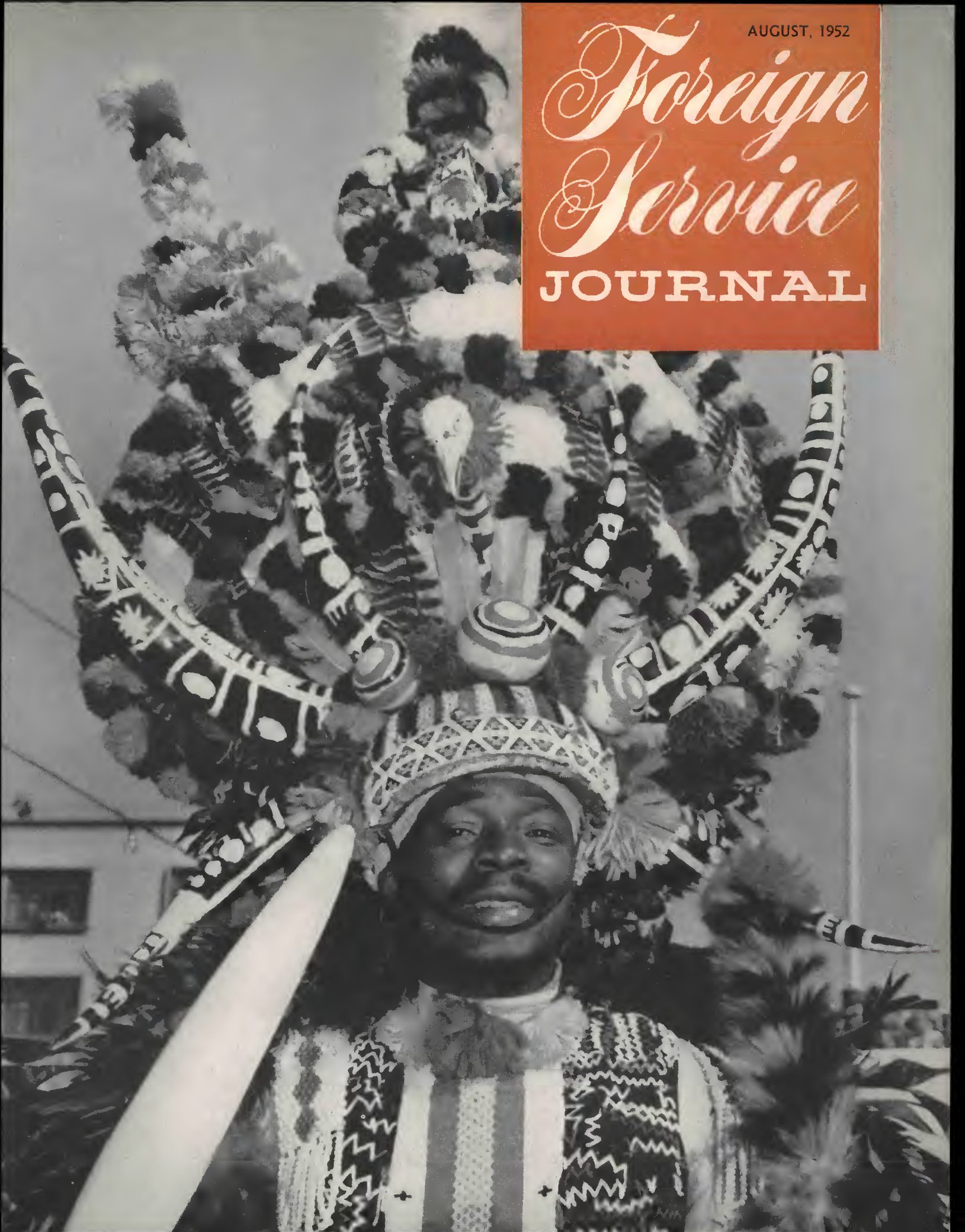


AUGUST, 1952

Foreign Service JOURNAL





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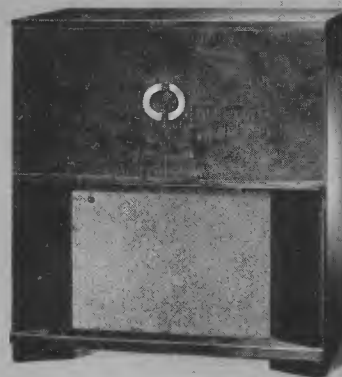
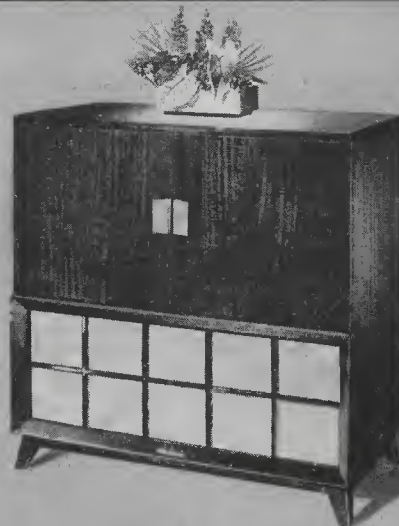


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The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions, and is not intended in any way to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

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AUGUST 1952 Volume 29, Number 8

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COVER PICTURE: Zulu Rickshaw runner, Durban, Union of South Africa. Photo by *Natal Daily News*, forwarded by FSO William R. Duggan.

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MORE READERS FOR THE JOURNAL

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To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In connection with the JOURNAL's drive for new subscriptions, the following grateful acknowledgment from the Librarian of the Harvard Lamont Library will be of interest, and might inspire others to follow suit:

"Thank you very much for your kindness in arranging for a year's subscription to FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. I am sure this periodical will be of help to many users of this library."

From undergraduates I hear that each copy is pretty well "dog-eared" before a new issue arrives. This is a good sign and gives rise to the thought that perhaps there are many of our College and University Libraries that could benefit from a subscription to the JOURNAL.

R. HENRY NORWEB

Editor's Note: Here's a chance to kill two birds with one stone, Alumni—get busy!

A RETIRED OFFICER SPEAKS TO THE SERVICE

Alexandria, Virginia
May 10, 1952

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Retirement in one form or another awaits all active workers. It may last thirty years. It may be pleasant or tragic depending upon the circumstances.

From the point of view of pure individual self-interest, not to mention the welfare of the Service as a whole, all Foreign Service personnel should support basic improvements in the annuity legislation which will benefit both those who have retired and those who will retire in the future. Every Foreign Service man and woman without private means has to face the prospect of retirement in penny-pinching distress. Some thirty-two retired officers are now living abroad for reasons of economy.

Under present circumstances the average Foreign Service retiree has the unhappy choice of taking a job which is below his intellectual and executive ability and his former professional rank, in order to augment his rapidly shrinking dollar income or of withdrawing further and further from social contacts as his annuity buys less and less.

The total increase in the cost of living from 1939 to 1951 was over 80%, or 7.3% per year. In other words, the present maximum annuity of \$8,100 buys only \$5,589 in shelter, food, clothing and other items as compared to its purchasing power when the 1946 Act was passed. In 1956 it may buy only \$4,455 in comparison with 1946 dollars if inflation continues at the same rate.

A recent study indicates that nearly 29% of the present Foreign Service retirees are seventy years of age or over. Some 4% of the entire group are over 80.

What Is Your Retirement Goal?

1. Contact with the Foreign Service? This is possible only in Washington, one of the most expensive cities in the
(Continued on page 7)



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baker Commander V-8 finished first and second in actual gasoline mileage per gallon among 23 standard-class cars that competed. Studebaker Overdrive, optional at extra cost, was used.

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See Studebaker for '52

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country. If you can afford it, it has compensations. The Foreign Service Association has monthly luncheons with an average attendance of 160 members, including those on duty in Washington, a good many on home leave, and quite a number of retired members. Also, it now has a popular club house accessible to retired Foreign Service men and women who are members or Associate members.

2. Metropolitan facilities? This is not possible solely on your annuity. Clubs, music, theater, libraries are available in any large city, but not in the low-cost backwaters.

3. An agreeable climate? A mild climate is found in the southern, southwestern and Pacific coast states, but the most desirable locations are as costly as anywhere else.

4. Withdrawal from life? This is possible on your annuity. Low cost, isolation, lack of cultural facilities. No car, no social life, inadequate medical and dental attention.

There Are Two Solutions

If you do not decide now how you wish to live after you retire, you will have to be satisfied with what you find, because when you reach retirement you have passed the point when any further decision can be made.

The first solution is to insure passage of legislation to improve retirement annuities and provide other facilities for retired personnel. The legislation should cover:

(a) Most importantly, to provide automatic escalator adjustment of annuities of all retired personnel to changes in salary schedules of active personnel. (The armed forces have the beginnings of such legislation). This would maintain parity between annuities of all retirees, regardless of date of their retirement. Annuities to be tied to fluctuations in the cost of living. Since both salaries and annuities are determined basically by the cost of living both should logically be related to costs of living.

(b) Survivorship annuities to widows of retired Foreign Service officials to be provided without deduction from the annuities of the retirees.

(c) Provision for free medical and hospital facilities at Government clinics and hospitals, for retired Foreign Service personnel and dependents, as now provided for retirees from armed forces.

(d) Exemption from income tax of annuity payments up to a certain amount. A member of the House Civil Service Committee suggested legislation to exempt the first \$1400 of Government annuities.

The second solution is to save something out of your salary every year—if you are lucky enough to be assigned to a post where that is possible. But you will need to have saved or acquired \$30,000 in order to draw \$2,000 a year, for 15 years or so, depending upon the interest it earns. You will need still more than that if you live longer. This is a gloomy thought, but it is not an exaggeration.

The Retired Foreign Service Officers Association is planning to do everything possible to see that legislation along the lines described above will be passed by Congress. This may take some time, but it will never be accomplished unless it is actively supported also by the State Department, members of the Foreign Service, the Foreign Service Association and the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

RICHARD FYFE BOYCE

Editor's Note: The JOURNAL would welcome the views of other officers, active or retired, on this subject which is so important to all of us.

(Continued on page 9)

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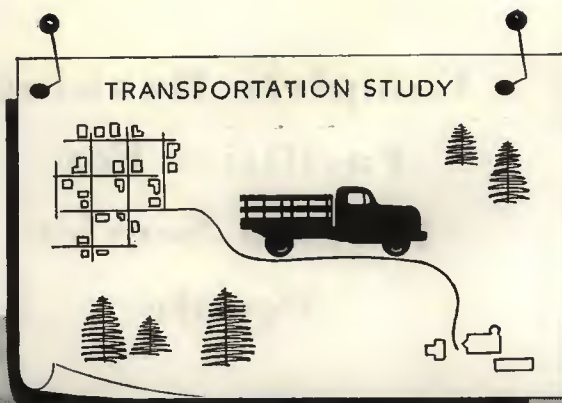
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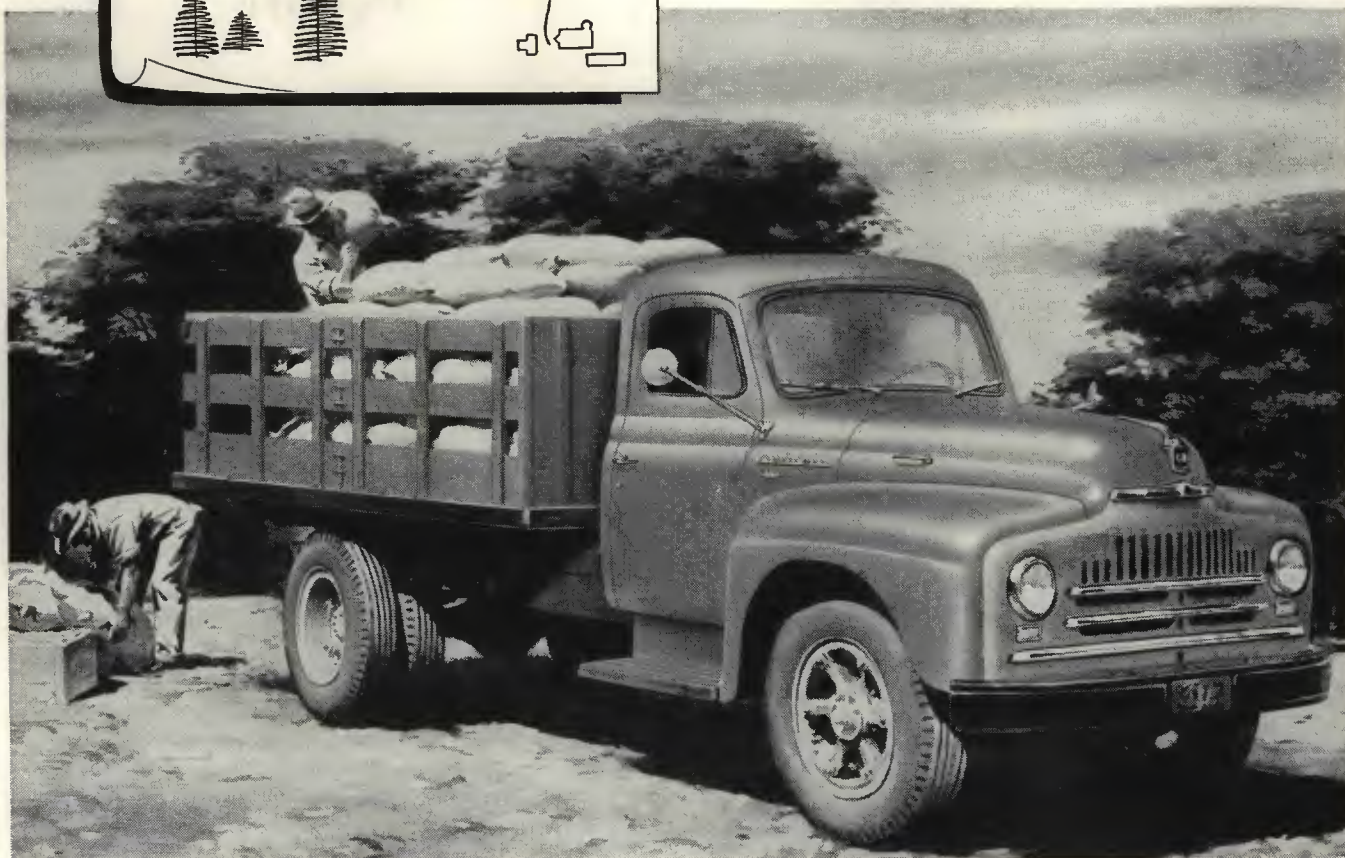
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ALLOWANCES ABBREVIATED

Guayaquil, Ecuador,
May 6, 1952

To The Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

On April 21 the Consulate General was notified that beginning May 10th Guayaquil would improve willy-nilly, my opinion to the contrary, by 25%. I've been told that "money isn't everything" but the 20% differential we received in Guayaquil did allow for weekends at the beach, purchase of bug-bombs by the gross, patching of screens and the purchase of odds and ends to make life comfortable. However, with a 25% reduction in the differential pay it is axiomatic that the physical side of life in Guayaquil improves that much.

Twas delightful to know that the cockroaches would be 25% less and even 25% smaller; that the *grillo* and water-cockroach season would be 25% shorter and instead of nightly bashing 50 or more of the beasts I'd have less to contend with and I'd not awaken screaming with so many crawling over me; that the mosquito bites which became infected and sent me pattering to the doctor with a raging fever and swollen leg would be 25% less numerous, less infectious and less itchy and even the doctor's bill would be 25% less; that the garbage piled on the streets would smell 25% less foul and will even be 25% less in volume; the lack of trees, flowers and greenery would be 25% less noticeable; the lack of hot water in my apartment would be 25% less annoying—or that the cold water would be 25% colder; that food and water should be dipped and/or boiled for 25% less time; that the lack of rain for 8 months will be 25% less grim; and the prospect of earthquakes will decrease by 25%.

All in all a 25% improvement in Guayaquil is quite a nice idea. However, for the first time in a year and just before the Great Improvement, I went pantingly home yesterday and found not one drop of water in my apartment. They say in a few days we'll have water again but I don't know.

Is it possible that the powers which decreed the 25% improvement in Guayaquil have never lived here? Is it possible that I'm just an old fuddy-duddy for considering the lack of water for several days in an equatorial seaport is a hardship which could be alleviated by the return of the old differential pay so I could afford to take a room at a hotel which does have running water?

Margaret Rea

P.S. May 12th—two days after the Great Improvement I've been bitten by a dog and have a dilly of a cold!

Editor's Memo to Archie: How do you cockroaches feel about this?

RECRUITING OFFICERS PLEASE NOTE

June 7, 1952
Sydney, Australia.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In discussions in the JOURNAL of amalgamation and expansion of the Foreign Service through lateral entry, people have expressed concern over the problem of recruiting new FSO sixes. Mr. Cromwell Riches asserted that "an effective Class 6 recruitment program is essential if the career concept of the Foreign Service is to survive." He described among steps taken in this direction the establishment of

(Continued on page 11)

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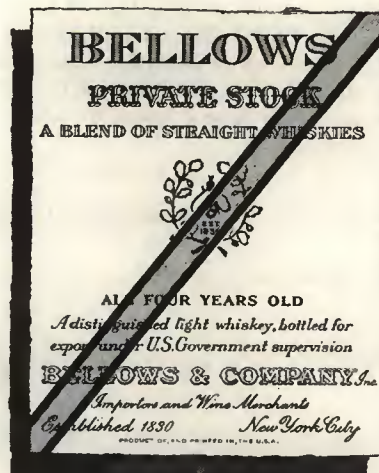
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B62

liaison officers on college campuses and revamping literature on the Foreign Service.

Effective publicity is vital to recruitment. The problem obviously must be handled primarily on college campuses. Liaison officers and leaflets are not enough.

Potential recruits want to know as much as possible about the Foreign Service as directly as possible. The ideal system would be to enable them to visit Consulates and Embassies abroad, meet the personnel, and see what the FSO does, and how he and his wife live. This system is unfortunately out of the question.

The next best thing would be for an FSO and wife to visit the potential recruit at his college or university. The FSO could describe his work. The wife could describe how they live. The wife's angle is important because a Foreign Service career, unlike most others, involves a distinct way of life for the wife as well as the husband. The reactions of a wife or prospective wife to the Foreign Service greatly affect the decision to join.

I suggest that the Department send around to college and university campuses an FSO and wife team to talk with students, and to whet their appetite for the Foreign Service by giving a first hand account of it. It would be preferable to send an FSO 6 team who have only recently been at a college or university themselves, and consequently are still familiar with the interests, problems, and thinking of students.

If the Department could not afford to send an FSO and wife on a tour of universities apart from their home leave, a couple might choose to spend half of their home leave on such a tour. Some couple might want to make such a "whistle stop" jaunt on their home leave for the fun and fascination of seeing the United States and to get reacquainted with their country.

"BETTER HALF" OF AN FSO 6 TEAM.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

By JAMES B. STEWART

BIRDS OF PASSAGE: Our talk rambled, as it will at the Aden Club on a Saturday night, and we mentioned the names of colleagues who had passed through the port recently. CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. A. E. SOUTHARD stayed just long enough to have breakfast and CONSUL GENERAL RALPH TOTTE long enough to tell us of the bad luck he had had in a "shooting" adventure when he had been unable to kill the lion he had wounded and thus keep the trophy. Consul General Lay heading Calcutta-wards, made my heart go pit-a-pat by suggesting that I ought to have a wife and not let my spacious bungalow go to waste! Then there was INSPECTOR THOMAS WILSON, master of the art of constructive criticism; CONSUL DOUGLAS JENKINS who brightened a muggy afternoon; CONSUL AVRA WARREN, my homing Nairobi neighbor; and VICE CONSUL CYRIL THIEL, whose 11 days here gave me a zestful interval. (Quotes from an article by J. Loder Park, Vice Consul, Aden.)

IN THE NEWS: CAVENDISH W. CANNON, JOHN F. SIMMONS, WALTER A. ADAMS, PAUL CHAPIN SQUIRE, LEONARD G. DAWSON, H. MERRELL BENNINGHOFF.

(Continued on page 13)

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BANGKOK AND PARIS IN 1855

Aluminum, the most abundant of all metallic elements found in the earth's crust, was at one time more precious than silver and gold. Around 1855 the King of Siam proudly owned a watch charm of aluminum and Napoleon III entertained his guests with aluminum tableware.

Napoleon thought that aluminum would make ideal breast-plates for his troops but, during his reign, no method was found for producing aluminum at lower cost.

Looking for a cheaper way to obtain this new light metal, Charles Martin Hall had the idea of trying electricity. While Hall was experimenting with the electrolytic process in Oberlin, Ohio, Paul Louis Toussaint Héroult was developing the same theory in France. Working independently and 3,850 miles apart, towards the end of 1884 these two young men discovered identical processes and launched the world's aluminum industry.

Aluminum became popular sixty years ago through cooking utensils and from such humble beginnings this metal's usefulness has expanded to thousands of applications. In fact, commercial uses for aluminum today range from shoe eyelets to sea-going ships, bridges and giant skyscrapers.

Aluminum and Petroleum... team of the future

The age of light metals has just begun and among all the light-weight metals the most widely used is aluminum. Aluminum's adaptability is virtually unlimited, and starting with the extraction of bauxite ore to aluminum jet propulsion aircraft, petroleum contributes to the constant progress of the aluminum industry.

Petroleum fuels and lubricants are indispensable during the mining oper-

ation. Special petroleum compounds make possible the refining, forming and fabrication of aluminum, and petroleum solvents are needed to manufacture aluminum paint.

From earth to sky ESSO-developed petroleum products serve the aluminum industry and, in so doing, forward the advancement of modern civilization.



PETROLEUM HELPS TO BUILD A BETTER LIFE

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

HOW JOE GREW "CRASHED THE GATE:" When JOSEPH C. GREW retired as Under Secretary to become Ambassador to Turkey, he was given a luncheon by the Association. He took his colleagues into his confidence and told how one "broke" into the Diplomatic Service in "ye good old days." "I was still a clerk," said Mr. Grew, "although clothed with the empty title of Deputy Consul General to enable me to sign papers. BELLAMY STORER, our Ambassador to Austria-Hungry, was a friend of the family. He wanted me to come to Vienna as Second Secretary and asked PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT to appoint me. Nothing happened. Profound discouragement! Then another friend of the family and a member of the President's Tennis Cabinet, spoke to the President about me on two or three occasions. Each time came the same reply: 'Too much political pressure. I can't do it.' Finally our friend had a brilliant thought. He went out for a hike with the President and told him all about my tiger shooting in China. The next day my appointment as Third Secretary of the Embassy in Mexico was announced. That tiger shooting in China was the only examination I ever took."

PROMOTIONS: Class II to Class I: HOMER M. BYINGTON, WILLIAM DAWSON, NELSON T. JOHNSON, DE WITT C. POOLE.

ITEMS: EDWIN WILSON and HALLETT JOHNSON, representing the American Embassy, Paris, won the cup for the tennis doubles defeating representatives from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Wilson and Johnson took the net from their opponents and remained there for most of the match."

For the first time in the history of radio, messages were sent from Paris to the United States as a part of the American ceremonies on July 4, 1927. The long distance radio speakers were MARSHAL FOCH, COMMANDER RICHARD E. BYRD and the American flyer, CLARENCE D. CHAMBERLAIN.

"You may take 60 days leave en route. Close confinement Ontario. Assigned to assume charge punitive expedition." After receiving that telegraphic instruction, CONSUL HOWARD F. WITHEY just naturally closed the Consulate at Limoges, took his 60 days and proceeded to his new post at London, Ontario.



A daughter, JANE EMMITT, was born at London, England, on May 21, 1927, to CONSUL and MRS. ROBERT B. MACATEE.

ARTHUR LANE'S OLD CHIEF: When my friend Arthur Lane visited Denver early this year we mentioned the late JOSEPHUS DANIELS and he told me this story about him: "The Ambassador had made a Fourth of July speech to the American colony of Mexico City and as I had arrived only recently, he did not show me what he was going to say. The next morning he asked me what I thought of his address and I told him that I thought that he should have left out his reference to the Tea Pot Dome scandal, and thus have avoided politics, and that he should have omitted his attack on public utilities as the case of the Electric Bond and Share was then being handled by the Embassy. The Ambassador smiled and said: 'You must be right because Mrs. Daniels told me the same thing at breakfast this morning.'"

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

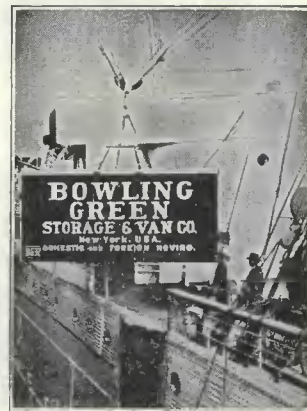
Armstrong, Jane P. (FSS)	Mauricedes, Harry (FSS)
Dickerson, Charles E., Jr. (FSO)	Smale, William A. (FSO)
Hamilton, Maxwell (FSO)	Risk, James C. (FSS)
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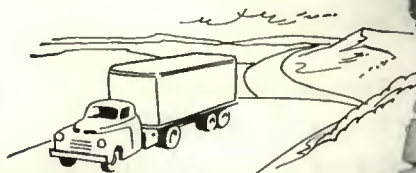
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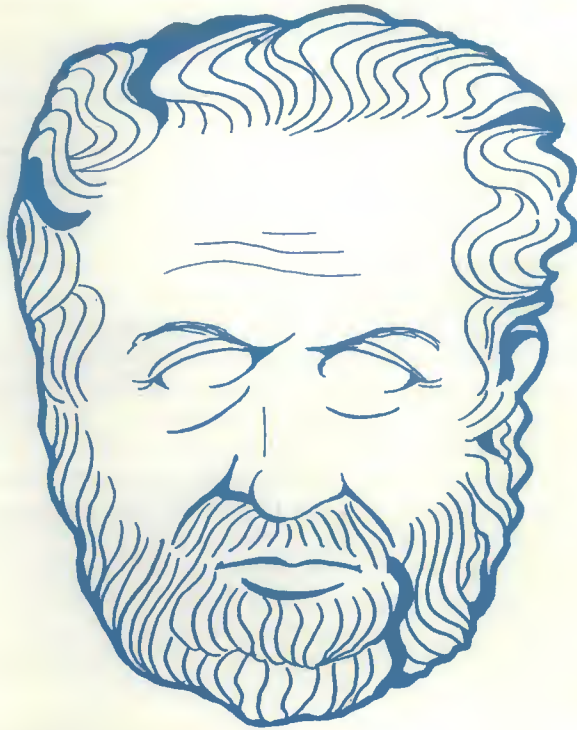
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FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



A Message from

THUCYDIDES

By LOUIS J. HALLE, JR.

THE MOST ADVANCED educational theory of the 1920's tended to regard the Greek and Latin classics as obsolete. There was a confused feeling, as I recall it, that they were relics of the Victorian Age, from which the younger generation had just been emancipated by a social convulsion not yet known as World War I. The victim of a "progressive education" in an experimental school of the day, I was burdened with something called "social studies"—but not with Greek and Latin. This was surely good, for there is an impish spirit in the universe devoted to defeating the work of men who think they have the key to a special, patented future. Today I repine inwardly at the thought of "social studies," but premature exposure has not denied me the excitement of discovering Thucydides.

What is remarkable about Thucydides is that he is less obsolete, today, than the chronicles of our most recent past. By one of those paradoxes in which history abounds, we are closer to him, his world and his experience, than we are to Queen Victoria. Victoria presided over a world of self-assurance, security, and ease—like the world in which Thucydides had his childhood. As he records the disintegration of his world, we see more vividly what is happening to our own.

Thucydides becomes contemporary

My excuse for pointing this out at this time, when it has been pointed out by others in years gone by, is that Thucydides has been gaining steadily in the quality of contemporaneity. The first stage in this development came in 1914, with the demise of the Victorian era. 1939 brought him still closer. The present, in which our country finds herself, like Athens after the Persian wars, called upon to assume the leadership of the free world, brings him virtually to our side. So I feel justified in thinking that, even if you did read

Thucydides before the last war, you will be surprised to discover how his meaning has been heightened by the events of our day, how the history that he wrote has become altogether more vivid and poignant.

Lord Macauley said that Thucydides was "the greatest historian that ever lived"—which is a curious thing, in a way, because Thucydides dealt only with what happened in his own lifetime. He had himself seen many of the events that he recorded, and he had been an active participant in some. We call such a man a reporter or journalist, today; we do not call him an historian. Spengler, in his "Decline of the West," says that "the mastery of this man lies in his . . . power of making alive and self-explanatory the events of the *present*," but he simply dismisses him as an historian in our sense of the term.

Thucydides is so eminently an historian, however, that he discredits any definition which will not encompass him. I prefer to regard history as a certain large view of the affairs of mankind, whether past, present, or future; and I find it impossible to read Thucydides without being exalted by his historical vision. What strikes me as his unique greatness is

Following his graduation from the National War College in June, Louis Halle joined the Policy Planning Staff in the Department. He was previously an Adviser in the Bureau of InterAmerican Affairs. Since January of this year he has been a member of the Journal's Editorial Board.



his ability to apply this detached vision to a scene in which he stood himself and to events in which he was a participant. He had both the close-up view and the distant perspective on his material, and he had them simultaneously, in conjunction, without any disparity or contradiction between them.

My own introduction to Thucydides was through the discovery and report of others. I have mentioned that his peculiar contemporaneity dates chiefly from 1914. It was felt before then, but only in more limited and general terms. Crawley, in introducing his translation of Thucydides in 1876, felt it necessary to justify the effort he had made. "The days are past," he wrote, "in which the translation of a Greek author could attain to the proportions of a national event. . . . If Mr. Cobden really said that a file of the *Times* newspaper is worth all the works of Thucydides, he after all only expressed openly an opinion which a great number of educated men unconsciously assent to. [Nevertheless], as Arnold remarked, the portion of history dealt with by Thucydides is only ancient in the sense that the events related happened a long while ago; in all other respects it is more modern than the history of our own countrymen in the Middle Ages. If the reader of the newspaper will condescend to cast an eye on my translation, he will find there the prototypes of many of the figures to which he is accustomed in his favourite journal. . . . In short, besides the practical lessons to be drawn for his own conduct, he will enjoy the philosophic pleasure of observing how the nature of man, in spite of all changes of time and circumstances, remains essentially the same."

The Change Began in 1914

The change in the significance of Thucydides that was produced in 1914 is shown by the experience of Arnold Toynbee, an experience which led to the views later embodied in his "Study of History." "The general war of 1914," says Toynbee, "overtook me expounding Thucydides to Balliol undergraduates reading for *Literae Humaniores*, and then suddenly my understanding was illuminated. The experience that we were having in our world now had been experienced by Thucydides in his world already. I was re-reading him now with a new perception—perceiving meanings in his words, and feelings behind his phrases, to which I had been insensible until I, in my turn, had run into that historical crisis that had inspired him to write his work. Thucydides, it now appeared, had been over this ground before. He and his generation had been ahead of me and mine in the stage of historical experience that we had respectively reached; in fact, his present had been my future. But this made nonsense of the chronological notation which registered my world as 'modern' and Thucydides' world as 'ancient.' Whatever chronology might say, Thucydides' world and my world had now proved to be philosophically contemporary. And, if this were the true relation between the Graeco-Roman and the Western civilizations, might not the relation between all the civilizations known to us turn out to be the same?"

In 1939, Elmer Davis was moved, in an article in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, to comment on the ever-growing contemporaneity of Thucydides. The theme of the article was that two books were required reading for an understanding of what was happening to the world in 1939. One was Hitler's "Mein Kampf." "If you can find time,"

said Mr. Davis, "for only one other book . . . you might as well pass by all the moderns and read Thucydides . . . he too grew up, as did those of us who came of age before 1914, in a world more civilized and prosperous than had ever yet been known . . . he has written, better than anyone else has ever written it, the story of a peaceful and progressive world blundering into disaster—a world whose ideals and culture were centuries ahead of its political organization. . . . No one has ever equaled him as an observer of, and commentator on, the deterioration of human nature in the course of a long, uncertain, and increasingly bitter war. . . . The Peloponnesian War was a model in miniature of all wars between coalitions, and toward its end of all ideological wars as well. . . . Some of the remarks of the Corcyraeans on neutrality could be incorporated verbatim in a speech for repeal of the arms embargo. The address of the Corinthians to the Spartan assembly could be a message from Warsaw to London last August, or from Prague to Paris last year . . . his famous observations on revolution and counterrevolution in Corcyra are the final commentary on any revolution. . ."

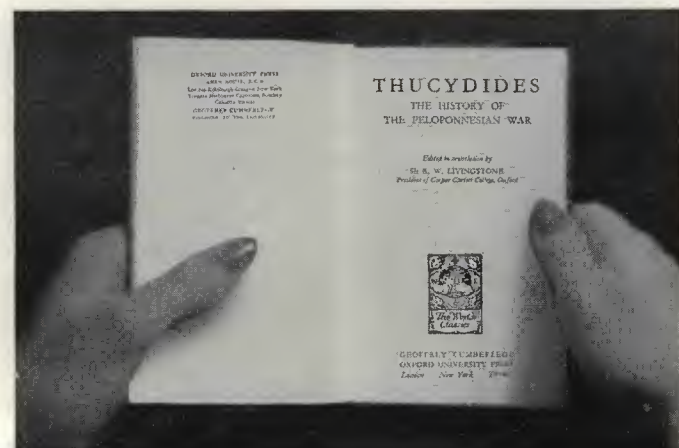
It seems to me that since World War II Thucydides has come still closer to us, so that now he speaks at our ear. He might almost be a wise old counselor to the American people.

* * *

As a work of literature, the "History of the Peloponnesian War" belongs to the category of tragic drama. There is, throughout, a sense of destiny, and the helplessness of men to save themselves from disaster. But, oddly enough, it strikes me as being more akin to Shakespearean than to Greek tragedy. As I understand Greek tragedy, the doom under which men suffer comes from without; it is a malignant principle in the cosmos. But the downfall of Athens, as Thucydides saw it, was the product of an inner moral weakness. This was what determined her fate. I find a remarkable resemblance, in this and other respects, between the tragedy of Athens and, particularly, the tragedy of Macbeth.

At the end of the Persian Wars, Athens was the admiration of the civilized world, not so much for her undoubted prowess in war as for her moral character and political competence. She was the first liberal democracy the world had known, devoted to freedom and dedicated to the rights of others as to her own. She was, therefore, trusted by the other Greek cities—she had, as Wendell Willkie might have said, a full reservoir of good will in their world. On their own initiative they invited her to assume the leadership of which Sparta had shown herself incapable—just as Macbeth was invited to assume the honors disgraced by the Thane of Cawdor.

Photo by David



The tragedy of Athens, as Thucydides saw it, lay in her inability to live up to the moral responsibility that had come to her as a result of her moral excellence. She had achieved, by sheer character, the prosperity that corrupts character. Power brought greed for power. She listened, now, to evil counselors, the "realistic" and "practical" men of action in her midst, who said, in effect: "What thou wouldst highly, thou canst not have holily."

Athens had begun as the chosen leader among a coalition of free and equal states. The taste of power, however, excited her appetite; this, associated with fear of rivals, led her to build an overseas empire by reducing her allies to the condition of subjects. She gradually deprived them of their independence, and she did this, at first, largely by financial and economic means.

The doom of Athens lay in that first act of despotism as surely as Macbeth's doom lay in his usurpation of the Scottish throne. For once she had lost the confidence and good will of the Greeks by subjugating them, she no longer dared to release them—and from that time on she found herself faced with the increasing union of her entire world against her. The Peloponnesian War was waged against Athens by those who feared that she would subjugate them and those who, having already been subjugated, took the earliest opportunity to revolt.

Solon, the first great Athenian statesman, when pressed by his friends to take the government into his own hands, had replied "that it was true a tyranny was a very fair spot, but it had no way down from it." Pericles, the last Athenian statesman, said to his fellow Athenians at the outset of the war: "What you hold is, to speak frankly, a despotism; perhaps it was wrong to take it, but to let it go is unsafe."

Ancient Athens and 1952

There were not lacking voices to warn the Athenians in time against falling into this trap. Let me quote just one statement: "The great alliance should not be allowed to degenerate into an Athenian empire surrounded only by satellites and dependencies. Our own ultimate Athenian business is the preservation and development of the freedom of the Athenian people, and if ever we find ourselves the sole masters, with no partners who are our equals, the corruption of our liberty—which even now is not uncontaminated—is certain. For our own sakes we must wish to live among equals, among peoples who trust us but do not fear us, who work with us but do not fawn upon us."

Now I confess that I have changed one word in that quotation, but only one word. I put "Athenian" instead of "American." The statement is by Walter Lippmann and it appeared in the *Washington Post* on January 7, 1952.

Here is a passage from another modern document. This is from a memorandum written in 1907 by the Chief Clerk of the British Foreign Office, Mr. Eyre Crowe: "Sea power is more potent than land power, because it is as pervading as the element in which it moves and has its being. Its formidable character makes itself felt the more directly that a maritime State is, in the literal sense of the word, the neighbor of every country accessible by sea. It would, therefore, be but natural that the power of a State supreme at sea should inspire universal jealousy and fear, and be ever exposed to the danger of being overthrown by a general combination of the world. Against such a combination no single nation

could in the long run stand, least of all a small island kingdom not possessed of the military strength of a people trained to arms, and dependent for its food supply on over-sea commerce. The danger can in practice only be averted—and history shows that it has been so averted—on condition that the national policy of the insular and naval State is so directed as to harmonize with the general desires and ideals common to all mankind, and more particularly that it is closely identified with the primary and vital interests of a majority, or as many as possible, of the other nations. Now, the first interest of all countries is the preservation of national independence. It follows that England, more than any other non-insular Power, has a direct and positive interest in the maintenance of the independence of nations, and, therefore, must be the natural enemy of any country threatening the independence of others, and the natural protector of the weaker communities.

"Second only to the ideal of independence, nations have always cherished the right of free intercourse and trade in the world's markets, and in proportion as England champions the principle of the largest measure of general freedom of commerce, she undoubtedly strengthens her hold on the interested friendship of other nations, at least to the extent of making them feel less apprehensive of naval supremacy in the hands of a free trade England than they would in the face of a predominant protectionist Power."

It is too bad that Mr. Crowe's memorandum could not have been made available to the Athenian people in the time of Themistocles, when Athens was developing herself as the supreme maritime power of the ancient world. Her failure to anticipate its advice was the cause of the Peloponnesian War, which resulted in her downfall. The decision to embark on war against Athens was made by the Peloponnesian Confederacy at the Congress held in Sparta in 435. At the Congress, says Thucydides, "There were many who came forward and made their several accusations; among them the Megarians, in a long list of grievances, called special attention to the fact of their exclusion from the ports of the Athenian empire and the market of Athens. . . ."

* * *

I have suggested now, in terms of our own current experience, both the vivid immediacy of Thucydides's reporting and the breadth of his historical vision. Let me deal, finally, with his view of human nature in its political manifestations—for here he seems to me unsurpassed, and the observations on which he based this view might just as well have been made among ourselves as among the Greeks of twenty-four hundred years ago.

Edith Hamilton has described the work of Thucydides as "really a treatise on war, its causes and its effects." Turning its pages we see, with fascination and anguish, as Thucydides saw it himself, the deterioration of human character in the toils of war—a deterioration that, again, brings to mind the deterioration of Macbeth's character.

First of all, there was a falling off in statesmanship, in the character of the men whom the Athenians chose to lead them. The statesmen, the men of vision, gave way to the "practical operators," as we would call them today, the men who scorned learning but knew how to get things done. They had no idea of how to deserve an empire, but they thought they

(Continued on page 42)



UN soldiers aboard an aerial evacuation transport are flown to hospitals in Japan. Patients are attended by flight nurses and skilled medics, and thousands of servicemen owe their lives to this speedy transport to hospitals.

half-way round the world in a pair of pajamas

By PAUL PADDOCK, FSO

When they are sick, Foreign Service people stationed in Washington must shift for themselves. If stationed abroad, however, they get the Grade A treatment. At least, they get it once they reach the Navy's medical service.

While stationed last winter in the Embassy in Pusan, I developed a bad leg and went to the Navy's Hospital Ship *Haven* for, I thought, a few days. This put me in military channels. My treatment from then on was the same as any Marine received, fresh from stepping on a mine at the front. These military channels eventually delivered me to the Navy Hospital at Bethesda.

This article describes what happens to Foreign Service people who get sick and are sent home from the Far East (or Europe) by military hospital plane.

A hospital ship, such as the *Haven*, is the Navy's equivalent to an advance field hospital. It keeps no patient whose hospitalization will last more than three weeks. Thus, after only four days I was transferred to the Navy's hospital at Yokosuka Naval Base, a few miles south of Yokohama.

Unable to walk, I was transported as a litter patient, wearing pajamas and a robe and wrapped in three blankets. It is a good traveling costume.

First surprise was to find myself being lowered from the *Haven's* deck in a sling. Then I was put in a bus which moved only 150 yards before stopping beside a hospital train. The train was also a surprise as the airfield is only twelve miles outside Pusan.

All this was evidence of the extraordinary care given to

the wounded. The sling is gentler than being carried down a gangway. The train is gentler than driving to the airfield over the awful Pusan roads.

On the hospital train we *Haven* "boys" were joined by patients from the army hospital and the Danish hospital ship *Jullandia*. We were unscrambled again only upon arrival in Japan, where each was routed to his proper service hospital.

The hospital train was the same one which operates almost daily from Seoul to Pusan. I took its opulence and comfort for granted, not having yet experienced the constrictions of the hospital plane. The litters were placed on bunks with real mattresses and each of us had plenty of room to sit up. Corpsmen, nurses and a doctor were in attendance.

From the comfort of the hospital train the backyards of Pusan looked interesting and exotic—a definitely new and unexpected aspect of that refugee-crowded, industrial city and I recommend it to all members of the Embassy staff.

From the train to a bus; from the bus to the airplane. By the end of the day I was to forget how many times corpsmen lifted me up and put me down. I also received a stiff neck from craning to look at what was going on around me. A litter is not a good vantage point for sight-seeing—too many legs standing around.

A C-47 to Japan

Our plane to Japan was a C-47 and three planes were filled from the train. Ambulatory (walking) patients sat in bucket seats. Litter patients were racked, four on top of each other, along both sides of the curving wall. My first impression was that we looked like some new kind of modern wallpaper.

A charming blonde nurse with a beautiful figure ran the show. It was cheering just to watch her; the beat-up guys from the fox holes were delighted. Obviously, she had been especially picked for this job; she was too wonderful to be a coincidence.

On the plane we received box lunches. With only eight inches headroom it took a lot of maneuvering to manage even a simple sandwich. Reading a magazine could be done by twisting the eyeballs.

The patients ran the gamut of battle wounds. Everyone, however, was put in the shade by one Marine lieutenant who had been burned in some sort of a blast. He had fantastic bandages, coated with a plastic, all over his face and hands but with openings for the eyes, nose and mouth. He looked like a character from the Outer Space. Despite the burns, he recovered at Yokosuka within a month and returned to the front.

The flight lasted about four hours. From the plane they took us to a well-heated room where Red Cross girls and Gray Ladies gave us soup, sandwiches, ice cream and cookies. It was just the right kind of pleasant, quiet atmosphere for the fellows from the front. It was here where we were sorted out for the different military hospitals.

The bus ride to Yokosuka took over two hours and the roads were bad, although not in Pusan's class. The seriously sick patients were transported in beautiful, new Cadillac ambulances.

From my *Haven* bed to the Yokosuka bed took thirteen hours—a long time to lie flat on a litter.

Homeward Bound

I stayed at Yokosuka for a month, until the doctors gave up and said they could not find out what had caused the infection, but that I had synovitis and thrombophlebitis and I would have to be hospitalized for several months. So, the decision was made to send me to the States.

I now learned that although no request had been made to the Department for travel orders for me (just a telegram from the Pusan Embassy saying that I had been sent to Yokosuka), the Department already had issued the orders and I thus could take the next hospital plane. Chalk up a big one for the Medical Director's Office of the Department—to offset those never-explained delays of other travel orders!

As the bus filled up with the homeward-bound patients for the two hour ride to the airfield, the contrast with the patients from Pusan to Japan was startling. On the earlier trip, the men had been quiet—completely and utterly relieved just to have escaped from the front. By now, each had had several weeks rest at Yokosuka, he knew from the doctors pretty well what sort of medical treatment was in store for him, such as how long it takes to get used to an artificial hand, and each had seen at the hospital that, regardless how bad his own wounds were, he was lucky in comparison with a lot of other guys. Above all, he was now on his way home. The result was a gang of boys shouting and hooting as if leaving prep school for the holidays. This atmosphere stayed with us all the way to the States.

The bus, like all the ones we used between Pusan and Bethesda, had three layers of litters. The middle man had a nice view out the window; the man above could twist around and squint through the three top inches of the window; the man below was out of luck entirely. It was a lottery which level the corpsmen would put you into. For the benefit of the unfortunates at the bottom, the two top levels would shout in their raciest Marine jargon a full description of the outside world we were passing. Eventually, I enjoyed most being the low man in order to savor the wild extremes of language and imagination caused, for example, by the sighting of a bow-legged Japanese girl or the first hamburger drive-in in Honolulu.

At the airfield other buses had come from the other military hospitals of the area; several of the luxurious Cadillac ambulances also had brought patients. This time we had a C-97 with a litter capacity of 70. For the trans-Pacific run the ambulatory patients also were given litters. The

When notified that the JOURNAL would publish his article, "Zeke" Paddock expressed keen appreciation, because it would eliminate hours of letter writing explaining his Bethesda assignment. He has been discharged from the hospital and after completing his home leave will be assigned to the Department.



corpsmen carried the patients up a wide ramp into the rear end of the plane—"pushing you bastard egg-heads back into the chicken," according to one corpsman.

Loading of the patients followed a careful pattern, used on each plane throughout the trip. First to be filled were the walls up front and then the center space between; this center space looked roughly like four bunks on top of each other. Thus, twelve litters would be stowed away, with two narrow aisles free. Then another section of twelve, and so on. It was like stuffing a turkey.

The next-to-the-last patients to be carried aboard were the men with t.b., usually numbering four or five—they wore gauze masks all the time. The last patients of all were the psychos, also usually numbering four or five. These wore leather handcuffs but with a long strap so that there was little discomfort; they also had cuffs on their ankles. The psychos were placed in the central "bunkhouse" stack at the rear—I suppose this was to enable corpsmen to handle them from both sides if necessary.

No doctor on the plane, but there were two nurses and four corpsmen. With the litters filling all space, and with all sorts of paraphernalia lashed to every free inch of wall,



"So I just told the Admin Officer 'If you don't transfer me I resign!'"

and a Mae West dangling from each litter, the jam-packed plane reminded me of a Russian plane I traveled in from Baku to Stalingrad which had passengers standing in the aisle as if in a street car and piles of baggage, boxes, and bottles heaped in all corners.

Our nurses and corpsmen earned their pay. They were continuously busy with the patients, giving fruit juice, lighting cigarettes, taking temperatures, and doing an endless list of other services.

Body in a Slot

It is a gamble each time regarding which litter slot a patient is put into. This time I drew the worst. I was put in the bottom slot on the side. The curving wall of the plane cut off part of my space on one side; on the other it forced the edge of the litter out into the aisle, just the right distance to place, three inches from my nose, the iron foot of the litter above me. The first hour I held my hand over that iron foot, worrying that an air bump would knock me against

it. Worse, there was not enough space for me to turn on my side. Eventually, I managed to shove my head and shoulders out of the end of the litter rack and to rest them on a piece of baggage and a pillow. This was fine except now I was directly on the receiving end of everything dropped from the litters above, such as cigarette ashes, pillows, magazines. Still, it wasn't too bad.

We had left Haneda airport, Tokyo, in the early afternoon. Flying against the sun we spent one night on the plane and reached Honolulu around eight the next morning. In the middle of the night the cramped litter became too much for me. I crawled out of the hole, sat down on a box and felt miserable, particularly when looking at the lucky guys on the top litters who had plenty of free space to lie on their side. An hour later one of these fortunates, an ambulatory, climbed down and said he couldn't sleep up there because it was too hot. He was a Canadian infantryman from Quebec. I assured him my lowly litter was cooled straight from the St. Lawrence and we exchanged places. The rest of the night was perfect.

Part of the routine of transporting the wounded to the United States is a lay-over in Honolulu of a half-day, or perhaps two days depending on the weather and availability of planes. The patients are taken to the huge Tripler Hospital of the Army Medical Service. Our ward had a fine view looking seaward; the balmy tropic breeze blew steadily across the beds; it was the ideal place to relax from the plane.

Visual Therapy

It was so perfect that even the Marines did not yak about certain imperfections that normally would have produced the wildest, sidwindingest language this side of the date-line. Such as no breakfast. All we had had since noon the previous day was the box lunch; we reached the hospital after breakfast and had to wait for lunchtime before getting food. Every other hospital between Korea and Bethesda had food ready for the patients a half hour after arrival, even in the middle of the night. However, at Tripler the first item of all, before anything else happened, was a paper thrust at each one of us to sign—acknowledging liability for damages if the bedding caught fire from our smoking in bed. The Marine next to me, who had lost an arm and a leg to shrapnel, gave a mild snort, "I do love the Army," and turned again to the beautiful tropic view.

That afternoon the PX sent to the wards a push cart of Hawaiian handicraft articles so the litter patients could buy presents. It was a nice service to do for them.

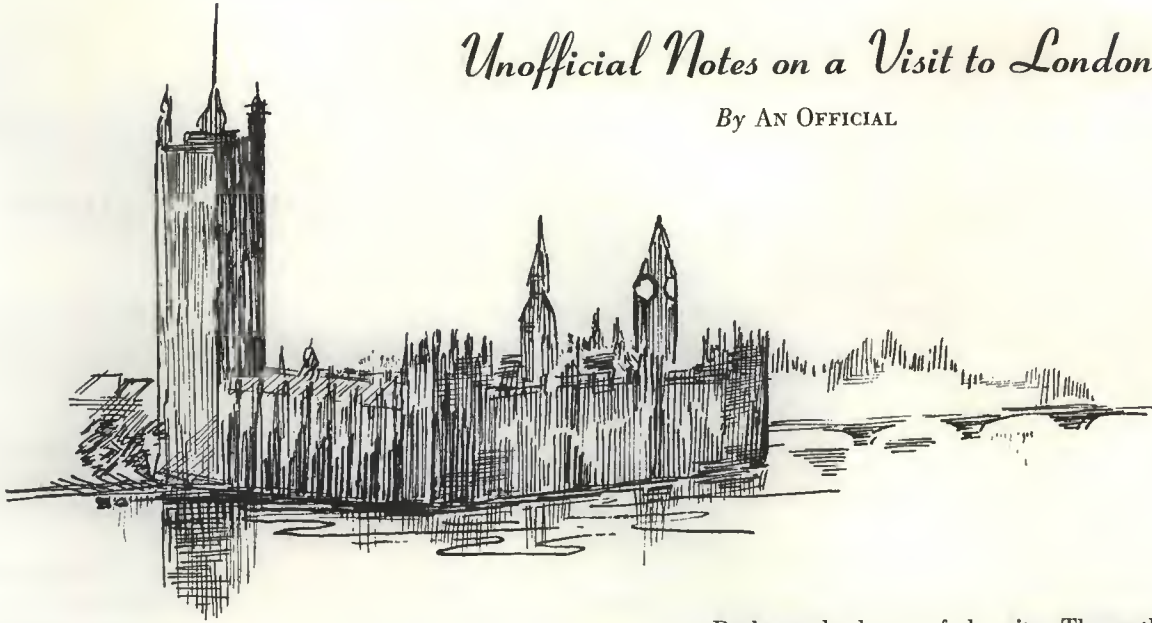
Later there came a troupe of four hula dancers, a guitarist, and two of the huge, jolly Hawaiian women singers so typical of the islands. They put on a fine show in each ward and truly delighted the patients. I was told that a businessman anonymously underwrites the expenses of this troupe so that each group of wounded enroute through Hawaii can be entertained—a good-sized charity considering the length of the Korean War and the number of wounded.

An unfortunate idiosyncrasy of Tripler was that only ambulatory patients could go to the movie. Every other hospital on our route went to great efforts to get the litter patients into wheel chairs and off to the movie as a means

(Continued on page 54)

Unofficial Notes on a Visit to London

By AN OFFICIAL



The bank-clerk, the tramway conductor, and the chambermaid must have been trained in the Foreign Office.

Instead of "No Dogs Allowed," your hotel has a notice that reads: "The Hotels Executive are unable to agree to dogs being brought into the hotel."

You understand Churchill's language better after you have attended a session of the House of Commons. It is the language of Parliament raised to glory. The big-fisted representative of a Glasgow slum, sitting on the Labour benches, uses it. "I permit myself," he says in his Scotch brogue, "to call the attention of my right honorable friend—whom, may I say, I have known these five and twenty years—to the inadequacy of the provision made for the hospitalization of the indigent in Glasgow. Can he not give the House some assurance that this condition will receive the attention it merits?"

The House always tames its new members.

The "Speaker's Procession" through the halls of Parliament corrects your impression that "Iolanthe" was satire.

The Prime Minister, even Churchill, has no such honor. He enters the Commons unaccompanied. No hush falls. Unnoticed, he finds a place for himself on the front bench and slouches into it.

The patent-leather taxi-cabs of London were surely designed to be horse-drawn. Their wheels are crowded together. You get into them without stooping and away they run—to take you where you wish to go, Sir.

In the shops, restaurants, and offices nothing is impossible. The management will find a way.

The English always have time.

There is no drought, no downpour, no Arctic cold or parching heat. Mild and damp the year around make for fresh lawns, smiling gardens, and ever-verdant ivy.

The Sunday householder cultivates his flowers. The horse-chestnuts and plane trees along the streets are pruned back, because shade is not what you want.

The moor-hen and coot stroll over the lawns of St. James'

Park, at the heart of the city. The authorities have banned walking on the grass; the birds nest safely behind the invisible barrier of The Law.

Mallards fly up and down Whitehall like pigeons on Fifth Avenue. They probably consider themselves Her Majesty's Ducks. They feel a bond with the horse-guards and the men in the Foreign Office (who grow hydrangeas in window-boxes).

Generations of English writers have made all the song-birds English. They sing English country songs.

An African orator at Marble Arch says Britain *must* give way. He reckons without English literature.

Because an English poet said, "Come down to Kew in lilac-time," the English will see to it that there is always a Kew Gardens.

Their mission is to be English. Survival for its own sake can have no meaning.

J. HALL PAXTON

A few days ago I had word that Hall Paxton had died at his post at Isfahan. Of all the people I have known, he seemed one of the finest—a man whose humility and goodness were like asterisks, marking him as something special.

J. Hall Paxton was one of the members of the Class of 1925, the first Foreign Service class under the Rogers Act. His first post was Nanking and, except for a year on loan to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Albuquerque, New Mexico, most of his Foreign Service career was spent in Chinese posts.

Writing of his career, the *Herald-Tribune* declares editorially:

"A prime duty of an American Consul is to look out for his country's interest in time of trouble, and Mr. Paxton certainly encountered more than one consul's share of trouble during his career. He was on the Panay when it was sunk by the Japanese, and he was in Nanking during both the 1928 riots and the 1937 sack.

"But Mr. Paxton's greatest feat, and certainly one of the

(Continued on page 42)



Courtesy John Hamlin

A Spanish postage stamp shows the entrance to the American Consulate in Seville.

Mr. Blandings was a piker.

The snags he hit building his dream house have been multiplied a hundred times in the State Department's foreign building program. In fact, a few new ones have been added in the form of wars, revolutions, monsoons, earthquakes and run-away inflation.

It was back in 1946 when the Department went into the real estate business in a big way. There was no choice. An expansion of the Foreign Service had begun to make the organization look like the old woman who lived in a shoe. Her new, squalling brood, scattered over the face of the globe, had to be housed. And so the Division of Foreign Building Operations was asked to undertake the task of building and acquiring houses and offices with the use of foreign capital, acquired from the sale of surplus war property.

The term "surplus war property" was sometimes stretched a bit. In one harbor of the Pacific a shipload of PX beer was spoiling in the holds of a freighter. American troops for whom it was intended had departed. An FBO representative, negotiating with a house owner, discovered that the proprietor was also a merchant. Also liked beer. FBO promptly proposed to trade beer for title, and today the house shelters a deputy chief of mission.

Red Tape Obsolete

Other negotiations have not been quite so simple, although ultimately just as efficient. US laws once required that payments by foreign governments for materials or services purchased from America had to be in dollars. However, as the obligations of foreign countries grew through lend-lease and surplus property disposal arrangements, dollars became more scarce. Credits in favor of the US, held in local currencies, increased. An ingenious law, enacted on July 25, 1946, authorized the Department of State to utilize a proportion of these frozen funds to meet its housing crisis. This arrangement has proved profitable both to our own as well as to foreign governments—to say nothing of benefiting the Foreign Service officer!

The first step in acquisition of property overseas under

Uncle Sam Builds His Dream House

the present system is an exhaustive real estate analysis, followed by a detailed appraisal and a certification to the Department of the value of the proposed acquisition. Then, upon receipt of satisfactory title, the foreign government is credited with the dollar equivalent of the local currency cost of the property, and a similar sum is credited to the Treasury out of appropriations by Congress.

Over 110 million dollars' worth of properties have been acquired or authorized since 1946. This represents 737 buildings, including 531 residences, 396 apartment units, 114 office and chancery buildings and 92 sites to be developed. Thirty-six projects are under construction. Nearly a half of this property is in Europe, a quarter in the Far East, 20% in Near East and Africa, and the remaining 5% in Latin America. Added to this, the United States owns property valued at 15 million dollars, acquired between 1926 and 1946, largely in Latin America.

Amazing transformations have occurred in some of the properties. At least two buildings, official U. S. Government property today, were once "houses of ill repute." Take the

The U. S. Embassy office building in Rio de Janeiro.



one in North Africa. A worried chief of mission, a few years ago, informed FBO that a building next to his office had been infiltrated by folk of questionable reputation. Coincidentally, the post also needed additional office space. A survey was initiated—negotiations undertaken. And so it was that FBO purchased the building, removing the “neighbors” by lateral entry.

Personal Preference vs. the Master Mold

Foreign building operations are extensive and complex. They involve technical problems and problems of climate, as well as the uncertain elements of human nature and personalities. What architect could anticipate the insistence of an Ambassador's wife that her walls must be knotty pine, while another lady in a nearby post has a passion for Currier and Ives wallpaper. Yet FBO goes to great lengths to please the ladies, at the same time harmonizing an American atmosphere with local decor.

Diverse and difficult construction problems are inherent in a program which must be carried out in almost every country in the world. Prevailing winds, angle of sun, unskilled labor, unusual materials, shortages, program changes,



A view of "Villa Montfeld," the principal residence in Algiers, North Africa.

political and economic instability—all challenge Mr. Blanding's reputation as champ of misfortune.

Many of the building projects are at “hardship” posts, where living conditions are difficult. Priority to these posts is a standing policy of the Department. While work cannot be carried on at all posts at the same time, it generally includes operations under widely varying conditions—from sea level deserts to high mountains, from steaming jungles to frozen polar regions. Improvisation is often the rule. When Manila was short of space, FBO bought a surplus barracks in Guam and moved it to the Phillipines in record time. In Liberia an acute housing shortage was met by flying in prefabricated houses in Navy planes.

The general, world-wide housing shortage has added greatly to the difficulties of the FBO program. Conditions in the building trades and construction material markets have been next to chaotic. There have been inflationary pressures on real estate and currency values, and severe exchange restrictions. The Department's need for office space abroad is about twenty times what it was before the war. Rentals (where space is available at all) are from three to five times above the prewar level. Government savings on rentals now

amount to more than six million dollars annually as a result of acquisition of properties abroad.

Substantial savings also have been effected through purchases with local currencies of furniture and other equipment. During the past few years the Department has supplied for living quarters abroad basic furniture and furnishings valued at over five and a half million dollars. Everything from stoves to draperies are purchased, with officers lucky enough to be assigned such quarters bringing only personal and expendable items. Someday, FBO hopes, an FSO will have to transport only his family, clothing and collected



A new office building, constructed in the Embassy compound in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

objects d'art. Even china, glassware and silver is provided in some residences where representation demands are great.

Maintenance and repairs, arrangements for leases, furnishing and decorating—all require skill and experience. Although generally the plans for building or renovation are prepared by the staff of FBO in their studios atop the Walker-Johnson Building, sometimes private architects or special consultants are engaged. Harrison and Abramowitz, who designed the UN building in New York, collaborated with FBO on the Embassy buildings at Rio de Janeiro and Habana. The designers of the National Gallery of Art, Eggers and Higgins, helped on the Embassy office building at Ankara.

Detailed planning almost led to trouble on one occasion in pre-war Berlin. One day two Gestapo officers shouldered their way into the American Embassy where renovations were underway. Confronting an attaché, the Germans waved an FBO blueprint under his nose.

“Where is this new room you call Pulverkamer?” they demanded, certain that they had discovered a powder magazine or an arsenal.

The attache escorted the Gestapo along a new corridor to the room in question. As they stopped in front of the door, a workman was placing a new sign which read “Powder Room.”

This entire building, incidentally, was completely razed during the war. Allied bombs pulverized every stone. When American troops came into the city, following the Russians into that sector, they searched the rubble for U. S. property. All they found were two safes—one empty, the other containing a copy of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

FBO now maintains regional offices at London, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna, New Delhi, Hong Kong, Rio de Janeiro. Even so, the technical and complex character of foreign building operations require considerable centralized planning. It also demands constant coordination and super-

vision. Now directed by Leland W. King, the Division was headed until a few weeks ago by Frederick Larkin, who in the course of 15 years became a legend in the Foreign Service. Fritz Larkin and his associates have traveled more than a million miles checking every step in the growth of their farflung empire.

Hard-headed, conscientious and thorough, Fritz Larkin earned his reputation by personally investigating every need. He became an expert in sorting out the rosy daydreams and imagined injustices from basic needs of the posts. One day during the Russo-Finnish war, Mr. Larkin was visiting our



American Consulate General, Yokohama, Japan from March 1863 to November 1866.

legation at Helsinki. FBO had been urgently requested to build a bomb shelter, and Fritz was investigating the need. He was not convinced. He refused. A few hours later planes were heard overhead and Larkin stepped to a doorway for a look. At that moment four Russian bombs landed nearby, blowing Fritz down the stairs, behind the furnace. Picking himself up and shaking off a layer of dust and debris, he phoned the Minister: "You can consider your damn bomb shelter already half built."

Fritz Larkin is leaving a heritage at every post around the world, a heritage which will grow and flourish as new and remodelled American buildings appear on local scenes. Future generations of FSOs will have occasion to remember the words of the Deputy Undersecretary for Administration, who in a farewell letter to Frederick Larkin, wrote:

Dear Fritz:

Word of your retirement from the Foreign Buildings Operations, and your impending return to private construction business, comes as a genuine blow to all of us who have known you and worked with you. I regard your retirement as a very personal loss to me.

I know the tremendous amount of effort you have poured into your job; of the countless days spent in uncomfortable travel; of the economic and personal sacrifices you have made in order to be certain that hundreds of different jobs have been done, on time, and in the proper manner. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that you personally have contributed more to the security and effectiveness of our Missions overseas than any other single person. And



The entrance to an apartment in the Tokyo compound, directly across the street from the office. Immediately behind this building is the swimming pool.

it is equally true that through your efforts, and those of Lee King and your other associates, that you have made our Missions and our offices overseas infinitely more representative of this nation's greatness and position in the world.

I need hardly tell you that we will miss you greatly and that we will often recall that dry sense of humor and that prodigious memory—for the details of your hundreds of projects, as well as for the droll yarn. It is a cheering and encouraging thought, however, that you have promised to serve as a consultant from time to time to help us complete some of the projects you have begun and others which are contemplated. I assure you, we hope you will be available often.

In wishing you success during the coming years, Fritz, I speak for the entire Department and Foreign Service. You will not be forgotten ever, any more than the beautiful buildings you have created and built for us and for all the world to view as symbols of the United States of America.

May God bless and prosper you.

Sincerely,
CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE

January 25, 1952

MARRIAGES

SCHNEIDER-McGREGOR. Miss Marlene McGregor, daughter of FSO and Mrs. Robert McGregor, was married to FSO Ernest E. Schneider in Salzburg on April 22, 1952.

STEFAN-PATRY. Miss Gabrielle M. Patry was married to Mr. Charles G. Stefan on May 17, 1952, in Buffalo, New York.

ALLEN-HIMES. Miss Joyce Patricia Alen, FSS, and Lucien Winfield Himes, were married in Manila on March 7, 1952. The bride was formerly stationed in Beirut, the groom is a courier.

GORSUCH-WHITE. Miss Marilyn Joyce Gorsuch, FSS, and Yeoman First Class Joseph Robert White were married in Manila on March 15, 1952. The bride was a member of the Embassy staff, the groom is on the Naval Attache's staff.

LEEDY-COLLOPY. Miss Diana Leedy, FSS, and FSS Walter F. Collopy were married in Manila on March 1, 1952. The bride was a member of the Embassy staff and the groom is a courier.

LLOYD-POWELL. Miss Gloria Dawn Lloyd, FSS and FSS Joseph Ware Powell, Jr., were married in Manila on April 5, 1952. Both bride and groom are members of the Embassy staff.

MCDONALD-FIELDER. Miss Elsie McDonald, FSS, and Mr. George Hammett Fielder, were married in Manila on March 13, 1952. The bride was USIS Librarian at the Embassy and the groom is Philippine Manager for the Otis Elevator Company.

EDITORIALS

THE ELECTION AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

As these words are being written, all eyes are turned upon Chicago, where the second of the two great nominating conventions has commenced. This year the prospect of a new administration—whether Democratic or Republican—lends special significance for the Foreign Service to its work.

Removal of the government employee from politics does not at the same time blind him to the phenomenon of a Presidential election, immunize him against personal convictions, or destroy the awareness of his rights and duties as an American citizen. Consequently, the JOURNAL can hardly ignore the activity to which the attention of Americans, wherever they may be, is irresistibly drawn now and until November.

Although few of us abroad or in Washington can exercise the franchise, all of us have experienced the upsurge of foreign interest in this stellar show, with all the bewildering political phenomena that accompany it. Nothing is more eloquent as evidence of the significance of the United States to foreign peoples than their own awareness of how greatly their destinies are affected by the happenings at Chicago.

An immediate job of the Foreign Service will be to explain to the people in whose countries we are accredited the amazing machinery of the American presidential election campaign. That should bring out our greatest powers of description, analysis, and interpretation.

But this is only the immediate job. Out of these conventions come new leaders, new chiefs, and new policies. Whether the victors put the helm to port or starboard, the ship of state in some degree alters course and, perhaps, alters speed as well. The adjustment places added burdens upon those of the crew who remain, including those who have made our foreign affairs their life's profession. Upon us in large measure devolves the task of providing background, of outlining present problems, and of applying our knowledge and experience—in short, of providing continuity. As in the past so in the future our new chiefs will, we hope, find us dedicated to the national welfare and ready to serve them as we serve our present chiefs today.

After the election, what should we hope for in any new administration? Surely, understanding of the peculiar nature of the Department's responsibilities and support of its loyal members at home and abroad. Our ability to perform our duties effectively depends upon the confidence not only of our chiefs but also of the American people. The JOURNAL appreciates the efforts which the present administration has made to sift the truth and combat unfair attacks upon the Service; it hopes for renewed efforts upon the part of a successor administration.

We need to develop further between the American people and the Foreign Service a relationship of mutual knowledge,

understanding, confidence and respect. Given the role which our country plays today in world affairs, such a relationship must exist. Without it, the Foreign Service cannot do its job.

THE AMERICAN ROUND TABLE

Since the publication of our June editorial, "Arms and Ideals," the unique experiment known as the American Round Table has come to our attention. Founded in response to the very need which we cited, that of rediscovering American ideas and ideals, the Round Table is holding a series of discussions by outstanding citizens representing a variety of professions. The purpose is "to develop a re-statement, in modern terms, of the ideals, beliefs and dynamics of the American Society."

No group could be more interested in such an experiment than the Foreign Service. We who are called upon daily to interpret the United States to the peoples of the countries in which we are stationed are perhaps more keenly conscious than any others of the need to be articulate about the meaning of America.

The American Round Table has held three sessions in New York this year and plans three more in the fall. The first discussion was devoted to "our moral and religious bases," the second to "our concepts of civil and political liberties," and the third to "our free, competitive, dynamic economic system." Later forums will examine "the cultural aspects of our society."

A digest report of the first session of the Round Table has just been published and gives an idea of the kind of discussion undertaken. Among the panel participants, numbering eleven in all, were Henry S. Commager, professor of history at Columbia University, Lewis Galantiere, writer on international affairs, Clyde K. M. Kluckhohn, director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University, and Jacob Viner, professor of economics at Princeton University.

The reader of the report may feel that no new discoveries were made in this delving into American ideals, that no startling inferences were drawn and that no firm and agreed conclusions resulted. Perhaps these facts in themselves bear witness to the essence of a free and unregimented society. Nevertheless, the experience reminded us of times when the oldest and most familiar of persons or things have suddenly appeared startlingly strange and unknown, like reading the Declaration of Independence for the first time. The project struck us as immensely worth while.

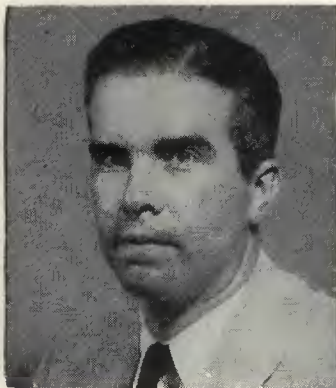
We can give here only a brief suggestion of some of the things discussed. The panel members considered the concept "all men are created equal," reminded themselves that Americans have been generally without a sense of class, have believed that privileges could be obtained by hard work, and that any member of the society could say to any other

(Continued on page 53)

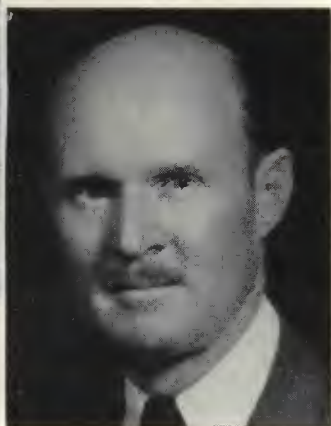


Journal Board Changes

The departure of Board Member JOHN DEVINE for Hamburg coincides with the appointment to the JOURNAL Board of retired FSO CHARLES F. KNOX, JR. Mr. Devine will do public affairs work in his new post and will help set up a public affairs program for Northern Germany, which had no American program heretofore as it was in the British occupation zone.



John Devine



Charles Knox, Jr.

Charles Knox will be remembered as the man who won the \$1000 Foreign Service Book contest sponsored by the John Day Company. He was born in New Jersey and graduated from the Georgetown School of Foreign Service in 1929. He was with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from 1930-39, both in Washington and abroad and was a Foreign Service Officer from 1939 to 1952. He served in Cuba, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Israel, and Curacao, as well as in the Department. He has just retired from the Service, is married and lives in Warrenton, Virginia. There, in addition to farming and writing fiction (a new novel has just been completed), he is a vestryman of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at Casanova, a member of the Greater Warrenton Association and Treasurer of the Casanova Hunt.

On Capitol Hill

The announcement that FSOs PAUL PADDOCK and JOHN HOOVER would be given one-year assignments to the staffs of the governors of Michigan and California created quite an uproar. The excitement didn't end until a rider was attached to the State Department appropriation bill providing that none of the money being voted was to be used to pay the salaries of any officers assigned to State governors.

A bill was introduced in the Senate (a similar bill had passed the House) to make grants or loans to needy widows of Foreign Service officers who had died prior to the effective date of the Act of '46 but was passed over when it was objected to by SENATOR ANDREW F. SCHOEPEL (R. Kansas).

The bill prepared in the Department which was to authorize payments to FS personnel who had lost personal possessions in Korea was lost in the shuffle as Congress

hurried through last minute business. As was pointed out in an editorial in the *Washington Post*, (reprinted on page 52) hurting a few unfortunate employees was apparently a convenient way of objecting to the Administration's foreign policy. Actually the amount requested was pared down sharply before the bill was presented. Average reduction as claims were screened was 35 to 40 percent. For some items no reimbursement was allowed. In a few cases, Foreign Service Regulations prescribed the amounts reimbursible—\$50 was the maximum allowable for a victrola, for example. Employees of private companies who were evacuated at the same time had all claims paid within a month. Military personnel, who must provide an evaluated inventory of personal possessions every time they are transferred, had no trouble setting the amounts for their claims. Settlement of Defense personnel claims was made out of a fund especially created for this kind of contingency. FS personnel, whose assignments to Korea were so abruptly terminated two years ago, are now in the position of painfully refurbishing on the basis of a much deflated dollar. The longer they must wait for their curtailed reimbursement, the less it is likely to be worth in purchasing power.

A resolution introduced by SENATORS BENTON and WILEY to investigate the effectiveness of the Government's foreign information program was activated by a Senate vote of \$50,000 to finance it. The investigation will be made by the Foreign Relations Committee or a subcommittee thereof, plus two Senators to be appointed by the Senate president.

Personals

FSO HERVÉ L'HEUREUX, one of the original founders of the American Legion, is the first Commander of the New State Department Legion Post. The Post expects to send a delegation to the Legion convention in New York this month. Other officers are Senior Vice Commander, DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE; 2nd Vice Commander, former Ambassador GEORGE H. BUTLER; Adjutant, JAMES W. MORGAN; Finance Officer, J. P. SPROLES; Historian, WILLIAM A. STELCK; Chaplain, DR. DANIEL C. BUCHANAN; Service Officer, BILLY WILSON; Sergeant-at-Arms, WILLIAM MISFELDT. Members of the Post's Executive Committee are: BEN CROSBY, E. K. MEADE, JR., WILLIAM H. DODDERIDGE, ALLYN C. DONALDSON, GRAHAM H. HALL and CHARLES G. HARDIN, JR.

FRANK SNOWDEN HOPKINS, recently stationed at the Army War College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, as State Department representative on the faculty, is now assigned to FP as an FSO. He is currently completing an extensive study (the first draft runs well over a hundred pages) of career management of personnel for FP. He leaves in the fall for Stuttgart where he will do public affairs work.

We have learned from DIRECTOR GENERAL GERALD DREW that FP is now in a position to provide a mail forwarding service for retired Foreign Service officers.

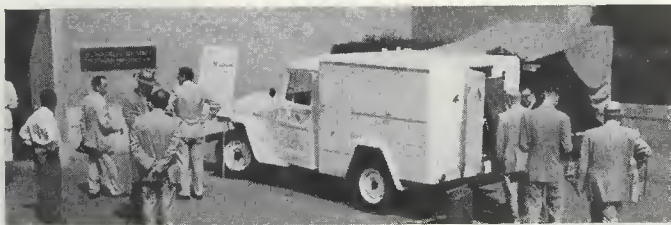
LIONEL M. SUMMERS resigned from the Staff Corps to accept an FSO appointment. He is temporarily assigned to the Department.

FSO WILLIAM D. MORELAND, now working on the Point IV program for Libya, had a chance to use his equatorial post experience in helping design a mobile clinic for use in the health program for Libya. He made sure, for instance, that a filter was included to strain foreign matter from well water before it was sterilized and that the cold water tank, not the hot water tank, had insulation.

Built and equipped for less than \$6000 by the Picker International Corporation, the Clinicar is mounted on a 4-wheel drive jeep base and has its own generator, refrigerator, water storage and purification units, hot and cold running water. It has a tent-like lean-to which folds up for storage, plus a folding surgical table. It was built in 22 days; planning had taken less than a month. Two more will be built for Libyan service. It is the most compact treatment unit ever made, a doctor's bag on wheels for use in flat desert areas.



Here, explaining some of the gadgets on the Clinicar, is Medical Procurement Specialist (for TCA) O'Neill, who originated the idea. Collaborating were FSO William Moreland and Dr. Paul Lindquist, Health Officer for Libya. L. to R. Asst. Sec. Henry Byroade, his deputy, FSO John Jernegan, William Moreland, Philip O'Neill, and Oscar Meier, Director of Africans Operations for TCA.



FRED W. JANDREY has been designated coordinator for international meetings in which the Secretary or Under Secretary participates. His deputy is FRANK MELOY, JR.

Departmental retirements include LELAND S. WEST, of the Secretariat, who retires after 35 years of government service, 31 of them in the Department; MISS JENNY WRIGHT, who has been 32 years in the Passport Division; and MISS IRENE WRIGHT, who has been with the International Motion Picture Service and who is to be on the US delegation of the Sixth International Edinburgh Film Festival. Miss Irene Wright has had thirteen years of Federal service.

DALLAS M. COORS, who was on the Board of Directors of the FS Association last year and who recently resigned from the Service, is now in San Francisco where he is Vice President of the Wakefield Advertising Agency.

Stars and Stripes reports that WILLIAM J. SEBALD was recently presented with a scroll in appreciation for his services in establishing the United States Educational Commission in Japan and for guiding it during its formative stages. Japanese and American members of the Commission were present at the ceremony.

LYDIA STOOPENKOFF, daughter of FS guard ALEXIS STOOPENKOFF, who was awarded a Benton Scholarship for

each of her four college years, won a Phi Beta Kappa key when she graduated recently from the University of Denver.

Newly appointed Ambassadors were FSO AUGUS WARD, who leaves Nairobi to replace retiring AMBASSADOR GEORGE MERRELL in Afghanistan, and PHELPS PHELPS who was nominated as Ambassador to the Dominican Republic. Mr. Phelps is a writer, radio commentator and investment counselor. He has been Governor of American Samoa since early 1951. Retiring as Ambassador to the Dominican Republic is RALPH HENRY ACKERMAN.

COBURN KIDD, who has been in Vienna for a two-year FSR assignment as First Secretary and Chief of the Political Division, is back in the Department. He works on the Political Desk in the Office of German Political Affairs.

JOHN D. JERNEGAN, recently in the news in Tunisia, is now in the Department as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs.

In the Field

Foreign Service posts in the news last month included the Embassy at Rome, where the remains of a third century Christian chapel, one of the few extant within the limits of ancient Rome, were discovered by workmen who were digging on the grounds to lay a foundation for a new garage. The Embassy changed its plans for the garage to permit exploration and preservation of the fresco-covered walls.

In Moscow, the USSR announced that the lease on the Embassy office building would not be renewed but that a new building would be assigned to the U. S. Officials there don't know yet which one it will be.

In Buenos Aires the midnight bombing of the USIS Lincoln Library wrecked the building and inflicted minor injuries on two passersby. (See page 30.)

In Germany it was announced that the consulates in Frankfurt, Munich, Bremen and Stuttgart had taken over authority from the four U. S. state commissioners and the seventy resident officers, whose offices have all been closed.

Both the *Washington Post* (July 6th) and the *Washington News* (July 7th) noted the editorial in last month's JOURNAL calling for removal of the awesome mural which presides over the entrance to New State. *Pathfinder Magazine* called up to confirm the story on our editorial which it had received from United Press. *Life Magazine* came up and borrowed the photo from which we had our engraving made.

Fellowships for U. S. graduate students to study and do research in Latin America are available under the Buenos Aires Convention. Deadline for applications is January 15, 1953. If you are interested, write to International Education Programs Branch, U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Our Advertisers

There are three new advertisers in the JOURNAL this month. Two of them, the EDUCATIONAL CONSULTING SERVICE and the retired officers association (now DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS RETIRED), are well known to our readers. After months of negotiating, the latter group has been able to do what insurance people said wasn't possible. It has obtained a group health and hospitalization policy on an experimental basis for one year in which there is no age limitation. If it works, it will be continued permanently. The third is the HOTEL WESTMINSTER at Touquet in Picardy —at your service for that leave which must be used.

S E R V I C E G L I M P S E S



Cutting their wedding cake are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holmer, following their marriage in Rangoon in April. The bride is the former FSS Alice Mary Philpotts, who prior to her assignment in Rangoon served in Geneva and in the Department. Mr. Holmer is a representative of the Fairweather Richards Company.



FSS Mary E. Keim, being chauffeured home from the office by local Administrative Assistant, Johannes van Brouwershaven, via the most popular variety of transportation in Rotterdam.



Myron Lee Cotterman and Evelyn on March 16, 1952. The bride was Economic Mission. Mr. Cotterman of the Embassy in Rangoon and is in Saigon. Pictured in the wedding are Moffat, Webster Ballance, James Lee Cotterman, John H. Tallm, Lawson and Mons Hallberg.

Below: Ambassador Robert D. Murphy with a local official and members of his staff at the Embassy in Tokyo. 1st row, l. to r.: Mr. Niles W. Bond, Asst. Chief of Mission; Ambassador Murphy; Mr. Itsuo Goto, Chief of Protocol of The Imperial Household; Mr. William T. Turner, Counselor of Embassy. 2nd row, l. to r.: Mr. James B. Pilcher, Counselor and Consul General; Mr. Frank A. Waring, Counselor for Economic Affairs; Mr. Saxton Bradford, Counselor for Public Affairs; Col. William T. Rider, Army Attaché.



Ambassador Donnelly (center), Minister Walter Dowling and Chancellor Leopold Figl (left) at a reception held in Austria shortly before the latter's departure for the United States.

Courtesy Findley Burns, Jr.



Right: Ambassador Edward L. Roddan looks at three employees of the American Embassy in Austria: Investigator Tomas Zafiriadis (20 yrs), Attaché Roddan, and retired employee Benigno Alvarez.



...easian were married in Rangoon
n the staff of the Technical and
s formerly General Services Off.
Asst. Admin. Off. at the Legation
group above are, l. to r.: Mrs.
ard, the bride, Abbott L. Moffat,
STEM, Dorothy Paulaski, Peter

During a recent visit to Formosa, a Congressional group inspected Chinese troops stationed on the islands. Pictured above, with Charge d'Affaires Rankin, are Congressmen Sieminski and George.

Courtesy Marshall W. S. Swan

Igor Stravinsky cutting his birthday cake (70 years) at a reception given by Ambassador and Mrs. Seldon Chapin following a gala birthday concert on the opening night of the Holland Festival. Mrs. Stravinsky stands behind her husband.

Right: Angier Biddle Duke, 36 years old, youngest Ambassador in the history of the United States, chats with President Oscar Osorio of El Salvador a few moments after presenting his credentials on June 5. The new Ambassador previously served as Special Assistant to Ambassador Stanton Griffis in both Buenos Aires and Madrid with the rank of Second Secretary. President Osorio himself is only 45.



...the Length of Service certificates awarded to
ntevideo. Left to right: Senior Commercial
rge R. "Yankee" Vitale (20 yrs.), Ambassador
0 yrs.).



Courtesy Frank I. Devine

NEWS FROM THE FIELD



BLAST IN BUENOS AIRES

By JANE WILSON POOL

(Argentine Independence Day)
July 9, 1952.

The bomb went off last night at mid-night. I don't know why it didn't wake us up as it all happened only a block and a half away. The one that went off several months ago at the *Círculo Militar* nearly blew us out of bed.

This morning the phone in our room rang at 12:20 and an American voice asked for my husband; I recognized it as belonging to a friend who lives in the same building.

"How would you like a cut-throat game?" he asked him. I could hear both ends of the conversation.

I was so annoyed. Imagine calling up anybody for a game of bridge at that hour of the night. But I was mistaken.

The voice continued, "They've made a mess of your Embassy library—a fine load of T.N.T."

My husband's expression became tense as he listened.

"I'm going out to take a look," he said to me as he hung up the phone.

"So am I," and I began throwing on my clothes. He look dubious but didn't say no.

In three minutes we were out in the dark street. As we turned the corner at the Plaza Hotel I was struck by the bright lights in the Calle Florida. It was like the old days when this fashionable shopping street and promenade was always brilliantly illuminated. (There is now in force a national fuel conservation program.) A black crowd of people was silhouetted against the lights of the narrow street which had been closed off by the police.

Bill Hart from the Embassy, who had just arrived upon the scene, emerged from the crowd and the three of us pushed our way through to the cordon of police.

On showing our diplomatic carnet we were let pass into the bombed section. It was a strange sight. The street was aglitter with shattered glass from the shops' display windows and it crunched beneath our feet.

"Walk in the middle," cautioned my husband. All interiors were brilliantly lit—a preventive measure against pilfering! All, that is, except the immediate scene of the explosion—the U.S.I.E. Library of the American Embassy.

I caught my breath as I viewed the complete shambles of what had been a neat, impressive display window, with its usual current photographic exhibit. I had stopped and ad-

mired the pictures only yesterday morning when I was shopping in the Calle Florida.

In the front window there was a large picture of General San Martin, the Argentine counterpart of our George Washington, flanked by the Argentine and American flags. This exhibit was in honor of today, Argentine Independence Day, the *Nueve de Julio*. In the side window was a group of photos depicting scenes incident to our Fourth of July.

And now—it was all a tangled mass of debris. San Martin, however, was still upright midst the fallen beams, but the July 4th pictures, which had been nearest the entrance door (the heart of the blast) were in the dirt and dust.

I reached down and picked up a photograph from the rubble. It was a group photo of the drafting of our Declaration of Independence. There was old Ben Franklin and Thomas Jefferson *et al.* I reverently wiped off the dirt and put the picture in my handbag.



Personnel of the Embassy Library help straighten up the day after the bombing.

My husband was talking to the Buenos Aires Chief of Police.

"It must have been the communists," said the commissioner.

"Was anyone hurt?"

"Yes, two passers-by, from the flying glass."

I shivered as I looked around me. The silver store next door was also wrecked and dark. I nearly trod upon a little silver pitcher, blasted from the showcase, which shone in the trash on the sidewalk. A green suede coat in the window of a *casa de modas* across the street flapped and writhed in the cold wind.

As we walked away I was thinking of what Ben Franklin would have said about all this.

"*Cuidado—look out,*" yelled someone, as a second story glass came shattering down. We and the *policia* ducked, but no one was hit.

On the short walk home neither my husband nor I had much to say. His thoughts were on the political implications of the deed; mine were more of an emotional nature.

When we reached home he went into action on the telephone. I got into bed with a pad and pencil. There would be no immediate sleep.

I'm hurt and unhappy at these happenings tonight.

My thoughts are on home—and I'm particularly outraged at the indignity to Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin.



I rescued a damaged Ben Franklin from the debris.



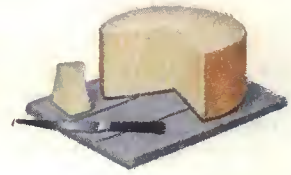
Pears



Maritime Lobster



Blueberries



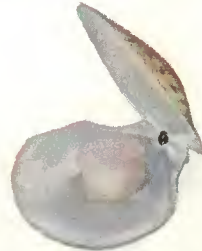
Canadian Cheese



Raspberries



Oka Melon



Digby Scallops



Strawberries



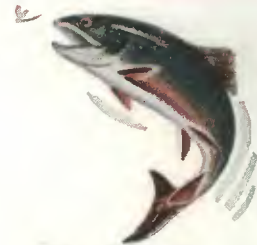
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OPEN SEASON IN MANILA

Come to Manila and get yourself a husband! We don't know if the recruiters for the Foreign Service can use this kind of an inducement, but five weddings in just over a month in Embassy circles, with four of the brides from the staff of the Manila Embassy and the fifth from the Legation at Beirut, would seem to be enough to support such a slogan. We are told that there are a couple of single couriers left as well as a number of other eligible males in the Embassy and the American community in Manila. However, it must be admitted that all five of these brides are beauties, so it does not follow that just anyone, simply by virtue of being on the Embassy staff, can corral a male.

McDONALD—FIELDER

Elsie McDonald, USIS Librarian at Manila, was united in marriage on March 13 with Mr. George Hammett Fielder, Philippine Manager of the Otis Elevator Company, in a simple ceremony at the Union Church, Manila. Both bride and groom are residents of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Katherine H. Williams was Matron of Honor, while Mr. James R. Williams served as best man. A reception was held at the home of Mrs. Nana Butler. Shown in the picture are the Rev. Charles A. Malotte, Mr. Fielder, the bride and Mr. Williams.



GORSUCH—WHITE

Marilyn Joyce Gorsuch, telephone operator at the Manila Embassy, became the bride of Joseph Robert White, Yeoman First Class on the staff of the Naval Attaché at Manila on March 15, in a pretty ceremony at the Union Church, Manila. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Henry D. Gorsuch, Far East representative of the Upjohn Company. Mrs. Lee Fowler was Matron of Honor and Mrs. Charles A. Malotte was bridesmaid. Donald F. Thiele, Radioman First Class served as best man, while Ollie J. Driver and David Foxworth, both Sergeants in the Marine Corps, were ushers. The bride's family make their home in Lansing, Michigan, while the groom's residence is in Kansas City, Missouri.



ALLEN—HIMES

Traveling all the way from Beirut, Joyce Patricia Allen, a member of the Legation staff there, was married in Manila on March 7 to Lucian Winfield Himes, Courier, at a ceremony in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Miss Allen, whose home is in Los Angeles, California, was given in marriage by Sam P. Gilstrap, the Administrative Officer of the Manila Embassy. Mrs. Mary Gilstrap was Matron of Honor, while Courier Raymond W. Eiselt was best man. Ushers were Attaché Jack V. Talbot and Herbert W. Lee, Courier. Bride and groom with the best man and matron of honor are shown in picture taken at the Gilstrap residence where a reception was held immediately following the ceremony.



LLOYD—POWELL

Two members of the Manila Embassy staff were united in marriage on April 5 in a colorful ceremony at the Central Church in Manila. Gloria Dawn Lloyd, Biographic Assistant and resident of St. Louis, Missouri, and Joseph Ware Powell Jr., Classification Technician were the principals. The bride was given in marriage by First Secretary James D. Bell and Mrs. Paul Moy was the Matron of Honor. Mrs. Margaret C. Shaffer, Personnel Officer, and Mrs. T. Y. Cheng served as attendants of the bride. Milton Updyke, Disbursing Officer, was best man, and First Secretary Thomas K. Wright, Paul Moy, Biographic Officer, and Richard Severson were ushers. At the reception following the ceremony, Mrs. Katherine Sternberg of the Embassy staff was soloist.

LEEDY—COLLOPY

Diana Leedy, Economic Reporting Clerk, became the bride of Walter F. X. Collopy, Courier, in the Church of the Holy Trinity in Manila on March 1. The bride was given away by First Secretary Thomas K. Wright. Mrs. Edith S. Talbot was the Matron of Honor while Attaché Jack V. Talbot was the best man. Herbert W. Lee and Henry P. Daymont, both Couriers, were the ushers.



Flash * * * Stop Press

Since writing the above, we've learned of another wedding and three additional engagements. On June 5th, Mary E. Townes, USIS Librarian in Manila, became the bride of Capt. Fritz C. Nyland, USN, in Tokyo. Capt. Nyland is in charge of the American Battle Monuments Commission in Manila and flew to Tokyo to meet his bride on her return trip from home leave.

(Continued on page 40)

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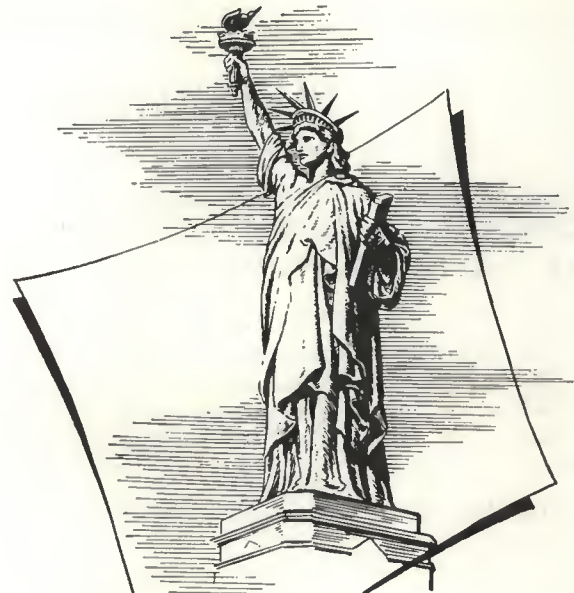
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THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **The American Approach to Foreign Policy**, by

Dexter Perkins, Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge \$3.25
An informative attempt to provide answers to questions pertinent to the origins of United States foreign policy in a series of very readable essays.

2. **Matador**, by Barnaby Conrad, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston \$2.75

Here is the most recent and probably the best novel of its type since Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises." An exciting story by the versatile young author who was formerly an American Vice Consul in Seville.

3. **Defense of Freedom**, by the editors of La Prensa, the John Day Co. \$4.00

This tragic and symbolic history of one of the world's great newspapers gives new emphasis to the value of press freedom in a story of which all newspapermen can be proud.

The Chinese in Southeast Asia, by Victor Purcell. (London: Oxford University Press, 1951), pp. xxxvii, 801, \$11.50. Reviewed by KENNETH P. LANDON

Victor Purcell is well qualified to attempt the gigantic task of producing a one volume study on the above subject. His knowledge of the Chinese language and literature and especially of Chinese people acquired during his years of service in Malaya as a Protector of Chinese laid an excellent foundation. He demonstrated his thorough knowledge of the Chinese in Malaya by producing a volume on that subject in 1948. His was the third volume in a possible series, the first of which was by W. J. Cator on the Economic Position of the Chinese in the Netherlands Indies; the second was by this reviewer on the Chinese in Thailand. There remained serious gaps of coverage on the Chinese in Indochina, the Philippines, Burma, and Borneo. Mr. Purcell has not attempted to make original and individual country studies but has coordinated the diffuse information available and has interpreted it in terms of his own long experience. The product is a massive volume which offers the first comprehensive survey of the Chinese in southeast Asia.

This is a minorities study of prime importance because most overseas Chinese live in southeast Asia and they form the most important minority element in the area. It seems apparent that if Communist China has ambitions of an irredentist nature these southeast Asian nations will suffer. The volume is enriched by the sage observations of the writer which flow naturally from the pen of one entirely at home among the Chinese.

Although this book is essentially a reference text for research students, it is written in such an easy style that the average American going to southeast Asia will find it an interesting narrative which will help considerably in understanding the important place of the Chinese in the political, economic and cultural life of the various nations.

The Law of Seamen (Vol. I), by Martin J. Norris. Baker, Voorhis and Company, Inc., New York, 1951. 794 pages. \$15.00.

Reviewed by FRANCES M. DAILOR

This book should prove a boon not only to sea lawyers but to anyone whose interests lie with seamen. It is well written and the material is clearly set forth so that laymen as well as lawyers may understand. It is objective, with a minimum of personal opinion and advice, and the responsibilities of seamen are balanced against their rights in a way that shows neither prejudice nor favor.

Well over a thousand cases are cited in the volume and of the thirty-some cases which I read, only five appeared to me to be irrelevant or remote as proof of a point. This is a good average as compared with citations we receive from some argumentative lawyers.

Mr. Norris has used the Foreign Service Regulations freely in discussion of consular protection of seamen. It is regrettable that there was apparently no departmental advice obtained for he had no way of knowing otherwise that the Foreign Service Orders frequently cited were simply orders cancelling previous regulations. It is difficult also to understand why Comptroller General opinions and decisions went unmentioned until discussion of shipwreck and then a War Shipping Administration legal bulletin of 1945 was used as authority in connection with consular obligations. Some completely erroneous conclusions were drawn on this basis which could have been avoided by more careful reading of the Foreign Service Regulations.

History of the Russian Theatre — Seventeenth Through Nineteenth Century, by B. V. Varneke. Translated by B. Brasol and B. Martin. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1951. xii and 459 pages. \$6.50.

Reviewed by HERBERT BLOCK

This is the book of a Russian savant which first appeared in 1908. Thirty-one years later he rewrote it with a minimum of Stalinist orthodoxy. But its story still ends with the past century, i.e., at a time when the Russian theatre was about to enter its greatest period. The 1939 edition of the book has now been made available to the English speaking world by the praiseworthy Russian Translation Project of the American Council of Learned Societies.

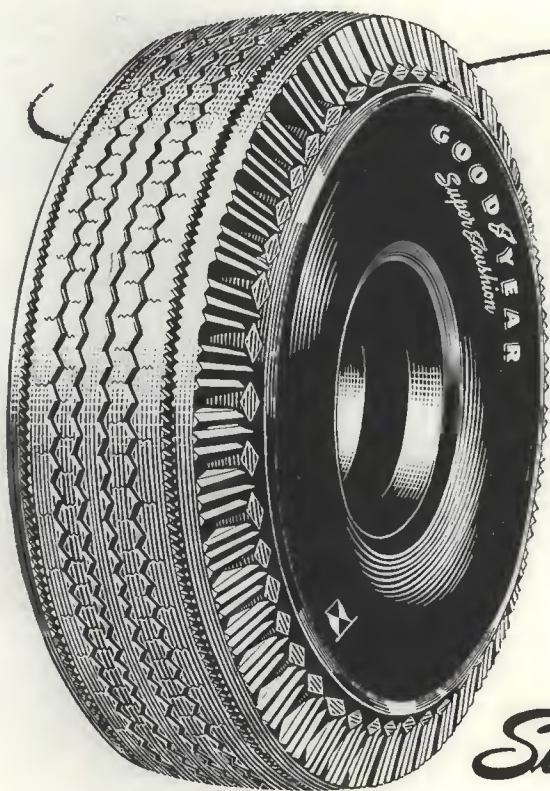
(Continued on page 50)



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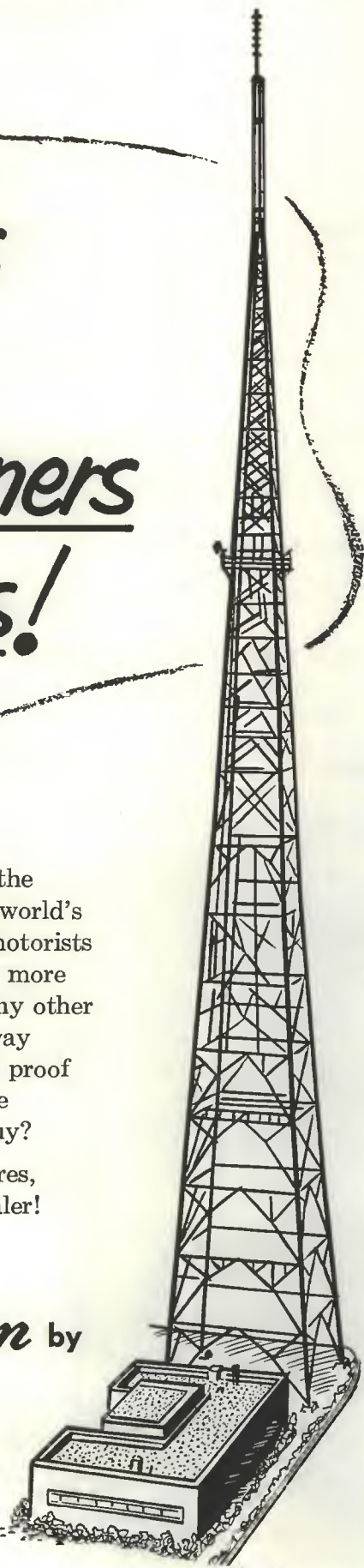
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Scholarship Awards

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 Robert H. Touchette 650.00

Foreign Service Journal Scholarship

Miss Judith Grummon 500.00

William Benton Scholarship

Van G. Peterson 500.00
 Miss Sonja Strom 500.00

Wilbur-Franck Scholarship

Miss Sheila Mills 500.00
 Miss Lydia E. Prostov..... 500.00

Robert Woods Bliss Scholarship

Nicholas B. Millet 500.00
 John Randolph, Jr. 500.00

Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship

Miss Barbara Jean Gordon..... } one half of trust
 Miss Catharine Randolph } income for each

Lydia E. Prostov, daughter of FSS Eugene V. Prostov, assigned to the International Broadcasting Division of the Department of State in New York, was awarded one half of the Wilbur-Franck scholarship. Lydia was on the honor roll all through high school, and had the highest scholastic record in the Casements School in 1951. She entered the Florida State University in February.



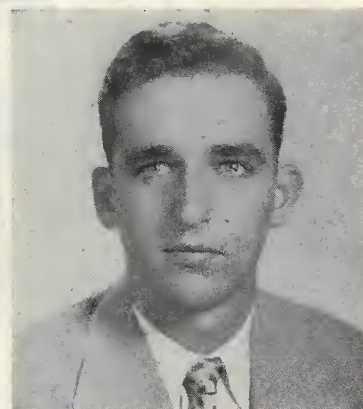
Van G. Peterson, son of FSO Avery Peterson, receives for the second successive year one half of the William Benton Scholarship. During the last academic year he was awarded the Horace Medal (for proficiency in Horace) and a prize in the Annual Essay Contest. He is entering his junior year at Georgetown University.



Sonja Strom, daughter of FSO Carl W. Strom, Foreign Service Inspector, was awarded one half of the William Benton Scholarship. She will be a senior at Luther College, has been a member of the College Choir for three years, is a member of the College Honor Society, and was recently awarded the Charles N. Nordby memorial scholarship in history.



John Randolph, Jr., son of retired FSO John Randolph, enters his senior year at the University of Florida, and was awarded one half of the Robert Woods Bliss Scholarship. He has participated in numerous campus activities and was appointed Assistant Secretary of Student Organizations by the Executive Council of Student Government of the University.



Robert H. Touchette, son of FSO Joseph I. Touchette, currently assigned to the Department of Commerce, receives one half of the Hosmer Association Scholarship. Robert is taking the pre-medical course and is entering his sophomore year at George Washington University. Last year he was awarded one half of the Wilbur-Franck Scholarship.



Judith Grummon, daughter of retired FSO Stuart E. Grummon, was awarded the Foreign Service Journal Scholarship and enters her junior year at Oakwood School, Poughkeepsie, New York.



Sheila Mills, daughter of FSO Sheldon T. Mills, Counselor of Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, receives one half of the Wilbur-Franck award again this year. She is a Liberal Arts Junior at Swarthmore, and her academic interests are in the field of history and sociology, literature and writing.



Barbara Jean Gordon, daughter of FSO Bartley P. Gordon, First Secretary and Consul at London, was awarded one half of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, for the second time. Miss Gordon is entering her final year at Bennet Junior College.



Left: Charles B. Hosmer, son of the late FSO Charles B. Hosmer, was awarded one half of the Hosmer - Association Scholarship. He enters his senior year at The Principia, at Elmhurst, Ill. He is a member of the Phi Alpha Eta, The Principia's honor society, and receives the scholarship for the fourth consecutive year. A part scholarship granted by the Principia School of Nations will enable Charles to study in Europe this summer as a member of the experiment in international living.



Catharine Randolph, daughter of retired FSO John Randolph, is entering her freshman year at Grinnell College. She was awarded one half of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship.



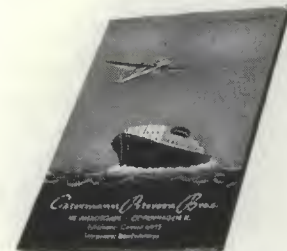
Nicholas B. Millet, son of FSO Charles S. Millet, is the recipient of one half of the Robert Woods Bliss Scholarship. Nicholas has been attending Wesley College, Prahm, Melbourne, is now at the University of Chicago.



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2—Life insurance must be adjusted to new needs when you retire due to changed incomes, different obligations and changing taxes.

3—When your Medical and Hospital Insurance ceases, after retirement, we can furnish it on a group basis especially designed to meet the needs of retired persons. As the premiums increase with age, it is advisable to take out insurance before retirement—illness costs have risen and more than one policy is advisable. *Those joining now can be covered anywhere in the world without medical examination, and regardless of age or physical condition.*

4—A new career can be facilitated with the help of your former colleagues in preparing in advance for business, professions or possibly government.

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GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Held at the Press Club, Washington, D. C., June 26, 1952

Pursuant to the provisions of Section XIV of the By-Laws, a general meeting of the Active members of the Association was held at the Press Club, following the monthly luncheon, on June 26, 1952.

The number required to be in attendance, pursuant to Section XIV of the By-Laws, was ascertained to be 112 active members. The number present was 127, constituting a quorum.

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p.m. by Hervé J. L'Heureux, Chairman of the Board of Directors. The President, John F. Simmons, was unavoidably absent. The Vice President, Walter Thurston, spoke very briefly, and requested Mr. L'Heureux to continue in the chair for the duration of the meeting.

Approval of the minutes of the General Meeting held September 20, 1951:

By unanimous consent, particularly since they had been published in the Foreign Service Journal in October 1951, the reading of the minutes of the General Meeting held on September 20, 1951, was dispensed with; and they were unanimously approved.

Report of the Chairman of the Board of Directors:

Mr. L'Heureux outlined some of the accomplishments of the Association during the past nine months. These include the incorporation of the Association in the District of Columbia; the purchase of the land and building at 1908 G Street, N.W., by the American Foreign Service Protective Association; and the repair of the building which now houses the Foreign Service Club and provides quarters for the activities of the two Associations and the Journal, with operating expenses being shared in equal parts by the Association, the Journal and the Protective Association, while club expenses are met by members of the two Associations who use the club facilities. Mr. L'Heureux also reported upon the increase in annual dues made necessary by increased payroll, and higher costs in general, including the larger expenses of printing the Journal.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer:

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was read by Mr. L'Heureux

and it was unanimously approved. Briefly, this report shows total assets of \$72,064.33, an increase of \$5,232.73 over the figure a year ago. Of the Association's total assets, \$31,977.49 are allocated to the Scholarship Fund.

Revenues for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1952 amounted to \$42,504.86, most of which consisted of income from dues and subscriptions to the Journal (\$16,526.72) and from advertising (\$22,573.95).

Disbursements during this period amounted to \$38,550.84, most of which consisted of salaries (\$11,140.03), printing, engraving and articles (\$17,476.39), and scholarship payments (\$2,900.).

The financial position of the Association is satisfactory, although it should have additional revenue to provide a greater margin of safety. Of the present membership, approximately 1,992 are active, 546 are associates; and there are 1,086 non-member subscriptions to the Journal. These figures include about 250 members whose dues are in arrears, involving approximately \$2,200! We simply cannot "run a railroad" efficiently under these circumstances. (L'Heureux). The full report of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be made part, and placed in the appendix, of these minutes.

Approval of Other Reports:

By unanimous consent, a full reading of the various reports, listed hereafter, was dispensed with. Mr. L'Heureux gave the gist of each of the reports, orally, and stated that they would be available at the Association office for detailed perusal by any member who might care to see them. It was moved and seconded, and unanimously agreed, to receive and accept these reports as prepared by the various committees and the Journal Board. They are made part of these

(Continued on page 53)

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TOUQUET

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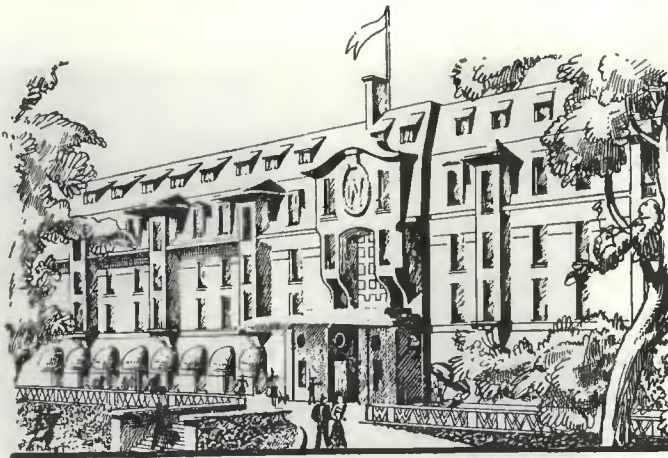
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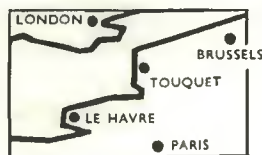
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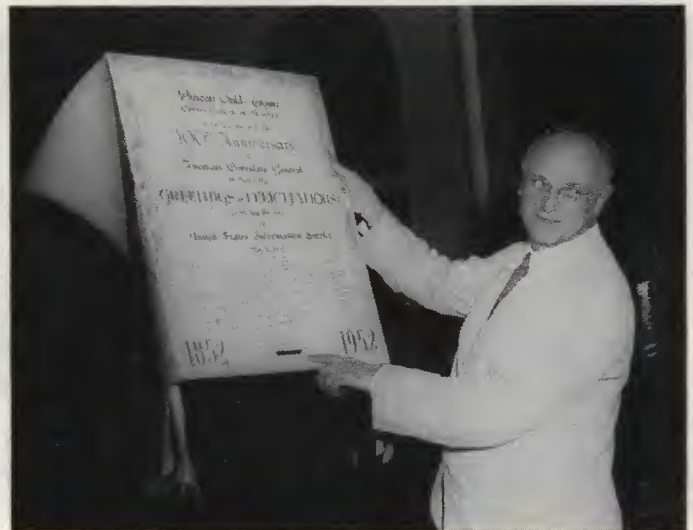
NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 32)

Engagements that have just been announced are: Mary Randolph, formerly of the Embassy staff and now in the United States on leave, to Fred Z. Melian; Loraine A. Zalewski, Embassy staff, to Allan D. Donahue, former Marine Guard at this Mission; and Lettyle M. Staight, Embassy staff, to M/Sgt. Joseph R. Driskell of the U.S. Marine Corps.

Margaret C. Shaffer

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On May 8, 1852, EDWARD ELY presented his credentials as American Consul to the Bombay Government. On May 21, the Bombay Government recognized him as American Consul, and since then our Consulate has been functioning in Bombay, the first regular consular office recognized as such in India. On May 8, 1952, CONSUL GENERAL PRESCOTT CHILDS held a reception at the Tai Mahal Hotel for the staff of the Consulate General and USIS.



Mr. Prescott Childs with the scroll presented to him by the staff

On this occasion, Mr. Childs presented a 20-year Service Certificate to MR. K. KARASIMHA of the Consulate General. After this presentation, the Public Affairs Officer, MR. R. W. EHRMAN, made a surprise presentation to Mr. Childs of a parchment scroll, bearing the greetings of the USIS staff to the Consul General on the centennial anniversary.

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J. HALL PAXTON (from page 21)

modern sagas of heroism and fortitude, came in 1949 when the bearded, pipe-smoking consul organized and led a 2,500-mile trek across the Himalayas. Like so many subsequent epic flights, this was an escape from the Communists. Driven from Tihwa in the Sinkiang Province of China by the Red advance, Mr. Paxton led a party of fifteen, including women and children, across the treacherous terrain. They followed an old caravan path across mountains and deserts, using camels, horses, jeeps and trucks at various stages of the difficult journey.

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J. D.

A MESSAGE FROM THUCYDIDES (from page 17)

knew how to gain one by force. "As long as [Pericles]," said Thucydides, "was at the head of the state during the peace, he pursued a moderate and conservative policy; and in his time its greatness was at its height. When the war broke out, here also he seems to have rightly gauged the power of his country. He outlived its commencement two years and six months, and the correctness of his previsions respecting it became better known after his death. He told them to wait quietly, to pay attention to their navy, to attempt no new conquests, and to expose the city to no hazards during the war, and if they did this, promised them a favorable result. What they did was the very opposite, allowing private ambitions and interests, in matters apparently quite foreign to the war, to lead them into projects unjust both to themselves and their allies—projects whose success would only conduce to the honour and advantage of individuals, and whose failure entailed certain disaster on the country in the war. The causes of this are not far to seek. Pericles, by his rank, ability, and known integrity, was able to exercise an independent control over the masses—to lead them instead of being led by them; for as he never sought power by improper means, he was never compelled to flatter them. On the contrary, he enjoyed so high a reputation that he could afford to anger them by contradiction. . . . With his successors it was different. More on a level with one another, and each grasping at supremacy, they ended by committing even the conduct of state affairs to the whims of the multitude. This, as might have been expected in a great imperial state, produced a host of blunders, and amongst them the Sicilian expedition; though this failed not so much through a miscalculation of the power of those against whom it was sent, as through a fault in the senders in not taking the best measures afterwards to assist those who had gone out, but choosing rather to occupy themselves with private cabals for the leadership of the democracy. This not only paralyzed operations in the field, but also first introduced civil discord at home. Yet after losing most of their fleet besides other forces in Sicily, and with friction already dominant in the city, they could still for three years make head against their . . . adversaries. . . . Nor did they finally succumb till they fell victims of their own intestine disorders. So superfluously abundant were the resources from which the genius of Pericles foresaw an easy triumph in the war over the unaided forces of the Peloponnesians."

Sir R. W. Livingstone has put the matter neatly in a note contrasting the speeches of Pericles and those of his succes-

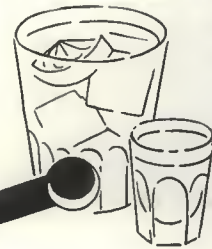
(Continued on page 44)

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A MESSAGE FROM THUCYDIDES (from page 42)

sor, Cleon. "Pericles was an aristocrat," he writes, "a friend of philosophers and scientists, whose interests he shared: his successors in the leadership of the democracy were of a very different type (one was a flax merchant, another a sheep dealer). Cleon himself was a tanner, hard-headed and apparently honest. . . . But a comparison of the speeches of the two men will show how different is their spirit and how brutalized the idea of imperial policy has become under Cleon. There is no trace of idealism or education in him . . . he illustrates the danger of entrusting power to a certain type of 'practical man'."

Cleon gives himself away when, addressing the Athenians, he denounces those who are educated and, consequently, humane. "Ordinary men," he says, "usually manage public affairs better than their more gifted fellows." He proceeds to warn his audience against "the three failings most fatal to empire—pity, sentiment, and indulgence."

In one of his most famous passages, Thucydides speaks directly about the degradation of political morality under the strain of war: "In peace and prosperity," he writes, "states and individuals are governed by higher ideals because they are not involved in necessities beyond their control, but war deprives them of their easy existence and is a rough teacher that brings most men's dispositions down to the level of their circumstances. So civil war broke out in the cities, and the later revolutionaries, with previous examples before their eyes, devised new ideas which went far beyond earlier ones, so elaborate were their enterprises, so novel their revenges. Words changed their ordinary meanings and were construed in new senses. Reckless daring passed for the courage of a loyal partisan, far-sighted hesitation was the excuse of a coward, moderation was the pretext of the unmanly, the power to see all sides of a question was complete inability to act. . . . Villainy is sooner called clever than simplicity good, and men in general are proud of cleverness and ashamed of simplicity. . . . The cause of all these evils was love of power due to ambition and greed, which led to the rivalries from which party spirit sprung. The leaders of both sides used specious phrases, championing a moderate aristocracy or political equality for the masses. They professed to study public interests but made them their prize, and in the struggle to get the better of each other by any means committed terrible excesses and went to still greater extremes in revenge. . . . The moderates were destroyed by both parties, either because they declined to co-operate or because their survival was resented."

(Continued on page 46)



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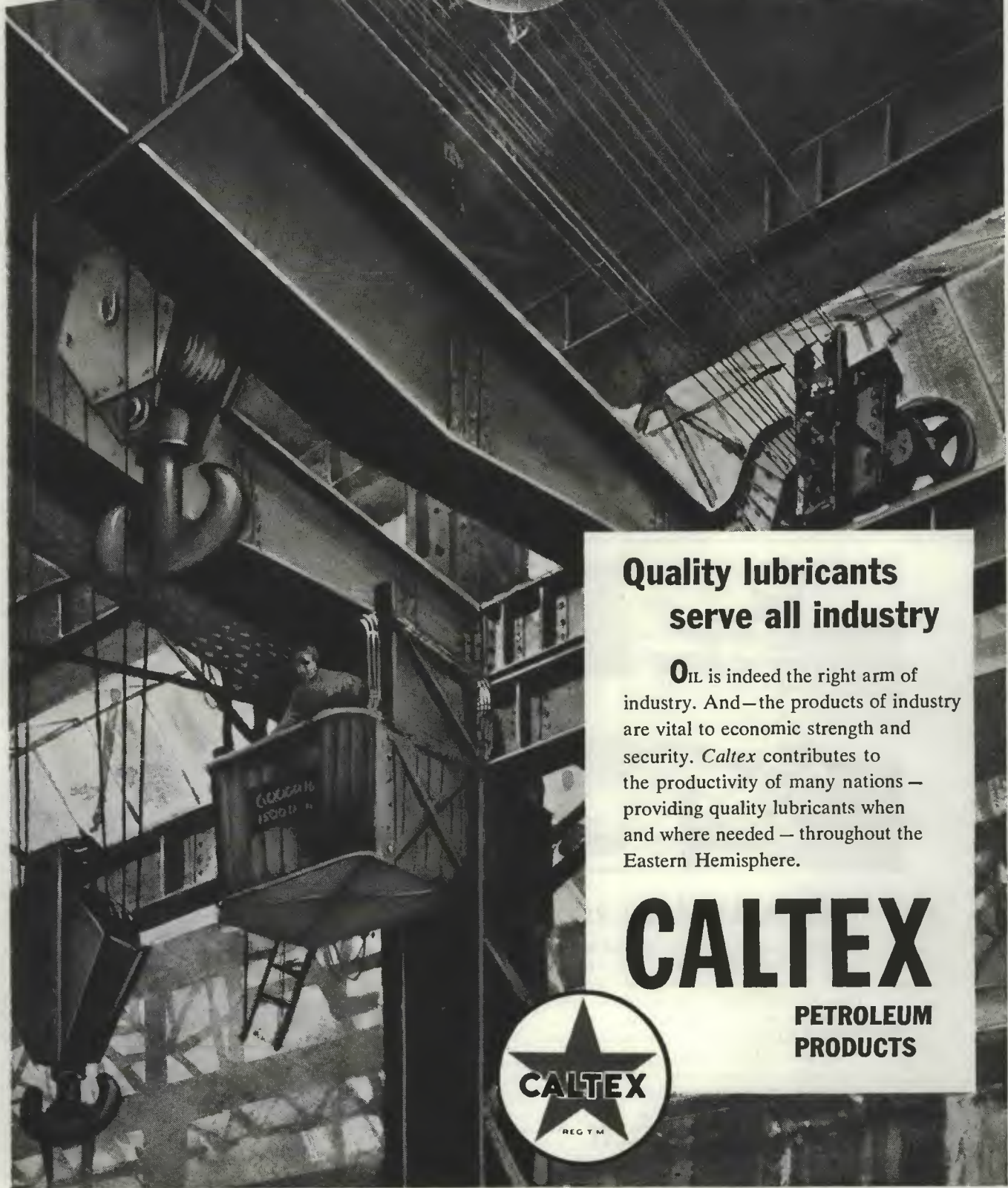
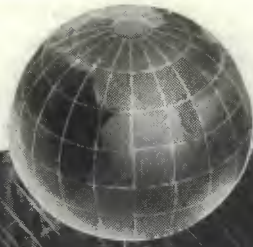
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A MESSAGE FROM THUCYDIDES (from page 44)

The demoralization of Athenian political life, and the increasing demagoguery, showed themselves in the disposition of rival leaders to employ slander against each other, to intimidate and discredit, rather than to refute. Diodotus, the rival of Cleon, complains of this in a speech to the Athenian people, pointing out how costly it is to the state. "The city," he says, "is no gainer by such a system, since fear deprives it of its advisers. . . . The good citizen ought to triumph not by frightening his opponents but by beating them fairly in argument; and a wise city, without over-distinguishing its best advisers, will nevertheless not deprive them of their due, and far from punishing an unlucky counsellor will not even regard him as disgraced. In this way successful orators will be least tempted to sacrifice their convictions to popularity, in the hope of still higher honours, and unsuccessful speakers to resort to the same popular arts in order to win over the crowd. . . . Plain good advice has thus come to be no less suspected than bad; and the advocate of the most monstrous measures is not more obliged to use deceit to gain the people than the best counsellor is to lie in order to be believed. The city . . . owing to these refinements, can never be served openly. . . ."

Athens had the opportunity to make a favorable peace in 425, when the Lacedaemonians sent envoys to her for the purpose. This was her chance to save herself from the ruin that followed, but Cleon was more intent on using it in order to gain a demagogic success for himself. In public, before the assembly of all the Athenians, he offered the Lacedaemonian envoys impossible terms for a truce. "To this answer," says Thucydides, "the envoys made no reply, but asked that commissioners might be chosen with whom they might confer on each point, and quietly talk the matter over and try to come to some agreement. Hereupon Cleon violently attacked them, saying that he knew from the first that they had no honest intentions, and that it was clear enough now by their refusing to speak before the people, and wanting to confer in secret with a committee of two or three. No! if they meant anything honest let them say it out before all. The Lacedaemonians, however, seeing that, whatever concessions they might be prepared to make in their misfortune, it was impossible for them to speak before the multitude and lose credit with their allies for a negotiation which might after all miscarry, and on the other hand, that the Athenians would never grant what they asked upon moderate terms, returned from Athens without having effected anything."

Metamorphosis

The progressive brutalization of the Athenians is clearly shown by two contrasting incidents separated by eleven years. In the year 427, the Athenians reconquered their revolted colony of Mitylene on the island of Lesbos. Cleon urged the Athenians to authorize the massacre of the Mityleneans as an object lesson to any other subject peoples who might contemplate revolt; and in the heat of the moment the Athenians dispatched a ship to Mitylene with an order to that effect. The next day, however, they thought better of it and were persuaded by Diodotus to send another ship to overtake the first and countermand the order. Thus the Mityleneans were saved.

Eleven years later, in 416, an identical situation arose. The island of Melos, which had revolted, was reconquered. The Melians, in some eloquent and touching passages, asked

(Continued on page 48)

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A MESSAGE FROM THUCYDIDES (from page 46)

the Athenians for mercy, pointing out the justice of their cause. To this the Athenian spokesman replied as follows: "You know and we know, as practical men, that the question of justice arises only between parties equal in strength, that the strong do what they can, and the weak submit. . . . As for divine favour, we think that we can count on it as much as you. . . . We know that men, by a natural law, always rule where they are stronger. We did not make that law nor were we the first to act on it; we found it existing, and it will exist forever, after we are gone; and we know that you and anyone else as strong as we are would do as we do."

The upshot was that the Athenians slaughtered all the men, then sold the women and children into slavery.

There can be no question, after scenes like this, that the disaster which finally befell Athenian arms was an expression of retributive justice. Book VII of Thucydides, which tells how the enemies of Athens gradually closed the ring on her fleet and armies in Sicily, and then annihilated them, has the same terror for the reader as the last act of Macbeth. But here, too—and this is the mark of true tragedy—the disaster is terrible to contemplate because of the greatness of the victim. One's sympathies are moved by the spectacle of these doomed men carrying on with the courage of desperation up to the very moment of death—and one thinks of Macbeth's last speech, before he goes out to perish:

I have lived long enough: my way of life
Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf,
And that which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but, in their stead,
Curses, not loud but deep, mouth-honour, breath,
Which the poor heart would fain deny, and dare not.

Nevertheless, in this final moment, when it is too late, all the greatness and glory of Athens seems to shine once more, untarnished, before the reader.

* * *

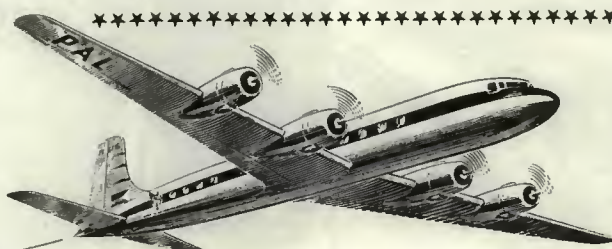
This essay must have a conclusion, and let me take it from the Funeral Oration of Pericles. Talking about the young men who have died in the war, he says: ". . . they faced the foe as they drew near him in the strength of their own manhood; and when the shock of battle came, they chose rather to suffer the uttermost than to win life by weakness. So their memory has escaped the reproaches of men's lips, but they bore instead on their bodies the marks of men's hands, and in a moment of time, at the climax of their lives, were rapt away from a world filled, for their dying eyes, not with terror but with glory.

"Such were the men who lie here and such the city that inspired them. We survivors may pray to be spared their bitter hour, but must disdain to meet the foe with a spirit less triumphant. . . . They gave their bodies to the commonwealth and received, each for his own memory, praise that will never die, and with it the grandest of all sepulchres, not that in which their mortal bones are laid, but a home in the minds of men, where their glory remains fresh to stir to speech or action as the occasion comes by. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men. . . ."

As for Thucydides, he wrote his own memorial. "I shall be satisfied," he said of his history, "if it is considered useful by all who wish to know the plain truth of the events which happened and will according to human nature happen again in the same way. It was written not for the moment, but for all time."



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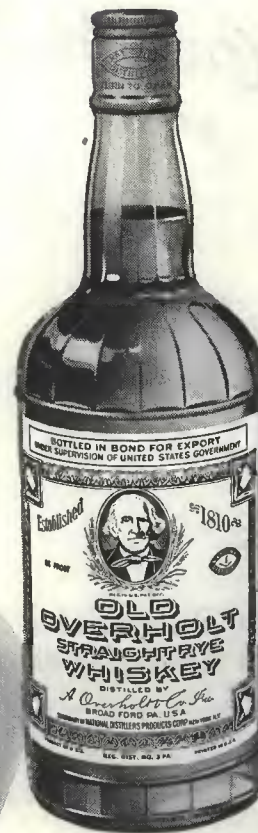
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THE BOOKSHELF (from page 34)

Until late in the seventeenth century there was hardly any theatre in Russia, perhaps because the Orthodox ritual, with its lyrical rather than dramatic character, disfavored its development. By 1800 the nation had just begun to imitate crudely western stagecraft, but from then on it broke into bloom and by 1900 it was unsurpassed. It may safely be asserted that Moscow Art Theatre performances such as Chekhov's "Three Sisters" or Alexei Tolstoy's "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovich" have never been equalled for veracity, subtlety, and harmony.

One reason for the rise of the Russian theatre was the passion it aroused among the public. It was the Tsars and some of their Western-educated nobles who introduced the theatre to Russia. Very quickly the passion for the theatre spread among the upper and middle classes seizing, in the end, the entire nation. A special feature of the pre-emancipation Russia was the numerous serf theatres which noblemen held for their own pleasure (if only in lieu of a seraglio) or for profit. Since in those days even free actors were treated like rabble, it is easy to imagine the deplorable condition of their serf colleagues.

But in the midst of squalor and indignity a series of great actors and actresses established the tradition which led to the grandeur of Stanislavsky and his contemporaries. Very early the protagonists of the Russian scene emphasized these principles: utter simplicity and realism; painstaking and tireless preparations ("The rehearsal is the soul of the play" according to one of the earliest Russian actors); ensemble play instead of the inartistic star system.

The achievements of Russian dramatic art are the more amazing if the stifling atmosphere of the Tsarist police state is considered. And yet, compared with the totalitarianism under Communist rule, Tsarism was moderate; Varneke quotes examples of social and political criticism which would not be tolerated on the Soviet stage.

Except for the abominable rendering of Russian verses, the book is well translated. The re-transcription of Western names results occasionally in ridiculous slips: Gutzow's "Acosta" becomes the "Akosta" by Gutskov, Tartuffe loses and f, and the like. But *minima non curat praetor*.

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• • • • •

INJUSTICE IN THE HOUSE

The House Rules Committee is inflicting a rank injustice on 459 Federal employes who have been waiting more than two years to collect \$934,000 from their Government. These employes were members of the American diplomatic and economic missions in Korea before the Communist invasion began. They had gone to Korea on orders from the Government; they were evacuated on June 27, 1950, on orders to take with them only what they could carry in a single handbag.

Their household possessions, clothing and other belongings were left behind—on order—and were captured by the invading Communists. The Government is ready to reimburse the group after having made a careful screening of every individual claim—but Congress, and especially the House Rules Committee, refuses to assent.

Twice during May the payment of these claims was up for consideration on the House floor, but each time it was blocked by one or two members. Since last Thursday the Rules Committee has had the matter before it, but now has tabled it—apparently on the assumption, voiced by Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia the other day, that the Government employes had no business being in Korea in the first place. Because most of them were working for the State Department and the foreign aid program, Mr. Smith and a handful of his colleagues seem to think it is all right to let them whistle for their money.

This is a contemptible attitude for anyone in a great legislature to adopt toward public servants. The civilian officials in Korea were doing their duty to their country on a difficult and unpleasant foreign assignment. They have suffered serious financial loss through no fault of their own. Surely the House as a whole believes that the United States Government should pay its debts. This one is a debt of honor, and it should be honored before Congress goes home.

BIRTHS

BUSSER. A daughter, Anna Francesca, was born in London on May 2, 1952, to FSO and Mrs. William F. Busser. Mr. Busser is assigned to the Embassy as First Secretary.

BYRNS. A daughter, Deborah Ann, was born to FSO and Mrs. Kenneth A. Byrns on June 13, 1952, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Byrns is assigned to the Department, on the Danish and Iceland desks.

DAVENPORT. A daughter, Patricia Eileen, was born to FSO and Mrs. Philip Davenport, on June 6, 1952.

LUDY. A daughter, Lorene Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Ludy, Jr., on June 30, 1952, at GWU Hospital, in Washington, D. C. The Ludys are enroute to Turin.

MACDONALD. A son, Thomson Stone Macdonald, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Stone Macdonald, on December 27, 1951, in Istanbul, Turkey.

MORGAN. A daughter, Ann Barclay, born to FSO and Mrs. George A. Morgan in Washington, D. C. on May 20, 1952. Mr. Morgan is currently assigned to the Department. Mrs. Morgan is the former Margaret Carter and was Chief of the Division of Public Liaison.

PETERSON. A daughter, Rebecca, born to Mr. and Mrs. George Peterson, at the American Hospital in Paris, France on May 27, 1952.

PHELAN. A son, John Edward, born to FSS and Mrs. George R. Phelan, Jr., on June 11, 1952.

ROGERS. A son, Richard Hargrove, born to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Rogers on May 27, 1952, in Paris, France. Mr. Rogers is in the Consular Section of the Embassy.

SMITH. A daughter, Susan Woodward, born to Mr. and Mrs. Bromley K. Smith on May 24, 1952, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Smith graduated from the National War College in June, and is assigned to the Department.

WILSON. A daughter, Lark, born to Mr. and Mrs. Chuck Wilson on May 27, 1952, in Buenos Aires, Argentina.



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EDITORIALS (from page 25)

—including the President himself—“get off your high horse!”

Much attention was given to the Christian heritage. It was noted that the European takes religion to mean a metaphysical view of the world while the American believes it means good works.

The question most related to the tasks and problems of the Foreign Service was that of the impact of American ideas abroad. In the words of the report “America’s fundamental views go abroad with her products; and they cannot be exported without having revolutionary effects.” Americanism is thought by many foreigners to signify a tendency “to depersonalize man, to bureaucratize and industrialize society.” One panel member, Mr. Galantiere, stated that it was futile to try to spread Americanism, but that to spread understanding of America was another thing.

The tendency of foreigners to accuse us of materialism and to deprecate our culture came in for brief treatment. It was pointed out that the United States, itself approaching a classless society, faced a cultural problem unknown to any other nation, namely that of satisfying the cultural needs of a hundred million people who could afford to pay for entertainment and instruction. Foreigners fail generally to understand the nature of the American “proving ground” for a population with the freedom and purchasing power to get and enjoy cultural advantages.

One cannot yet judge the success of the American Round Table experiment or the influence which it can exert. The JOURNAL welcomes this effort, believes it to be vastly worth while, and knows that the Foreign Service can benefit from the “philosophic reconstruction and renewal” which it is designed to bring about.

The Foreign Service Association Needs Your Help. Join Today!

MINUTES OF GENERAL MEETING (from page 38)

minutes by attachment as an appendix. The reports referred to were submitted by the following Chairmen:

- 1—Journal Editorial Board;
- 2—Committee on Education;
- 3—Committee on Revolving Fund;
- 4—Committee on Entertainment;
- 5—Committee on Foreign Service Club;
- 6—Committee on Welfare.

Mr. L'Heureux announced that the Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel had not yet been appointed because the Board of Directors was giving careful study to the scope of the work of such a committee before making the appointments.

Amendments of the By-Laws:

Ten days before the General Meeting, every Active member of the Association in Washington was furnished with a copy, dated June 16, 1952, of a GENERAL MEETING NOTICE. The NOTICE included the texts of several proposed amendments to the By-Laws; the request for the approval of the unanimous decision of the Board of Directors to increase dues effective July 1, 1952; and the text of a resolution regarding dues in arrears which was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors on June 4, 1952.

Mr. L'Heureux asked if there were any questions about the amendments and resolutions contained in the NOTICE, or if any member wished to discuss them in whole or in part. After replying to a few general questions, the Chairman put a motion, made by Mr. John Cope and seconded by Mr. Robert Grinnell, that all of the amendments to the By-Laws and the resolution about dues, as they appear in the GENERAL MEETING NOTICE, be voted upon en bloc. This motion was carried unanimously. A motion was then made and seconded that these amendments and the action and resolution regarding dues be approved. The motion was carried unanimously.

For the purpose of the record, and for these Minutes, the GEN-

(Continued on next page)

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For full information see the pamphlet of October 1951, available at Foreign Service establishments, or write:

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MINUTES OF GENERAL MEETING (from preceding page)

ERAL MEETING NOTICE of June 16, 1952, together with its enclosures, are hereby made a part of these Minutes.

As a matter of general interest, the following is the text of the recommendation, including the pertinent resolution made by the Board of Directors, considered at the General Meeting:

The Board of Directors has given continuing study to the problem arising from the fact that arrears in payment of dues by members amount to more than \$2,000. This means that the Association is deprived of much needed revenue. It means that for every \$8.00 of dues collected about \$1.00 is not paid. The payment of dues includes a subscription to the *Foreign Service Journal*. Members in arrears have been receiving their copies of the Journal. It is unfair that those members who support the Association financially by prompt and regular payment of dues should bear the cost of the benefits extended to those who fail to meet their obligations as members.

Section XI (4) of the By-Laws provides for *Termination of Membership*. It reads as follows:

"Membership in the Association may be terminated at any time by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors. A report of action taken under this paragraph shall be submitted to the next general business meeting of the Association."

At its meeting on June 4, 1952, the Board of Directors adopted the following resolution to submit to this general meeting:

"Acting under the authority conferred on it by Section XI (4) of the By-Laws of the Association, the Board of Directors proposes, effective July 1, 1952, to take the following steps to enforce the provisions of the by-Laws that membership shall continue 'so long as the annual dues are paid':

"(1) Those members of the Association who have resigned from the Foreign Service or Department of State and who are in arrears for one year or more in the payment of dues shall be dropped from the rolls of the Association immediately.

"(2) In the case of Active and Associate Members, who are on duty in the Foreign Service or Department, or who are retired on annuities, current dues and dues in arrears must be paid by December 31, 1952; failing which their membership shall automatically be terminated and they shall be denied all privileges of membership, including the delivery to them of the Journal. Membership shall automatically be re-instated if payment of current dues and dues in arrears is made prior to June 30, 1953. Effective July 1, 1953, members who are in arrears for one year or more in payment of dues at the beginning of any fiscal year shall be dropped from the rolls of the Association. However, a member may be reinstated upon application, payment of dues in arrears, and approval by the Board of Directors."

The aforementioned resolution was unanimously approved.

Adjournment:

The General Business Meeting adjourned *sine die* at 1:52 p.m., subject to call pursuant to the provisions of the By-Laws.

V. LANSING COLLINS, JR.
Secretary-Treasurer

Approved: HERVÉ J. L'HEUREUX
Chairman, Board of Directors
Presiding Officer

ROUND THE WORLD IN A PAIR OF PAJAMAS (from page 20)

of letting them escape from their beds for a while. At Yokosuka they even arranged for those patients to go who were too shot-up to sit in a wheel chair; they were wheeled there lying on gurneys with the head propped up with a pillow. Yes, I prefer the navy routine; too many anti-rules in the army hospital set-up.

We had luck with the airplane schedule and left Honolulu that night. Just before leaving the hospital, Gray Ladies gave each of us a lei and also an orchid corsage wrapped in cellophane. Few things made a more awesome impression on the fellows. So many of them had never seen an orchid before, or at least had never had one to give as a corsage. Almost without exception each man carefully protected his orchid through all the vicissitudes of being lifted into and out of buses, planes, beds, etc. On my plane going into Washington, days later, some orchids were still traveling with us, slightly withered and beat up but still brightly eager to be given to the waiting girl friend.

The Marine next to me at Trippler had received from the Gray Ladies not only the corsage but two unusually lovely orchids worthy of Park Avenue. He put them in a Coca-Cola bottle full of water; when I last saw him at our hospital stop in San Antonio his one good arm was still balancing them on his litter, not a petal had been lost.

Our psychos, kept in a different ward at Trippler, also had received leis. Theirs were made of carnations and the fragrance delighted them. All the way to California they kept lifting them up to smell. I wondered if some intelligent person had purposely arranged these fragrant leis for them, rather than the ones made of vanda orchids which the rest of us had received and which have no odor.

The flight to Travis Field, located between San Francisco and Sacramento, took ten hours. It was a repeat of the earlier flight except that I had terrific luck in my litter slot. They "double-decked" me which meant that no litter was placed above me and I thus had plenty of room to lie on my side. True luxury. Otherwise, the plane was as full as the earlier flight. Just a gamble as to the litter slot, just a gamble.

At Travis there is a large Air Force Hospital with a special outlying wing for the transients from Korea. It is here that the men are sorted out, the Army going to their hospital and the Navy to theirs. Normally, all are held in the San Francisco area for a week or so to determine to which hospital throughout the country they will be sent. Obviously, each fellow wants to go to the one nearest his home and this is managed insofar as possible.

The Navy liaison man at Travis said the State Department

already had arranged for me to go to Bethesda and I would leave on the next plane. Chalk up another big one for the Department's Medical Office—I had expected to be delayed a week or so, like the other patients, until the paper work was straightened out.

Our wing of the Travis hospital was not crowded and in the officers' section I was given a room to myself. After a month of ward life this equalled a Waldorf suite. For 24 hours I relaxed and read magazines hot off the newsstand, a pleasure anyone returning from abroad will recognize.

The Red Cross arranges for the military personnel from Korea to telephone free of charge to their homes anywhere in the country. Our wing of the hospital was in an exciting uproar until all the calls had been made, a sort of Christmas atmosphere.

Next day I was put into a hospital plane destined for Kelly Field, San Antonio. Only a few of my trans-Pacific fellow passengers were still with me. The technique of loading the plane remained the same. This time I again drew a litter slot on the floor. However, the flight was only eight hours and I was now used to the uncomfortable hole.

We reached our ward at Kelly Field at 3:00 a.m., received a fine meal of scrambled eggs and bacon and fell asleep, only to be awakened at 5:00 by the patients leaving on that day's flight. The Air Force has a daily hospital plane service from Travis to Kelly and from Kelly to Westover (Massachusetts) via Mobile and Washington. The Westover plane was already filled so we were held over a day.

(Continued on next page)



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Brady, William A.	London	Salonika	FSS
Braida, Richard L.	New Appt.	Tehran	FSS
Brandon, Howard	New Delhi	Buenos Aires	FSO
Breaux, Clarence T.	Dept.	Addis Ababa	FSO
Bunker, Ellsworth	Buenos Aires	Rome	Ambassador
Burke, Thomas E.	Georgetown	Cherbourg	FSS
Burns, John H.	Port-au-Prince	Dept.	FSS
Chapin, Frederic L.	New Appt.	Dept.	FSS
Christopher, Robert A.	Madras	Dept.	FSO
Cizauskas, Albert C.	Surabaya	Medan	FSS
Cowen, Myron M.	New Appt.	Brussels	Ambassador
Crawford, J. Forrest	Beirut	Dept.	FSS
Dexter, John B.	Hong Kong	Dept.	FSO
Diggins, John R., Jr.	Caracas	Reykjavik	FSS
Dorsz, Edmund J.	Dept.	Tunis	FSO
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Freund, Richard B.	London	Paris	FSR
Forman, Douglas N., Jr.	New Delhi	Hong Kong	FSO
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Woodward, Robert F.	Stockholm	Dept.	FSO
Wootton, Charles G.	Stuttgart	Manila	FSO

Amendments to Previous Changes

Burrows, Hugh W.	Colombo cancelled, now transferred to Paris as FSS
Byrne, Patricia M.	Surabaya cancelled, now transferred to Saigon as FSO
Fisher, William D.	Dept. cancelled to remain in Paris as FSO
Graves, Elaine	Ankara cancelled, now transferred to Stockholm as FSS
Hefli, Rudolph W.	Tananarive cancelled, now transferred to Basel as FSS
Keeler, Mary E.	Panama cancelled, now transferred to Veracruz as FSS
McClellan, Margaret J.	Frankfort cancelled, now transferred to London as FSS
Norris, Marcene E.	Manila cancelled, now transferred to Singapore as FSS
Strunz, George H.	Medellin cancelled to remain in Barranquilla as FSS

IN MEMORIAM

COLBY. Mrs. Louis Colby, wife of FSO Louis Colby, died on June 13, 1952 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

FRANKLIN. Lynn W. Franklin, retired Consul General, died on July 8, 1952 in Fredericksburg, Va.

MASURET. Eugene A. Masuret, retired FSO, died on June 30, 1952, at his home in St. Petersburg, Fla. after a long illness.

SIMS. Mrs. Jane S. Sims, wife of FSO Harold Sims, died on June 23, 1952 at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

SYMANS. Mireille, seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Symans, Information Officer at Beirut, died of polio in July.

THURSTON. Mrs. John Ernest Thurston, mother of former Ambassador to Mexico, Walter Thurston, died in Washington, D. C. in June. Mr. Thurston is currently assigned to the Department, on the Policy Planning Staff.

PARKER. FSS Leonidas Parker died in Damascus, in June, 1952.

PAXTON. John Hall Paxton, Consul at Isfahan, died on June 23, 1952. Mr. Paxton was buried in Isfahan.

ROUND THE WORLD IN A PAIR OF PAJAMAS (from page 55)

Our ward was strictly for transients but was comfortable and, like all the other places on our itinerary, had delightful nurses and pleasantly daffy corpsmen.

Next morning at 5:30 again the bus to the field, another slot on the damn floor of the plane, again the t.b. patients with the masks, the psychos with the leather cuffs, the box lunch, the nurses, the corpsmen, the tiredness of lying in the litter hour after hour—but this time it was the last leg of the trip. A good feeling.

At Andrews Field, beyond Anacostia, again the corpsmen lifting and putting down the litters into and out of buses, and then delivery to the typical long ward assigned to transients. I was the only one going to Bethesda, but a beautiful Cadillac ambulance came for me within an hour and a half. As master of my own vehicle at last, I insisted on being lifted into the seat beside the driver where I could enjoy the return to Washington. Drawback to this arrangement, I found, was that we could not sound the siren or spin the wheel with the red lights because no one was in the litter. I thus lost my only chance for such excitement as it was my first trip in an ambulance.

So, still wearing only pajamas and robe I reached Bethesda. As a pseudo-wounded veteran from Korea I can vouch for the excellent treatment the men receive enroute. The military organization is elaborate and efficient.

All along the line, they said, they are set up to handle the American prisoners of war as soon as the Commies release them. It is planned to fly all POWs home and the sick will get this good hospital plane service. It's a fine deal.

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