
9. Name three Presidents who were assassinated in office.
10. Name nine Generals who became Presidents.

(Turn to page 48 for the answers)

Foreign Service Officers and personnel are cordially invited to visit our show rooms, where our complete line of office equipment is on display.

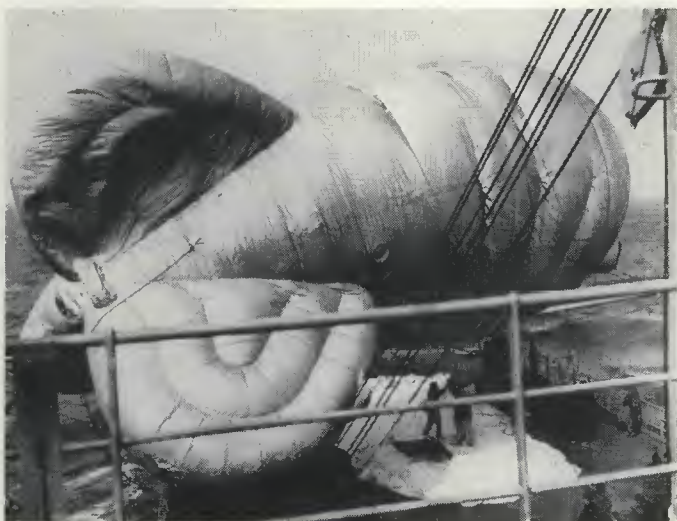
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The antenna for the RCA (see adv. p. 1) transmitter on the Voice of America's new ship Courier is carried 1000 feet into the air via barrage balloon.

The TAYLOR INTERNATIONAL COMPANY, insurance and investments, of Washington, D. C. uses the JOURNAL columns this month for what we hope is the first of a series of ads.

JOURNAL advertisers have found the magazine a satisfactory medium, we hope. At any rate, a large number of them have stayed with us year after year. Among advertisers in the June issue are many who have been with us for more than fifteen years, including: BREWOOD; CALVERT SCHOOL; CHASE NATIONAL BANK; GOODYEAR; GRACE LINE; INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.; LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.; MAYFLOWER HOTEL; NATIONAL CITY BANK; SCHENLEY PRODUCTS; SECURITY STORAGE; SOCONY VACUUM OIL CO.; UNITED FRUIT CO.; and WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL.

BIRTHS

ALLEN. A son, Ernest Gregory, born to Cultural Attaché and Mrs. Thomas G. Allen at Montevideo, Uruguay, on March 18, 1952.
 BASKERVILLE. A son, John Thomson, born to Mr. and Mrs. Baskerville at Buenos Aires, on April 15, 1952.
 FARRINGER. A daughter, Elizabeth Anne, born to Agricultural Attaché and Mrs. Dale E. Farringer, at Montevideo, Uruguay, on April 4, 1952.
 FREEMAN. A son, Allison Weeks, was born to Third Secretary and Mrs. James Freeman at Asuncion, Paraguay, on April 12, 1952.
 GOULD. A son, Robert Douglas, born to Principal Officer and Mrs. James W. Gould at Medan, Sumatra, on April 1, 1952.
 HEIMARK. A daughter, Martha Elizabeth, was born to Naval Attaché Commander and Mrs. Jacob V. Heimark at Montevideo, Uruguay, on December 28, 1951.
 McJUNKIN. A son, Christopher, born to Mr. and Mrs. McJunkin at Buenos Aires, on Easter Sunday, April 13, 1952.
 SONNE. A son, Peter Stefan, born to Vice Consul and Mrs. C. Melvin Sonne at El Paso, Texas, on April 19, 1952.
 STAPLES. A son, Peter Nathan, born to Information Officer and Mrs. Eugene S. Staples, at Montevideo, Uruguay, on January 28, 1952.
 WIEL. A son, Richard Dawes, born to Mr. and Mrs. T. Elliot Wiel at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D. C. on March 30, 1952.
 WILSON. A daughter, Elizabeth May, born to Consul and Mrs. J. W. Wilson at Guadalajara, Mexico, on April 10, 1952.
 YOST. A son, John Bartley, born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Robert L. Yost, in Antwerp, Belgium, on May 6, 1952.

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ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 46

1. Thomas
2. John Adams
Thomas Jefferson
James Monroe
3. Calvin Coolidge
4. William Howard Taft
5. John Quincy Adams
6. Andrew Johnson
7. Theodore Roosevelt
8. William Henry Harrison
9. Abraham Lincoln
James A. Garfield
William McKinley
10. George Washington
Andrew Jackson
William Henry Harrison
Zachary Taylor
Franklin Pierce
Ulysses S. Grant
Rutherford B. Hayes
James A. Garfield
Benjamin Henry Harrison

Submitted by Honoré M. Catudal.

REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (from page 23)



The Lounge—Before

Board of Directors, various committees, and the permanent staff. Members of the Association have ultimate control and responsibility by means of the general meetings of active members, and through the selection of the members of the Electoral College which each year names the President, Vice President, and members of the Board of Directors. The latter Board appoints the Directors of the Protective Association, the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL, and the members of committees. Standing committees at present are: (1) Committee on Education; (2) Committee on the Revolving Fund; (3) Committee on Entertainment; (4) Committee on Foreign Service Club; and (5) Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel.

Educational and scholarship projects are of unquestioned benefit to a large number of members. The committee occupying itself with the revolving fund is endeavoring to create a fund and to establish a means to help all American Government personnel attached to Foreign Service posts by facilitating the shipment of merchandise purchased in the states. Some of the present facilities may have to be discontinued unless the Association is prepared to assume the responsibility. Most of us are familiar with the work of the Entertainment Committee.

The fourth of the standing committees is a new one. Its first task is to work out plans and rules for the use of the club quarters. The building is open during office hours and the reading room and similar facilities will be available to members of the two Associations. The committee will make recommendations regarding use of the club for special purposes. It is contemplated that the expense involved will be borne by members who use the club facilities and will not be a charge on the revenues of the Foreign Service and Protective Associations.

The Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel will be appointed as soon as the Board of Directors completes its study of the questions involved.

The Foreign Service Association and the Protective Association are separate corporations. Their memberships are different, although almost half of the insurance group also are members of the Foreign Service Association. Financial accounts of the two corporations are kept separately. Profits resulting from the group insurance operation are used for increased benefits to policy holders. A fair business arrangement has been agreed upon for sharing the expense of the purchase and operation of the recently purchased property, with the Association, JOURNAL, and Protective Association each paying its part.



Reception Room—Before

Operating expenses for the Foreign Service Association and JOURNAL amount, approximately, to their current revenue, which totals about \$52,000.00. We must anticipate increased expenses as the result of generally higher costs and of new activities undertaken in benefit of members. The surplus margin of income does not furnish a safe working margin, especially since the expenses cited do not include payments for scholarships, which are covered by income from funds invested and by individual donations. The latter may be discontinued at any time.

There is at present about \$27,000 in the scholarship fund, with an interest yield of a little over \$1,000 annually. There are two individual, but temporary, annual donations of \$1,000 each. That makes some \$3,000 a year available at present for payment of scholarships. Provision should be made to increase the scholarship investment fund or to set aside a part of revenue each year for payment of scholarships. Our scholarship program would have to be drastically curtailed, otherwise, when the individual donations terminate.

The \$52,000 operating expenses are divided as follows: \$2,400 for rent; \$20,600 for salaries; \$4,000 for telephone,



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heat, light, postage, supplies, and miscellaneous; and \$25,000 for publication of the JOURNAL (exclusive of the JOURNAL's share of rent, salaries, etc.).

With the present membership of about 2,000 active and 500 associate members, the revenue from dues amounts to \$18,500 annually. This is divided between the Association and the JOURNAL. An additional volume of about \$3,000 is received from subscriptions to the JOURNAL other than those of members. Advertising revenue is more than \$30,000 annually.



In the patio, l. to r.: Joan David (Managing Editor), Mrs. Hartwell Johnson (Receptionist), George Butler (Business Manager), Mrs. Barbara Chalmers (Executive Secretary), Mrs. Winifred Foulds (Secretary), Mrs. Lee Clark (Editorial Assistant), Harry Havens (Protective Association), and Margery MacDonald (Bookkeeper).

In the light of the foregoing, and since we should plan for growth and wider activities, an increase in dues seems to be a justified and a wise move that should have the approval of a large majority of members. The only sound basis for any representative organization such as ours is a growing and active membership. It is not equitable for a minority to support the Association, when it functions for the welfare and assistance of *all* the members of the Foreign Service. It is neither desirable nor practicable to outline, in this article, everything the Association is doing for the Service. Suffice it to point out that the Board of Directors has the full confidence and cooperation of the Department's officials who direct the Foreign Service, and these officials frequently seek our advice and keep us informed concerning matters of vital importance to all of us in the Foreign Service. If all of us accept a share of responsibility for Association affairs, we can do much to advance the interests of the Foreign Service.

We need not only the interest and support of members of the Association; we need more members! We need the regular payment of dues by all members. Do not permit yourself to be in arrears. Our problem is, on a small scale, the same kind of problem that our country faces: if a representative form of government is to function on democratic principles, individuals must accept the responsibilities of citizenship and prove that they are qualified to govern themselves. Let us form a strong, united team. It will pay us rich dividends, individually, and enhance the prestige of the Foreign Service.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS

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Merrell, Hon. George R.
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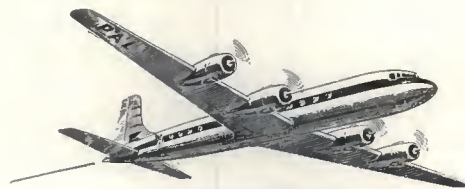
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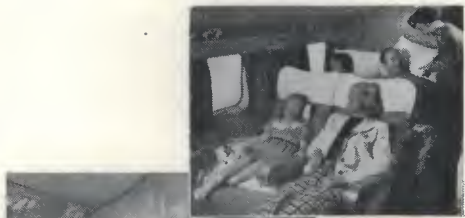
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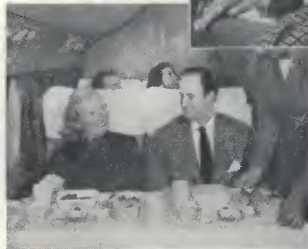
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—COMMENTS BY WILLIAM PENN, 1700

Submitted by JESSE F. VAN WICKEL, *F.S.O. Retired*

WASHINGTON IRVING IN SEVILLE (from page 27)

consul—there being no American consul in Seville at that time, and during the next few days visited many churches, monasteries, the Alcazar, the Cathedral, the ruins of Itálica, and all the usual places of interest. His diary—published one hundred years later by the Hispanic Society of America—gives a day-by-day report of his activities, his impressions, and his acquaintances. It tells of many *tertulias* with Spanish and English friends, of dances, a number of bullfights—he was quite an *aficionado*, although he disapproved of the sport on principle—and especially the opera and the theater. In the course of a few months he went 45 times to the opera, often seeing the same work over and over again. He tells of seeing *Cricioto in Egito* no less than fourteen times and *Othello* six times. The Sevillanos of today might be surprised to learn of the importance of theater and opera in their city of a century ago, but of course that was before the movies replaced the legitimate stage in popularity.



The Archivo General de Indias, Seville, where most of the original documents and records pertaining to the Spanish discovery, conquest, and colonization of the Americas are kept. From the days of Washington Irving, generations of American scholars and writers have done research in this building.

The most enthusiastic descriptions to be found in his diary and letters are of Seville's Cathedral, its Alcazar, the ruined Moorish palaces of Alcalá, Mairena, San Juan de Aznalfarache; an excursion to Palos and La Rábida, where Columbus' first voyage commenced; and a trip to Jerez de la Frontera and Puerto de Santa María, where he became an enthusiastic connoisseur of sherry wines.

In Seville and surroundings he made the acquaintance and friendship of many people, both English and Spanish. Of special interest was his association with Cecilia Böhl de Faber, Marchioness of Arcohermoso, who was daughter of the German-born manager of the English Sherry bodega Osborne y Cía. A celebrated *raconteuse* and *costumbrista*, Cecilia Böhl de Faber is better known in literary circles under her pseudonym of Fernán Caballero. It is easy to establish similarities between Irving's American folk litera-

ture such as the *Legend of Sleepy Hollow* and Fernán Caballero's famous *cuadros de costumbres* of Andalusian life.

But it was Irving's long hours spent among early manuscripts and other source materials in the Columbus Library and the General Archive of the Indies which most profoundly affected his life and works. His research in the General Archive of the Indies was somewhat delayed because the strict rules of the time required a special permit from the King in order to have access thereto. This was eventually obtained through the American Legation and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His diary records many days spent among documents in the Archives, and it was there and in the Columbus Library, an annex of the Cathedral, that he obtained his basic material for his final and definitive edi-

tion of *The Life and Voyages of Columbus* and the *Conquest of Granada*, as well as the hulk of the material for *Tales of the Alhambra*.

After leaving Seville in May of 1829 he went to Granada and lived for a while among the ruins of the Alhambra. The restored Alhambra of today is a monument to the influence his *Tales of the Alhambra* had in Spain as well as abroad. Although his sojourn in Granada gave him local color and spiritual inspiration, it was fundamentally his scholarly research in the archives of Seville which made that and his other Spanish works possible.

Irving returned to his Madrid post briefly after his Andalusian interlude, but was soon transferred to the American Legation in London. In 1832, after 17 years in Europe, he returned to America as a conquering hero, and for ten

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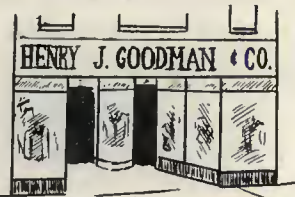
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years lived the life of a country squire. His early legal training and his experiences as a writer helped him in a campaign for the adoption of copyright legislation which for the first time adequately protected American writers from piracy and plagiarism.

But Irving was not through with Spain. It was mainly because of the outstanding success of his several Spanish works that in 1842 President Tyler sent him as Minister to Madrid. For four and one half years he had the unusual experience of serving as chief of mission in a country where his standing in local literary and cultural circles equalled or exceeded that of any local writer, and where he was recognized as an authority on the history and literature of the country.

Doubtless from the diplomatic standards of former times, it would have been concluded that Irving's activities in Seville bore little if any relationship to the main purpose of his assignment to Spain as a Secretary of the American Legation. Certainly there is no record of his submitting political or economic reports; neither did he sign visas, passports, or invoices in what was then the "no consul" port of Seville.

Yet, judging from today's standards, when the promotion of cultural affairs and the achievement of political aims through cultural rapprochement is an accepted technique in diplomacy, Irving's mission in Seville was singularly successful. It can be said that Irving was, in a sense, a forerunner of the modern Public Affairs Officer or Cultural Attaché, and to this day the high esteem in which he and his works are held in Spain attests to his extraordinary success.

The cultural interchange between Spain and the United States, which had its auspicious beginnings under the American writer and diplomat, Washington Irving, has continued without interruption. Today, as in 1828, there are American scholars and writers engaged in literary research in the libraries and archives of Seville. One of the most rewarding major tasks of the Consulate in Seville, as of the Embassy in Madrid, has always been to assist and cooperate with those scholars, as well as with Spanish scholars engaged in research about our own country. The outstanding success of these undertakings is a tribute to Washington Irving.

THE NEW GUADALAJARA (from page 21)

at 43,000,000 pesos, as compared with 16,500,000 pesos in 1946. Even allowing for currency depreciation, the difference in the totals is astounding. Special assessments on real estate owners who benefited from each special project, and the negotiation of long-term, low-interest loans from federal development banks completed the financial basis for reconstruction.

Larger public revenues not only financed physical reconstruction but also other highly desirable improvements. In the first place, much larger sums went to the public schools. 1952 allocations for education and school construction are 200 percent higher than those of 1946, and many new urban and rural schools already bear witness to heavy spending for school construction in 1947-1951.

Secondly, funds were found to encourage literature and the fine arts. The establishment of annual prizes for literary and artistic works by citizens of Jalisco soon stimulated many interesting productions. Money was allotted as well to a municipal gallery for touring art exhibits, to redecorate handsomely the public rooms of the Palace of Government,

to restore the murals of the distinguished Jalisco painter, José Clemente Orozco, in Guadalajara's famous two-century-old orphans' home, and to commission Orozco's last, great work, the murals in the State Chamber of Deputies. The State of Jalisco, moreover, purchased Orozco's studio-residence after his death and presented it to the federal government, which opened it to the public in November 1951 as a permanent museum of the painter's life and works.

Thirdly, the excellent uses to which rising revenues were put gave taxpayers greater confidence in their officials and a taste for additional improvements which should spur future administrations.

A Tax Refund

Finally, a minor but significant financial innovation offered a fine example to tax spenders everywhere. Only a few weeks ago the state government returned to taxpayers a percentage of the special assessment which had been collected to pay for the widening of a downtown street. In so doing, it explained that cost of the work had been below estimates! What governmental unit in the United States or elsewhere can boast of completing a public work for less than estimated costs and of returning the savings to taxpayers?

Governor Gonzalez Gallo early projected his most characteristic personal trait—a quiet firmness—into the important field of traffic regulations. Strict enforcement of an anti-noise ordinance has made the city almost unique in Latin America as one where a motorist may *not* announce his arrival at each intersection with a loud-horn blast. The Governor, moreover, refused all requests from businessmen and political supporters for reserved parking space, despite heavy pressures and the existence of a rather acute parking problem. This democratic policy won much favorable comment, especially from less influential drivers.

Two recent public health achievements, the elimination of unsanitary *puestos* and street markets and the replacement of the inadequate water and sewage nets, were mentioned earlier. Of equal importance has been the enforcement of a law requiring the bottling and pasteurization of all non-certified milk distributed in Guadalajara. Old Latin American hands can testify that pure milk in that area is as rare as reindeer in Texas.

Anyone who wants to visit the new Guadalajara can do so now with the greatest of ease. Fine highways link it with the United States via Laredo and El Paso, making it easily accessible as an alternate route to or from Mexico City, and the Nogales-Guadalajara highway will soon open the Pearl of the West to motorists from our West Coast. Plane and rail services have also improved notably in recent years.

The people of Guadalajara are proud of their city and anxious to display its ancient and modern attractions to their neighbors. In anticipation of increased tourist traffic, private capital is constructing ultra-modern hotels, fine tourist courts and extensions to existing hotels. The number of rooms available for transients will be more than doubled by 1953, and the hospitable *tapatios* hope to see all of them filled. They argue most convincingly that Jalisco offers more tourist attractions than any other region of Mexico save the Federal District.

The new Guadalajara is clearly well worth a visit in itself. When one takes into account the additional charms of the strolling *mariachi* string orchestras of suburban San Pedro, the varied attractions of nearby coastal resorts, the exciting *charreadas* or rodeos of neighboring towns, the languorous delights of Lake Chapala, and the fact that Tequila, largest producer of the famous beverage bearing its name, is only an hour from Guadalajara by excellent road, the temptation to visit the heart of Mexico's West should be irresistible.

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Ireland, Thomas W.	Department	Frankfort	Political Off.
Jacoby, Rolf	Seoul	Trieste	Cult. Aff. Off.
Jensen, Don C.	Rome	Luanda	FSS
Johnson, Richard A.	Guadalajara	Ciudad Trujillo	1st Secy.
Keeler, Mary E.	Mexico, D. F.	Panama	FSS
Lahman, Howard S.	New Appt.	New Delhi	Attache, Eco. Off.
Lipp, Marguerite R.	Paris	Ankara	FSS
Lyon, Kathleen	Quito	Asmara	FSS
McGregor, Robert G.	Salzburg	Vienna	FSO
MacAlister, Robert J.	New Appt.	Madras	FSS
Magliozzi, Francis N.	Copenhagen	Baghdad	PAO
Marrero, Angel R.	Buenos Aires	Chihuahua	FSS
Meyer, Armin H.	Department	Beirut	2nd Secy, Consul
Murrell, Franklin H.	Zurich	Paramaribo	Consul
Neubert, Joseph W.	Tunis	Department	FSO
Palmer, Hon Ely E.	Jerusalem	Department	FSO
Patterson, Nathaniel R.	New Appt.	Tehran	FSS
Pratt, James W.	Regensburg	Department	Foreign Aff. Off.
Randolph, Mary D.	Manila	Palermo	FSS
Reed, John M.	Manila	Hong Kong	FSS
Richardson, W. Garland	Monrovia	Tokyo	1st Secy.-Consul
Robertson, William P.	Montevideo	Habana	VC
Roeder, Larry W.	Habana	Department	FSS
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Stines, Norman C.	Moscow	Department	FSO
Swank, Emory C.	Djakarta	Department	FSO
Taylor, Laurence W.	Department	Yokohama	Principal Off.
Thompson, Sue Elizabeth	Department	Tripoli	FSS
Topping, John L.	Managua	Department	FSO
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Veltman, Hugh E.	Porto Alegre	Cali	Cons. Off.
Villard, Hon Henry S.	Department	Tripoli	Minister
Wellington, Rebecca G.	Berlin	Paris	Pol. Off.
Wollam, Park F.	Puerto la Cruz	Naples	FSO
Wren, Fred M.	Montreal	Zurich	Consul

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CHANGES

NAME	INFORMATION
Ellis, Perry	Lima cancelled, now transferred to Cairo as 1st Secy. Con.
Vest, George S.	Ciudad Trujillo cancelled, now transferred to Ottawa as 2nd Secy.

Insurance for:

**FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS
FOREIGN SERVICE STAFF OFFICERS AND
EMPLOYEES**

Have you read the circular dated January 25, 1952, describing the proposed additional Group Hospital and Surgical Benefit coverage for your dependents? About 200 members want this additional insurance, but much wider participation is required before the plan can be put into effect. A letter to The Editors in the May issue of the JOURNAL indicates decided approval of the proposal. A prompt reply to the circular will help those who wish to enjoy this added protection for their dependents. The plan will not apply to members for the present, but its extension to cover them when in the United States will be considered within a year or so. Meanwhile, the benefits to dependents, and consequently to members, are substantial.

Your Board of Directors have approved additional life insurance of 10% of the basic group insurance, without additional premium to members. For example, basic \$10,000 policies will be increased from the present \$13,000 to \$14,000. New riders will be mailed as soon as possible.

For full information about our group insurance, see the pamphlet of October 1951, which should be on file at all Foreign Service establishments, or write:

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